"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; increasing cloudiness, warmer tomorrow; gentle east to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,800. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

POLICE IN SECRET ACT ON ELLISON

Inspectors' and Captains' Associations Adopt Resolutions on Their Counsel's Charges.

RUMOR HE IS REPUDIATED

Contract May Complicate Any Effort to Dismiss Him—Woods Gets Letters of Praise.

The attack on thepresent police administration made by William B. Ellison in a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES was the subject of a prolonged discussion last night at the regular monthly meeting of the Inspectors' and Captains' Benevolent Association at Terrace Garden, in Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue.

The Captains and Inspectors drew up resolutions regarding the Ellison charges, which will be presented to Commissioner Woods this morning. Although the most rigid secrecy was maintained concerning the nature of the resolutions, there was reason to believe after the meeting that they repudiated the Ellison statement, if they did not call upon Mr. Ellison to resign as counsel for the association.

Before the meeting it was rumored that Mr. Ellison's resignation would be asked for by the Captains, and the fact that Capt. Dominick Henry, the President of the association, and several other Captains personally repudiated the Ellison statement gave force to this rumor. It was admitted generally that whatever the Captains did, the associations of Lieutenants, Sergeants and Patrolmen, for which also Mr. Ellison is counsel, would do. All of these bodies will meet soon.

Question of Ellison Contract.

A hitch may arise in Mr. Ellison's alleged contract with the four associations. Nether Mr. Ellison nor any member of any of the associations has admitted that a contract exists, but there was a seemingly reliable report yesterday that the lawyer and the associations were bound by a contract that would not expire until next September. Mr. Ellison himself gave indirect corroboration to this report by saying that he doubted the associations could dispense with his services as counsel if they wanted to. When pushed on this point, he flatly declined to talk.

It is not believed that Mr. Ellison will resign, even upon request ,because he has taken the attitude that any repudiation of his statement by policemen must be due to pressure from the Commissioner and not to the honest feelings of the policemen. Furthermore, he has been heard to say that he will never resign, that if Commissioner Woods wants him out he must force him out.

The thought was suggested that a possible clique of mutineers in the Police Department, knowing of the existence of a contract with Mr. Ellison, might have been willing for him to attack the administration, feeling confident that the contract could not be broken, no matter what the police or administration might do. Mr. Ellison has denied that any member of the Police Department inspired his statement, but he has declined to say whether he will resign his position if requested.

Assure Woods of Support.

If Mr. Ellison expressed the feelings of any actual body of policemen in his attack on the Woods administration that fact has not appeared. On the other hand, there were evidences yesterday that at least part of the uniformed force was anxious to repudiate the Ellison statement, some even going so far as to say that they no longer desired his continuance as counsel for the police protective associations.

About twenty-five policemen called on Commissioner Woods personally to assure him of their co-operation with him and disagreement with Mr. Ellison, and the Commissioner received reassuring letters from the 163 policemen of the Morrisania Station, the forty-nine Lieutenants now in the training school at headquarters, Capt. William F. Day of the West 152d Street Station, the Board of Police Surgeons, an individual patrolman, and Magistrate F. B. House.

When told of these things, Mr. Ellison said that he was not surprised, because it might be expected that the policemen would not want to risk calling down upon themselves the wrath of the Commissioner.

"You can't expect a policeman to defy the Commissioner," Mr. Ellison said, and then added, "but I know that I said what a great majority of the policemen feel when I gave out the statement. The difference is that I am in a position to speak my mind and they are not. It would not surprise me at all at least if the Commissioner brought such pressure to bear on the policemen that they would repudiate me even to the extent of dispensing with my services as counsel for the benevolent associations. Mr. Woods may force them to do that, thinking he will hurt me. But although I want the best of what I can get for policemen, I don't care a snap of my fingers for the job they gave me unsolicited. The retainer of $10,000 a year they pay me is absolutely my least concern.

"It may probably give the Commissioner some small pleasure to see me lose that, but I can assure him that it will make no difference to me. I spoke my mind and what I believe to be the truth, and if I have to lose my position as counsel for the men because of that I shall not worry. But the Commissioner has no right to take revenge on any of the men under him, for not one of them had anything to do with the publication of my statement. None of them knew that I was going to say what I said, and I did not speak for a single man in the department. I simply expressed my own mind.

Thinks Woods Will Go.

"And I repeat every word of what I said. The rank and file are dissatisfied with the Woods administration, and things cannot go on as they have been going on. Either there must be a decided change in Mr. Woods's methods or Mr. Woods has got to go. That's all there is to it. And I think the result will be that Mr. Woods will go. From the puerile attitude he has taken since I made my statement I am more convinced than ever that he should go. He may bear down on the men with a heavy hand as much as he pleases and force all sorts of assurances from them, but that won't help him."

Mr. Ellison added that he had mailed a copy of the statement he made to THE TIMES to the Mayor with the assurance that it was an expression of his own private opinion, for which no one in the Police Department should be held responsible.

Commissioner Woods denied that he had exerted any pressure on the men under him, or that he had demanded anything from the force. He said that he simply had left the men of the department free to act on the Ellison statement in any way they saw fit, and that the assurances he received yesterday were voluntary and spontaneous offerings, as far as he knew. They

Continued on Page 7.

DROPS CHILDREN 3 FLOORS.

Men Catch Little Ones Flung by Frenzied Mother from a Fire.

There was a small fire in the cellar beneath the grocery of Nathan Roshkow at 648 Hendrix Street, at Lavonia Avenue, in Brooklyn, just before 6 o'clock last night, but while firemen put it out before it had done much damage it gave off dense smoke, and Mrs. Rose Shuckman, in her apartments on the third floor, was sure the house was about to be destroyed. She slammed the hall door shut on the smoke when she had tried to escape by the stairs, and running to a window on the Lavonia Avenue side of the building, called for help.

When Charles Heindon, the negro janitor of 569 Hendrix Street, and Isidor Hochstein of 645 Hendrix Street ran under her window she tossed her son Max, 5½ years old, out to them. Heindon caught him, but the boy broke through his grip, struck on his head and was stunned.

The mother, in a frenzy of fear, tossed out her thirteen-year-old daughter Lillian, and Hochstein held her though the shock knocked him from his feet. Next Mrs. Shuckman threw out her seven-year-old son, Alexander, and then his brother, Morris, two years older, and at last she jumped herself.

Hochstein and Heindon caught the children or broke their falls, but Mrs. Shuckman fell between them and her right leg was broken. Dr. Figley came from Bradford Street Hospital and took Max and his mother there. Neighbors took in the other children. Mrs. Shuckman will recover surely, but Max's condition is serious, as he was found to have concussion of the brain.

CAR STOLEN AS HE LIT CIGAR

Police Hear of the Quickest Automobile Robbery on Record.

The quickest automobile robbery on record was described to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night by Thomas Ferris, 1,766 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, who lost his machine while he was lighting a cigar.

The stolen car, which carried the license number "119-N. Y.," was a six-cylinder, seven-passenger Lozier, with a green body.

"I stopped my car at the rear of a yellow taxicab in front of a restaurant in Thirty-first Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue," said Ferris, "at 10 o'clock, expecting to find a friend there to join me in the automobile. He wasn't there. I bought a cigar, lighted it, and returning to the sidewalk a minute later found my car had been stolen."

FAINT AS 'GHOST' WALKS IN.

Appearance of Man Mourned as Dead Spoils Boarding House Breakfast.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 2.—When Wallace M. Olver, a teacher in the Paterson High School, walked into his boarding house this morning, he was greeted with a chorus of screams and several women boarders fainted at the breakfast table. When the excitement abated he learned that he had been mourned as dead, word having come here that he had been killed in Scranton, where he spent the holidays, by stepping upon a live wire.

Investigation showed that a special delivery letter, signed by a James Olver, had been received by a local newspaper, telling of the teacher's supposed accident.

PAUPER HAD $820 IN SHOE.

Aged Woman's Secret Out, She Agrees to Pay Board Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 4.—Although she had been a public charge as an inmate of the Orange City Home at Livingston since last August, it was brought to light today that since that time Mrs. Margaret Mulligan, 70 years old, had been carrying in her shoe $820 in bills.

A bill of $88.10 for her board since the admission to the home was promptly presented. She agreed to pay it and to reimburse St. Mary's Hospital, Orange, for care and treatment received last Summer. Then she made arrangements to be taken into the Home of Divine Providence at Ridgewood, where she will pay to be taken care of the remainder of her life.

CENTENARIANS IN DISPUTE.

George Niter, 106, Now Asserts He Is New Jersey's Oldest Man.

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—That rivalry is keen in Sussex County for the distinction of being the "oldest" resident was manifested today when George Niter of Stanhope repudiated the statement made by Charles A. Schaefer, who is merely 102 years of age, of this place that he (Schaefer) is the "oldest" resident. Niter says he is more than five years older than Schaefer, and not only is fully satisfied that he is the oldest man in this county, but is willing to wager that he is the oldest resident in the State.

"I'll be 107 years old on May 11 next," he says. "I come from a family of charcoal burners, and every one of them lived to be close to 100 years. I have been a Democrat for over eighty-three years. I cast my first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson."

Niter still walks to church on Sundays except in very bad weather, and he retains all his faculties.

JAPAN'S ENVOY TO THE FAIR.

Admiral Dewa to Represent His Country at San Francisco.

TOKIO, Jan. 4.—The Japanese Cabinet has designated Admiral Baron Shigeto Dewa as a special envoy to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Rear Admiral Dewa is one of Japan's distinguished naval officers. In the Russian-Japanese war he was with Admiral Togo all through the Port Arthur blockade, and afterward commanded a squadron during the battle with the Russians in the Sea of Japan. Early last year he was placed at the head of the naval commission which inquired into the Japanese naval scandal, in which bribery was charged in connection with the allotment of construction contracts.

FIVE 'DON'TS' FOR DANCERS.

Elizabeth Censors Set Forth Correct Rules for Partners.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 4.—New dance rules announced today by Public Dance Hall Inspectors Deboe and Schmitt are summed up in five "dont's." Here they are:

Don't hop.
Don't dip.
Don't breathe in the lady's face.
Don't hold lady too close.
Don't wave the arms up and down.

All forms of dipping and "rolling of the shoulders" are forbidden by the dance censors as vulgar.

SENATE RENEWS PATRONAGE FIGHT

Postmistress Rejected for Second Time—Adverse Report on Bland of Missouri.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY, TOO

Will Investigate Constitutionality of President's Recess Appointments—Action Again Unanimous.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Events today indicated that the struggle between the Senate and the President over nominations was a suncompromising as ever. Two of the disputed nominations were considered, and in each case the President's candidate was unanimously rejected—one by the Senate, the other by a committee. In addition, the Committee on the Judiciary appointed a sub-committee of five to investigate sweepingly the constitutionality of recess appointments made by the President to fill vacancies occurring while the Senate was in session.

Mrs. Marjorie Bloom, adversely reported from the Committee on Post Offices, was today unanimously rejected by the Senate as postmistress at Devil's Lake, N. D. The nomination of Ewing Bland of Kansas City to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri, which is opposed by Senator Reed, who lives in that city, was considered by the Committee on Judiciary, and on Mr. Reed's motion an adverse report was ordered. Then, also on Mr. Reed's motion, the committee by a unanimous vote appointed the sub-committee to investigate the constitutionality of certain appointments. The sub-committee will consist of Mr. Culberson of Texas, Chairman of the committee; Mr. Reed of Missouri, and Mr. Walsh of Montana, Democrats, and Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut and Mr. Borah of Idaho, Republicans.

One of the grounds of the Senate's opposition to the President's nominations is that the appointments were made in a recess of Congress, thus giving the appointees immediate tenure of office, though Congress was within a few days of reconvening, when the nominations could be sent to the Senate. In certain of these cases the vacancy occurred more than a year ago, when Congress was in session and the nomination could have been received by the Senate. In still other cases the nomination was sent to the Senate and rejected, the recess appointment coming after adjournment was taken. It is as to these nominations that the constitutional question has been raised.

Mrs. Bloom in a very particular way comes in the last-named group, and her rejection today was a foregone conclusion. The question of opposition by a Democratic Senator was not involved, as both Senators from North Dakota are Republicans. Mrs. Bloom has been fought from the start, just as her husband, John H. Bloom, was fought and rejected before her. Her first nomination was rejected by the Senate on Oct. 13, 1914. The President reappointed her, installing her in office, in the short recess between the two sessions.

Many serious charges were preferred against Mr. Bloom, and a petition from 400 citizens of Devil's Lake was filed against his nomination. Mr. Bloom was accused of deserting his first wife. His name was not withdrwn, however, and the Senate, on Aug. 24, rejected his nomination. His second wife was then nominated, and the objections were transferred to her, though at that time the general fight on patronage had not begun. Mrs. Bloom was promptly rejected. When the vote was taken for the second time on her name—this afternoon—there was a resounding shout of "ayes" in favor of the committee's adverse report. Though Mr. Hughes of the President's State, New Jersey, and others had been reported actively working for the President in regard to nominations, not a single voice was heard in opposition to her rejection.

The Senate in executive session this afternoon did not receive the adverse report ordered on the nomination of Mr. Bland. That report, with an argumentative accompaniment, probably will be presented within the next few days. It seems certain that his nomination will go the way of the nomination of Mr. Lynn of Rochester, who lacked Senator O'Gorman's support for Federal District Attorney for the Western District of New York, and the nomination of Mrs. Collins, who lacked Mr. Reed's indorsement for Postmaster at Kansas City.

Such constitutional objections as will be the subject of the subcommittee's inquiry lie against the appointment of Mr. Bland. The vacancy in the Federal Marshalship of Western Missouri dates well back into the last session of Congress, but Mr. Bland's appointment was made in the recess. The Constitution, in Section 2 of Article II., has this to say on the subject:

"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their [the Senate] next session."

The vacancy for which Mr. Bland was appointed, as in sevral of the other cases at issue, did not "happen during the recess." That is the nub of the matter. Another phase of the same question, however, has been raised by friends of the President, who have said that he could and would reappoint rejected appointees after the present sesion.

"BAH!" SAYS BILLY SUNDAY.

"My Critics? They'll Get Theirs," Evangelist Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Billy Sunday, the religious worker, has aroused the anger of the Unitarian clergy and laymen of the city because of what they call his "flippant evangelism." Leaders of the Unitarian faith today denounced Sunday as a real menace to religion and his preaching as theology of the Dark Ages. The Rev. Oscar B. Hawes, pastor of the Unitarian Church of Germantown, described Sunday's preaching as "wretchedly vulgar."

Sunday addressed 75,000 persons at three meetings yesterday, but he was not too tired today to discuss the remarks of his critics.

"Vulgar, eh?" he said. "We shall see. Let the fussy preachers rave. Let me tell you this—if little old Mister Devil was snoopin' anywhere about that tabernacle last night—and it's likely that he was to see what was going on—you can bet your new kelly that he blew himself to a back seat and spent the evening biting his finger nails. Bah for the critics! They'll get theirs."

A leading Presbyterian clergyman charged today that the Unitarians had brought Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, to this city last week to offset the Sunday campaign.

First Place

For the first time in its history, The New York Times printed a greater volume of advertising in one month (December, 1914) than any other morning or evening newspaper in New York City, notwithstanding the rejection of many thousands of lines of advertisements accepted by other newspapers.

BOWDOIN MILLIONS TO 16-YEAR-OLD SON

Will of Morgan Partner Provides That Youth Must Be Brought Up in America.

GETS THE ESTATE AT 30

If He Dies Before That Age Property Is Divided Between Colleges and Charity.

Under the will of his father, Temple Bowdoin, a former partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., George Temple Bowdoin, 16 years old and a student at Groton School, receives most of the income from an estate amounting to several millions of dollars until he is 30, when he receives the principal. The will was filed for probate yesterday at the Surrogate's Court, and appoints Mrs. Margaret Kingsford, the boy's aunt, as his guardian, with the condition that she must bring him up in this country. If she refuses to do this the will directs that J. P. Morgan and Daniel P. Kingsford, the executors, shall become joint guardians of the youth.

The will says that George Temple Bowdoin is to be the beneficiary in trust of the earnings of certain realty until he is 21 years old, and then he is to receive $250,000 outright. At 25 he is to receive $500,000, and the balance of the estate at 30.

All the employes of Morgan & Co. in this city and of Drexel & Co. in Philadelphia receive one month's salary, and those who had been in the personal service of Mr. Bowdoin for a year or more, one year's salary.

Among the other beneficiaries are Irving B. Kingsford of Short Hills, N. J., who receives $25,000 and the contingent remainder in New Hamburg, N. Y., real estate, this being a country estate of Mr. Bowdoin; Irving Grinnell of this city, $50,000; Edith G. Bowdoin of 39 Park Avenue, $10,000; Meredith Howland of 27 East Thirty-seventh Street, $10,000; James S. Bowdoin of 23 Wall Street, $50,000; Harry S. Bowdoin of Bishopsgate, London, $50,000, and John D. Belgrave of Wimborne, Dorset, England, $15,000.

There are a number of contingent bequests, which will be paid if George Temple Bowdoin dies before he is 30 years old. Among these are the Boys' Club of the City of New York, $100,000; Bowdoin College, $100,000; the college receives $25,000 without conditions; the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, $25,000 contingent and $10,000 outright, and Zion Church at Wappinger's Falls $25,000 contingent and $15,000 outright.

These bequests are all contingent: The Trustees of Columbia College, $100,000; Children's Aid Society, $50,000; the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $50,000, and the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, $200,000.

In the event that George Temple Bowdoin dies before 30, leaving a widow, she is to receive the income from a trust fund of $400,000. The son receives all Mr. Bowdoin's real estate in trust, except the countrp lace at Hamburg, N. Y., and when he reaches the age of 21 he receives the real estate left unsold by the executors, and the country place outright.

No estimate of the value of the estate is given.

UNDERWRITERS NOT PAYING.

German Concerns Not Remitting Any Cash Here, It Is Stated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.—The London Times says a London firm of insurance brokers has received a letter from New York in which the following passage occurs:

"As you are perhaps aware, German underwriters have not been remitting any cash here since the commencement of the war, and Messrs. —— have no way at present by which they can avail themselves of their insurance."

It appears that the assured having been called upon to pay a general claim, have so far been unable to recover from their German underwriters.

TRIPLETS' FATHER ENLISTS.

Joins the Army After His Wife Gives Birth to Three Daughters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—James Fedder, a bricklayer's laborer, joined the Royal Field Artillery yesterday. He was anxious to enlist some weeks ago, but was deterred by anxiety about his wife, who has just presented him with triplet daughters, who are to be named Rose, Violet, and Ivy.

The King's bounty, always given in such cases, has been received by the family.

AN AMERICAN PEACE MOVE?

Rome Correspondent Hears of Instructions to Envoy to the Pope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Tuesday, Jan. 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is stated in Vatican circles that, while the ostensible mission of an envoy to be sent to Rome by the United States will be to congratulate the Pope on his accession, his real aim will be to discuss the possibility of a papal proposal in favor of peace.

Such a proposal would follow any decisive advantage gained by either side.

France, through the Belgian Legation, has declared her adhesion to the Pope's proposal for the exchange of wounded prisoners, who are incapable of fighting again.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED, 2:08 P.M. Best equipped and only train with through Diner N. Y. to Fla. East Coast resorts. Via Shortest Route. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

THE DACIA OBTAINS AMERICAN REGISTRY

Government Approves Sale of Interned German Ship and She Prepares for Test Voyage.

TO HAVE AMERICAN CREW

Transfer of Hamburg-American Vessel May Solve Cotton Transportation Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The steamship Dacia of the Hamburg-American Line has been bought by Edward N. Breitung of Marquette, Mich., and today was placed in American registry, after a conference between the Commissioner of Navigation, Eugene T. Chamberlain, and Henry S. Hooker of New York, counsel for Mr. Breitung. The incident is likely to become of international importance, testing the attitude of Great Britain toward the application of the Declaration of London of 1909.

"The Dacia has been bought and paid for by Edward N. Breitung of Michigan," said Mr. Hooker on leaving the Department of Commerce today. "The details of the sale have been fully laid before the Department of Commerce, and the official registration number has just been telegraphed to Port Arthur, Texas. The Dacia has now become an American vessel under the provisions of the amendment of Aug. 18, 1914, to the Panama Canal act.

"The Hamburg-American Line has no further interest, directly or indirectly, in this vessel. The German Captain and the German crew will leave the vessel today and their places are to be taken by George McDonald, an American Captain, and by American crew who were selected in New York and have been sent to Port Arthur.

"If the Dacia as an American vessel is permitted by the powers under the Declaration of London of February, 1909, to carry Southern cotton to Europe, a solution of the cotton export problem will have been made. It is quite clear to me that there can be no adequate transportation to Europe of the cotton now accumulated unless the German and Austrian vessels now interned in American ports can be purchased and used by American citizens. No other vessels are available."

Breitung an American.

Mr. Breitung is an American citizen, the son of Edward Breitung of Michigan, who was a prominent mining capitalist of Northern Michigan and for a time a member of Congress. The subject of the sale has been before the Department of Commerce for several days, and the transaction has been subjected to the closest investigation, the department even going to some trouble to satisfy itself of the actual American citizenship of the purchaser of the Dacia.

The steamship is one of the smaller vessels of the Hamburg-American Line and has been engaged in carrying freight cargoes between New Orleans, Galveston, and other Gulf ports, and Bremen. The Dacia will be sent to Galveston at once to take on a cargo of cotton for Bremen.

The Dacia has been tied up at Port Arthur since the beginning of the war and there seems to be some prospect that France, at least, will make an effort to dispute the sale. France holds that even a bona fide sale cannot be recognized so long as the sale is made to evade capture and that a vessel so sold is subject to seizure by a belligerent. There was no admission by the Government officials today that a test case was to be made of the Dacia, but it is expected that the question of the manner of the purchase will be raised. Transfers in circumstances similar to those surrounding the sale of the Dacia were made the subject of extended discussion at the London Conference of 1909 and the following agreement was finally reached:

The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities is void unless it is proved that such a transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel as such is exposed.

Position of the United States.

The position of the United States as to this agreement is that a bona fide sale of merchant vessels from belligerents to neutrals after a war begins is permitted if the sale is actually made in good faith and that the transaction is not made as a cover to escape the consequences of belligerent ownership. Great Britain has not made its attitude toward such a transaction entirely clear.

The Dacia will sail from Galveston the middle of January under her new registry. If she should be held to be within her rights the result would mean untold advantage to the cotton industry of the South, which is now languishing for want of vessels to carry the crop to Germany. If, under the policy of President Wilson to establish a Government-owned American merchant marine, any progress is to be made, the determination of the international status of the vessels of the Hamburg-American Line and of other lines belonging to nationals of or the other belligerents that have been driven from the high seas, is of the greatest importance. Until this is settled favorably to the United States, it will hardly be possible to acquire enough vessels to meet the necessities of our foreign commerce in the extremities caused by the war.

There have been 103 vessels bought for American registry under the act, and of these fifteen were German steamships belonging to the Standard Oil Company and operated as tank steamers between Bremen and New York. As the ownership of these steamers could not be assailed in any manner under the language of the Declaration of London, no protest has been made in regard to them.

Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausages are never sold in bulk, but are always wrapped in parchment paper, with the name printed in red ink. Beware of imitations. New York store, 17? Chambers Street. Tel. 1993 Cortlandt.—Advt.

GOVERNMENT WILL CERTIFY CARGOES

Plan to be Announced Today to Prevent Seizure of Ships from Our Ports.

IN FORCE AT SAVANNAH

General Acceptance by Exporters Expected—Britain Submits to France Her Reply to Our Note.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called at the State Department today for the first time since the American note of protest on shipping was sent to Great Britain. He conferred with Counsellor Robert Lansing.

Though he had received no instructions as yet concerning the answer which is to be made to the American note, the British Ambassador indicated that it would be of a most friendly character. It is understood that Sir Cecil regards the American note as moderate in tone compared with the usually peremptory and mandatory tenor of notes of this kind passing between neutrals and belligerents in time of war.

That Sir Edward Grey, in his talks with Ambassador Page, similiarly showed that England received the American note in a most amicable spirit, and intended to ameliorate the shipping situation so far as possible, was learned today from high officials here.

Another development which is regarded as affording a solution of one of the points under dispute between Great Britain and the United States, is the decision of the Washington Administration to certify American cargoes as to their exact contents before leaving American ports. Secretaries Bryan and Redfield and Acting Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department conferred today on the formulation of a circular to be issued tomorrow, urging co-operation of American exporters, shippers and the Government in regard to the manifests of neutral ships used to carry American cargoes.

Exporters will be urged to accompany their products with affidavits telling exactly the contents of their shipments. Treasury officials will be instructed to certify that the cargoes contain the articles mentioned in the manifests, but they, of course, will not endeavor to rule on the subject of whether a product is or is not contraband, or what its ultimate destination may be.

The following statement was issued by the State Department today forecasting further action by the Treasury Department in steps that are expected to relieve American ships of the hardships of detention and extended search:

"The Department of State is advised that the Treasury Department has authorized the Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga., to have vessels bound to foreign ports loaded under the supervision or inspection of the customs officials, upon application in writing by the owner or master of the vessel or the exporters, and to give an appropriate certificate of cargo as shown on the manifest. The customs officials, however, will not attempt to determine or certify whether any part of the cargo is or is not contraband of war.

"Doubtless the same authority will be extended by the Treasury Department to the customs officials at all our ports wherever desire. Complaints have been made that in some instances the ship's manifest does not contain all the cargo aboard, and this action of the Treasury Department is no doubt in response to these complaints.

"Justification for the general search and detention of American and other neutral vessels clearing from American ports has been claimed by the British Government because contraband has often found concealed in some non-contraband cargoes. It was also alleged that the ship's manifest, when produced, did not disclose the whole of the cargo, which afforded opportunity for passing through contraband unless the British warship made a careful search of the whole of the cargo. The size of modern ocean vessels prevented a thorough search on the high seas, which necessitated the taking of the ships to ports where they could be partially or wholly unloaded along the docks. The long delays sometimes resulting from such searches was one of the mai npoints on which the State Department complained to the British Government.

"It was also stated by British authorities early in the war that the frequent and thorough searches were made necessary by the action of the Treasury Department in suspending the practice of making public manifests of departing ships, as otherwise the British cruisers could be kept informed of the neutral character of vessels innocent of contraband contents. The Treasury Department officials were quoted as placing the responsibility for this suspension upon American exporters, who were loath to have their export secrets made known to rivals through the publication of their manifests.

"Developments in the negotiations to stop British interruptions of American copper shipments have reached a point, it is understood here, where Great Britain will not interfere with shipments to well-known Italian firms if they are made in Italian ships. Shipments to well-known manufacturers in Sweden and Holland, it also is understood, will be uninterrupted, but it has not been made plain if they must be made in ships of those countries.

BRITAIN CONSULTS FRANCE.

Won't Reply to American Note Until Ally Involved Gives Views.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The precise date of the delivery of the British answer to the American shipping protest depends largely on the result of the submission of the note to France. The interests of Great Britain and France in the matter are, of course, largely identical, and before transmitting the response to America England will consult the Government at Paris. It is barely possible that the note already has been drafted and sent to Paris for approval. France's acquiescence, however, has not yet been given, although it is stated in official quarters that the response certainly will be made this week, possibly in a day or two.

There is nothing to prove erroneous previous predictions that the reply would be most friendly and would involve certain concessions. It is understood the note will be most complete.

The suggestion for an international arbitral tribunal is considered feasible, although perhaps it would not be necessary to create any very formal body, as it would be possible to eradicate many of the evils whereof America complains if the British Government were merely to provide for simple consultations between British and American officials, with the British officials having the power to make decisions. President Wilson's request for some definite statement of the British policy will receive a satisfactory answer, it is declared.

Those who are arguing the British side

Continued on Page 2.

FORMIDABLE SUNK BY A SUBMARINE

Attacked Off Plymouth, and Destroyers Chased the Craft, Berlin Reports.

BERLIN, Jan. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—An official announcement made public through the Official Press Bureau today says:

"A German submarine boat reports by wireless to the Admiralty in Berlin that it has torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel off Plymouth the British battleship Formidable.

"The submarine was pursued by British destroyers, but escaped undamaged."

The British official announcement of the destruction of the Formidable said it was not known whether the ship had been destroyed by a mine or a submarine. The German announcement is the first news on this point, and also is the first statement as to where the disaster occurred. The British announcement merely said the Formidable was sunk in the Channel.

BRITISH SHIPS SHELL EAST AFRICAN CITY

Dar-es-Salaam, Capital of the German Protectorate, Is Successfully Attacked.

NAIROBI, British East Africa (via London), Tuesday, Jan. 5.—The British battleship Goliath and the light cruiser Fox have carried out successful operations against Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of German East Africa.

The warships bombarded the town, inflicting considerable damage. All the German vessels in the harbor were disabled.

Fourteen Europeans and twenty natives were taken prisoners.

The British loss was one killed and twelve wounded.

Dar-es-Salaam, the best built town on the coast of German East Africa, is a military station, with an excellent harbor, situated forty miles south of Zanzibar. It is the terminus of an important caravan route, is the residence of a Governor, and has large commercial interests. The white population in 1909 was estimated at 1,000, and the total population at more than 20,000.

Hitherto the British have been unsuccessful in German East Africa, for they met a severe defeat at the new railway terminal near Dar-es-Salaam on Nov. 2, 3, and 4, when the One Hundred and First Grenadiers, North Lancashire Regiment, and the Kashmir Rifles were engaged and retreated to British East Africa with a loss of 795, including 141 white officers and men.

The Goliath, with the cruisers Chatham and Weymouth, drove the German cruiser Königsburg ashore at Mafia Island, off German East Africa, on Nov. 10.

STEINBACH CAPTURED; GERMANS ADMIT LOSS

Upper Alsatian Village Taken by the French After House-to-House Fighting.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The latest news from the battle fronts indicate little activity, the lull evidently being enforced by the bad weather. Steinbach, a village in Upper Alsace, is now in the hands of the French, after house to house fighting. This loss Berlin admits.

The day was marked by artillery duels, with occasional infantry dashes for slight gains, but the line from the Oise to the sea was almost completely calm.

SAYS GERMANS DRAFT BELGIANS INTO ARMY

Report Reaches Amsterdam That Young Men Have Been Ordered to Enroll.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A remarkable telegram from Overpelt, in Belgium, states that all young Belgians available for 1914, 1915, and 1916 levies have been ordered by the German commander to present themselves at the Town Hall today for enrollment in the German Army.

Commenting on the foregoing, the Telegraaf says it has received the telegram from a reliable source, but, as forced enrollment of Belgians in the German Army is absolutely against precedent, it publishes the statement with all reserve. A Reuter message adds that the Telegraaf supposes that it is a wrong interpretation by a junior German official at Overpelt of an order from the higher authorities.

NEW YORKERS JOIN AMERICAN AMBULANCE

Several Volunteers Recently Added to the Force Serving in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Richard Norton, founder of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, after a brief visit to London, returned to the front today with a new ambulance car. The corps is now operating several ambulance cars and one large kitchen car, and has been the means of assisting nearly 4,000 wounded to date. Alexander Smith Cochran of New York recently presented to the corps a Mercedes car equipped for ambulance purposes.

Some of those recently accepted by the corps and sent to the front are F. C. Marron of New York, Shane Leslie, nephew of Lady Randolph Churchill; Frederic Lotendre of New York, and Julian Day of New York.

Volunteers—preferably college men, able to pay their own expenses and run automobiles—will still be considered.

Henry James, who is Chairman of the Ambulance Advisory Committee, has recently published a pamphlet, "The Motor Ambulance in France," which is being noticed in the English press.

PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive single row package, are now obtainable at your dealer.—Advt.

RUSSIA MAY FORCE RUMANIA'S HAND

Her Troops Sweep Through the Whole Length of Bukowina and Occupy Suczawa.

CRACOW AGAIN THREATENED

Invaders Press Toward Fortress, Capturing Large Numbers of Austrians as They Advance.

POLAND BATTLES CONTINUE

Petrograd Contradicts Berlin Report of German Successes in the Region of Bolimow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.—If it be true as reported that the Russians have taken another pass over the Carpathian Mountains the invasion of Hungary in real force should, in the opinion of British observers, soon be a reality. Up to the present time detachments of Russian cavalry have crossed these mountains, but there never has been an invasion in strength.

Another important development is the sweep by Russian troops down through the whole length of the crownland of Bukowina—the capital of which, Czernowicz, has changed hands two or three times since the war began—and the occupation of Suczawa, which is less than a mile from Rumanian territory.

It has been said repeatedly by Rumanians that the Rumanian Army is only waiting till Spring shall have cleared the mountain passes of snow to join with Russia against her Austrian neighbor in the hope of seeing Transylvania allotted to her as her share of the fruits of victory. If the present incursion of the Russians is in the nature of an invasion in force, it is believed here that the participation of Rumania in the war will be precipitated.

In West Galicia the success of the Czar's armies apparently continues without serious interruption, great numbers of prisoners and guns being taken in the movement back toward Cracow.

The battle of the Rivers in Poland has not yet come to an end. The Germans says that they have taken Borjimow, northeast of Bolimow, a strong Russian position east of Lowicz and a step nearer Warsaw. This the Russians contradict flatly, saying that the German assaults there have been repulsed with heavy losses, and that elsewhere they have been held at bay.

Petrograd professes to see the end of the battle of the Polish rivers and a concentration of German forces at some other strategic point in a renewed attempt to break through.

PRESSING TOWARD CRACOW.

Russians Resume Offensive in the Direction of the Fortress.

BERLIN, Jan. 4, (via London, Tuesday, Jan. 5.)—Heavy Russian reinforcements from Kiev were responsible for the recent change in the situation in Galicia, according to Leonard Adelm, the correspondent of The Tageblatt with the Austrian headquarters.

The Russians after their defeat at Lodz and their unsuccessful battle at Limanowa, the correspondent says, seemed on the point of being ejected from Galicia and retired behind the Vistula, but reinforcements, although principally militia, were sufficient to turn the scale in the favor of the Russians, who launched a new offensive southward in the direction of Neu Sandec in the hope of jamming in between the Galician and Carpathian armies. The Austrians, however, by a new disposition of their troops and reinforcements succeeded in arresting the advance.

A renewal of the southward movement, the correspondent continues, is improbable now, as a further advance would bring the Russians between two fires. Instead of this, a heavy pressure westward in the direction of the fortress Cracow is now noticeable.

Simultaneously the Russians turned on the Carpathian Army, but confined themselves to an attack on the southeastern passes. They forced their way into Hungary over the Uzsok Pass, which assures them control of the important petroleum fields south of Lemberg and Przemysl.

The correspondent of the Zeitung am Mittag at Austrian headquarters in a dispatch says the Russians are conducting a series of violent frontal attacks on the Austrian positions along the Donajec River, east of Cracow, and are bending their every effort to push toward the fortress, which has been their goal for two months.

All these attacks up to yesterday evening, the correspondent adds, had been repulsed with heavy losses owing to the excellence of the Austrian positions.

PRZEMYSL SORTIES WEAKER.

Pestilence and Shortage of Food Said to be Afflicting the Garrison.

LEMBERG, Galicia, Jan. 4.—It is reported here that pestilence is spreading in the city and among the garrison of Przemysl, which is now almost without provisions.

Ineffectual sorties continue from Przemysl, but they are less vigorously pushed. This is due, it is thought, to the garrison's knowledge of the failure of the Austrian relief forces to break through the Russian lines.

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tyranny in the Slav provinces of the Dual Monarchy:

"From the beginning of the war, or rather from the time of the murder of the Archduke, many thousands of the leading citizens, peasants, and priests of the Croat, Slovene, and Serb races have been imprisoned. In one prison alone there are seven hundred of these politicals. The parents, wives, and children of the prisoners are left to starve, and if any one is seen showing them a kindness he is likely enough to find himself in prison next day.

"In Bosnia many orthodox priests have been shot and among the Slovenes, the most clerical of the Slav races, many Roman Catholic priests have been imprisoned.

"It is a reign of terror. There was never anything worse in the annals of Russia or Austria, either past or present, for not only are the leading citizens in prison, but the young men are all seized as conscripts and sent to die for a cause they detest.

"By a refinement of cruelty a proclamation has been issued that if any soldier deserts his family will suffer for it. In these circumstances there are few desertions, and of course an insurrection is utterly impossible, when all the young men are in the army and all the possible leaders in prison.

"This horrible modern system of war-slavery, by which a whole population is forced to fight and die for what it hates, exists not only in the South Slav provinces, but in Rumania and in the Czech and Slovak districts of the north. Truly in time of war the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is an accursed thing. If there has been any doubt about the Croatian problem in the past, there will be none about it in the future. It has now become a question between liberty and slavery on just the same old terms as the question of Italy sixty years ago, or Belgium and the Trentino today."

AMERICAN'S 3,500 GIFTS.

Moscow Resident Aids Children of Russian Soldiers at War.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 4.—A member of the American colony of Moscow has contributed 3,500 presents for Russian children whose fathers are at the front. The gifts consist of gloves, shoes, caps, and other articles of clothing, and their distribution is to be completed before the Russian Christmas.

George T. Marye, Jr., the American Ambassador; Mrs. Marye, Henry D. Baker, Commercial Attaché of the American Embassy, and Capt. Newton A. McCully, Naval Attaché, who have gone to Warsaw and are expected to distribute Christmas presents from America at the front, will spend the Christmas holidays at Moscow.

AEROPLANES ATTACK KIELCE.

Rain Bombs on Railroad Stations and Freight Sheds.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 4.—Austrian aeroplanes are daily bombarding Ieloe, in Russian Poland, sixty-four miles northeast of Cracow.

Ten bombs were dropped on the railroad stations and freight sheds on Jan. 2. Little damage was done.

AUSTRIAN PRESS CONFIDENT.

Predicts Teutonic Allies Will Triumph in the End.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs sent the following dispatch to the Embassy here today:

"The whole press, in taking a retrospective view of the five months' war, expresses a firm conviction that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, united with Germany, is adequate to brave every storm.

"The successes up until now by land and sea, the financial stability of the country, the courage and perseverance of the troops have given the country imperturable confidence in the victory of our army. The people, who are united in making the greatest sacrifices in this just cause, are firm in their belief in final victory in the struggle which has been forced upon them."

RAVAGE PERSIAN TERRITORY

Turks Defeat Hastily Assembled Levies of Native Troops.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 4.—The Turkish troops whose defeat by Russian forces was announced on Dec. 12, when they attempted to invade Russia from Persian territory, are now reported to be ravaging the region south of the Lake of Urumiah, in Northwestern Persia.

Hastily assembled levies of Persian troops sent against the Turks were defeated.

A protest was made some time ago to Turkey by the Persian Government. It is said that no reply has been received.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The activities of the Turks in the Caucasus seem to be assuming increasing importance, udging from the attention the Petrograd official communications are devoting to that region.

Although not admitting that the Turks have been victorious, it is conceded that they are fighting with great valor and stubbornness in the vicinity of the fortified town of Sari-Kamysh.

The Turks assert that they have taken this position. Russia, however, does not admit this, and says the Turks have suffered enormous losses.

Comparing the Turkish and the Russian statements, it would seem that the Turks at the present time are making some headway, although both sides are losing heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners as their troops flounder and fight through the deep snow and in the bitter cold of those high altitudes.

ITALIAN LOAN A SUCCESS.

$200,000,000 Issue Subscribed—Bears Interest of 5 1-2 Per Cent.

ROME, Jan. 4.—The loan of $200,000,000, arranged by the Government for use in connection with its military preparations, has been fully subscribed, according to all indications.

The loan is to run for twenty-five years, and will bear interest at 5½ per cent.

OUR FLAG SAVED HOSPITAL.

Hoisting of Stars and Stripes Stopped Firing Near Belgrade Institution.

Miss Emily Simmonds, an English nurse who arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Europe, where she had been as a Red Cross nurse, told the reporters that the hoisting of an American flag saved a hospital full of wounded soldiers at Belgrade.

"I was sent to France with the first expeditions from England," said Miss Simmonds, "and after serving at the front for a few weeks I was sent to Nish, in Servia, with seven other English nurses. We were in the rear of the firing line during all the battles around Belgrade and went with the Servians when they retreated from their capital because they lacked ammunition.

"Dr. Edward Ryan of New York, who was in charge of the Red Cross Hospital, stayed in Belgrade after the retreat, caring for the Austrian and Servian wounded. When the Servians returned reinforced and drove the Austrians out of Belgrade, the retreating army became careless as to where their shells struck and several of them dropped so close to the field hospital that Dr. Ryan hoisted the Stars and Stripes over it. As soon as the Austrians saw the flag the shells ceased falling in the vicinity of the hospital.

Praises American Hospital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A Foreign Office dispatch to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here today said: "Archduchess Isabelle, wife of the Commander-in-Chief, Archduke Frederick, has inspected the American Red Cross Hospital. The Archduchess was received by American Ambassador Penfield and expressed great satisfaction with the perfect organization of the hospital.

BELGIAN REFUGEES A BRITISH PROBLEM

About 160,000 Now in England, Most of Them Guests in Private Houses.

MUST GET WORK FOR THEM

Unions Bar Them from Labor Market—May Be Put to Preliminary Fashioning of New Homes.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—One of the hardest problems facing the British public is that of caring for the Belgian refugees in England, who now are estimated to number at least 160,000. Most are guests in private houses all over the country; a small proportion are in hotels or boarding houses.

It is obvious that private hosts will not care to make their hospitality permanent. Many of the offers were limited to one or two months. The Government has not assumed a very definite responsibility, although it is expected that it will be compelled to soon. The Government is handicapped by the fact that its resources are strained by providing lodgings for war prisoners and interned aliens.

A chief difficulty is industrial. The maintenance of 160,000 men, women, and children in idleness for months, or even years, is a prospect fraught with disastrous possibilities, but apparently there is no alternative. The English labor unions maintain with firmness that the English worker must have first claim in the English labor market, and that no possible good can come from finding room for a Belgian by throwing an Englishman out of employment. Even with the supervision of the Labor Exchanges, to insure that the Belgian competes on an equal wage basis with the English laborer, it is evident that there is not work available for one in ten of the men and women who must be provided for.

There has been no compilation of data regarding the refugees in England. Even as to their number, there are only hazy estimates. The Government has now started the work of registration, which, however, will probably take a long time to carry through, even partially. It is suggested that certain charitable agencies might assist in gathering information as to the history, training, and occupation of each refugee.

As to employment, the only practical suggestion made thus far is that the Government should equip a number of factories for work in metal, wood, and stone, where the Belgians might be employed in making preparations for the rebuilding of their homes. Here they might do a considerable part of the preliminary work for the restoration of Belgium. As fast as the country was freed from the belligerents, they could be repatriated, along with the shiploads of brick, metal work, and woodwork which they had completed in the meantime.

MERCIER DEFIES GERMANS.

Belgian Cardinal Tells Belgians Not to Recognize Their Rule.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 4, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Cardinal Mercier has written a long pastoral letter, which was read on Sunday in all the churches in Belgium. Referring to the German occupation of Belgium he says::

"This power is no legal authority and consequently you owe it in your heart of hearts neither allegiance nor obedience. The only legal authority in Belgium is that appertaining to our King, his Government, and the representatives of the nation."

The Germans, greatly enraged at the boldness of the Cardinal's letter, are searching the clergy houses in order to confiscate teh copies.

BELGIAN RAILWAYS WORKING

8,000 Men Employed, Many Being Brought from Bavaria.

BRUSSELS, via The Hague and London, Jan. 4.—The Germans have placed the entire Belgian railroad system in operation and are employing about 8,000 railroad men, of whom 1,100 are Bavarians.

Many of these men have just been brought into Belgium.

NO DANGER IN JAPAN'S AID.

America Would Be Benefited, Says a French Writer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—André Cheradame in L'Illustration discusses the question of Japanese troops in Europe which is now attracting the greatest attention here from a new angle, asking what the American attitude would be if the Allies decided to welcome Japanese assistance. M. Cheradame argues that Europe's acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine, as instanced by non-interference in Mexico where the European stake is enormous binds America not to meddle in affairs here unless her interests are directly assailed.

Furthermore, he points out, the mass of the American people favor the cause of the Allies, but in case the Germans succeeded in inducing a protest against the Japanese how could America, he asks, support the protest. If America tried an economic boycott the result would be to cut themselves off completely from the European markets as the eutonic alliance, he assumes, will soon be wholly encircled by enemies.

"But," concludes the article, "no serious opposition is likely from America, who stands to benefit equally with the Allies from a speedy termination of the war while the strongest argument against her interference is the fact the reward for Japanese assistance would probably be financial aid to develop her eastern commerce, an influence thus turning Japan away from the vexed question of Californian immigration. To sum up, it is absurd to imagine that America would try to prevent an action whose consequences is double; first, the defeat of Germany, America's greatest commercial competitor; second, the concentration in the Far East of Japanese activities which already have proved a serious thorn in America's side."

RIVERS OF WINE FOR FRENCH.

Department of Herault Gives 1,400,000 Gallons for Soldiers.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—So many presents for the soldiers at the front are being received that the the transportation department of the army is virtually overwhelmed for the time being. Gifts of private persons include 1,400,000 gallons of wine from the Department of Herault alone, while the Anjou region gave 130,000 gallons.

The Prefect of the Department of Herault, in advising Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, of the present, added that another gift of 1,400,000 gallons of wine probably would be made.

TELLS WHEN WAR WILL END.

German Officer Thinks Kaiser's Men Will Simply Hold Positions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—An officer attached to the British headquarters, in a letter to his wife, writes:

"In war the views and ideas of your enemy are at least as instructive and interesting as any comments you may hear from your own people. Therefore the following notions from the lips of a German officer recently captured are certainly worthy of your consideration, as the conclusions he drew contained a strong element of common sense.

"He was asked how long he thought the war would last. He replied that he was unable to form a definite opinion, but that he would be very pleased to prophesy where it would end. So he was asked to proceed, and then said: 'Within forty yards of where I was captured.'"

DROP BOMBS NEAR BRUSSELS.

French Aviators Damage a Zeppelin Shed and Kill Germans.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—According to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, French aviators dropped several bombs in the vicinity of Brussels on Saturday, partly destroying a Zeppelin shed under construction and killing several German soldiers.

A RICH CAPTIVES' COLONY.

Verdun Lively 100 Years Ago—Lord Blayney Lost $250,000 a Year.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—An important centre of fighting in the present war, Verdun, was a familiar name to Englishmen 100 years ago. In it were interned the most important of those who were caught on the Continent when the peace of Amiens came unexpectedly to an end in 1803. From then until Waterloo the French town had a British colony numbering about 800, who, with dinners and dances, steeplechasing and cock fighting, reproduced as well as they could the conditions of life at home. There were five exclusive English clubs, and even a pack of harriers.

They gambled for very high stakes. It was estimated that during his stay at Verdun Lord Blayney lost at cards something like $250,000 a year. That nobleman exhibited to the last the national insouciance. When peace permitted his return from exile he travelled leisurely to Boulogne, and then suddenly decided to go back to Verdun to purchase a property there, so as, he said, to be able to bathe and fish in the Meuse and have a pleasant retreat whenever he felt inclined to revisit France.

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report.*)—The only reports which have been received up to the present have reference to Upper Alsace, where engagements of a very violent nature continue in the region of Cernay.

Last night our troops lost, then regained, the territory around the church at Steinbach. This morning they occupied the entire village. The German works to the west of Cernay captured by us yesterday were lost for a brief period following a very violent counter-attack, but the Germans were not able to maintain it, and this position remains in our hands.

(*Day Report*)—From the sea to the Oise the day passed in almost complete calm. The weather was rainy. There were artillery exchanges at some points of the front. In front of Noulettes our heavy artillery reduced the German batteries to silence.

On the Aisne and in Champagne the cannonading was particularly violent. Our batteries showed their superiority, and brought under their fire reserve forces of the enemy. We became possessed of several points of support held by the Germans in the region of Perthes and of Mesuil-les-Hurlus.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse, as well as on the heights of the Meuse, there was intermittent cannonading. An effort made yesterday morning by our troops to occupy Boureuilles did not succeed.

Our advance continued in the forest of Le Pretre, which is to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson.

In Upper Alsace we occupied an important height to the west of Cernay. A counter-attack by the enemy was repulsed.

In Steinbach we have taken possession of the vicinity of the church and of the cemetery.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western theatre of the war, except for a more or less heavy artillery combat along the front, it was generally quiet.

Only near Thann (Alsace) did the enemy show great activity. After an overwhelming bombardment of the heights to the west of Sennheim, the enemy succeeded during the evening in capturing our demolished trenches on these heights, and in connection therewith the village of Steinbach, which we stubbornly defended, and which has been frequently mentioned in our reports during the last few days. The heights were retaken during the night after a bayonet attack. Fighting for the village of Steinbach continues.

In the eastern theatre of the war the situation is unchanged.

Our attacks in Poland to the east of the Rawka River continue.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—(*Night Report*)—During Jan. 3 no important change took place on the left bank of the Vistula. In many sections there have been the usual artillery engagements and secondary action.

More desperate fighting took place on the night of Jan. 2-3 in the region of Bolimow, where the Germans, after an energetic attack, forced one of our trenches, but were immediately dislodged from it by our counter-attack, abandoning six machine guns and a number of prisoners.

In West Galicia on Jan. 2 we made progress again, taking more than 1,000 Austrian prisoners and several cannon and machine guns. In the region of Uzsok Pass we took an equal number of prisoners and captured several guns and rapid firers. In this action an entire Austrian battalion with eleven officers surrendered. In this region the staff of a column of the enemy with the chief wounded, and all documents, fell into our hands.

On our extreme left wing our troops passing through the whole of Bukowina, have occupied the town of Suczawa, two-thirds of a mile distant from the Austro-Rumanian frontier.

The battle of Sari Kamysch is still proceeding to our advantage. At sunrise Jan. 3 our troops attacked Ardahan, and toward evening, after fierce fighting, the Turks were dislodged from their trenches, having sustained heavy casualties.

(*Day Report*)—A strong artillery combat has been fought all along the front on the left bank of the Vistula. The attempt of the Germans to gain ground in certain places in the region of the Bzura River was without success.

On the night of Jan. 2 we discovered the passage of Germans across the Bzura in the vicinity of Kozloff and Biskoupi. Having watched the concentration of the enemy's forces, one of our glorious regiments surrounded the Germans. They attacked them with the bayonet, without firing a shot, and in the hand-to-hand struggle which followed killed several hundred men. The survivors saved their lives by surrendering.

About 3 P. M. on Jan. 2 a brigade of German infantry attacked our position near Borjimow, northeast of Bolimow, but the German assault was repulsed with enormous losses by the fire from several batteries and a counter-attack made with the bayonet.

Desperate fighting occurred during the night of Jan. 2, continuing until daybreak, northeast of Rawa, where we succeeded in dislodging the enemy from some of the trenches which they had previously taken.

South of the Pilica River fighting took place at Metairie and Gaschek, west of Inowlods, and also southeast of Malagoszcz, near Volmine, where we repulsed all attacks of the enemy.

In Galicia the fighting around Gorlice and Zakliczyn continues.

In the region of the Uzsok Pass and Rostoki (south of Lisko) we have made progress. We drove back the enemy, who fled in great disorder. We captured 2,000 prisoners and some mitrailleuses. Several companies of the Austrians surrendered in a body. In their retreat to Uzsok the Austrians abandoned arms and ammunition.

Our offensive in Bukowina continues.

In the region of Sari Kamysh, on Jan. 1, the great battle continued, obviously to our advantage. The enemy, however, continued to offer an obstinate resistance.

We captured the Fiftieth Regiment of Infantry almost complete, including the commander and 50 officers. The total of Turkish prisoners amounts to 5,000 soldiers, 40 officers, and several surgeons. We also captured 6 pieces of mountain artillery, 14 machine guns, and ammunition.

The next day the fighting here was still going on. Our troops recaptured some positions which the Turks had occupied, and took 3 machine guns and more than 700 prisoners.

At one point a company of a Caucasian regiment was dispersed by bayonet charges, while two Turkish companies were cut to pieces by artillery fire.

Our troops are operating under conditions exceptionally painful on account of the cold and snow in a high altitude. The morale of our soldiers is good, and they fight with ardor.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In the severe battles in the district south of Gorlice, which were fought under the worst weather conditions, our brave troops assured themselves, through getting possession of an important line of hills, of a favorable base for further operations.

In the Carpathians there has been no change. In the Upper Ung Valley there have been only small engagements.

During the battles in the northern theatre at Christmas time we captured 37 officers and 12,698 men.

SAW THE KARLSRUHE JAN. 1.

German Cruiser Reported to Have Been Sighted Off La Guayra.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Jan. 4.—A report is current here today that the American steamer Maracaibo, of the Red D Line, sa wthe eGrman cruiser Karlsruhe, one of the few German warships still at large in the Atlantic, on the night of Jan. 1 between this island and the Venezuelan port of La Guira.

The Maracaibo left New York on Dec. 23. Her schedule takes her to various ports on the Venezuelan coast.

MINE SINKS SWEDISH SHIP.

Steamer Carma Lost in the North Sea with Her Crew of Twenty.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.—According to advices received here from Stockholm, the Swedish steamer Carma has been lost in the North Sea, with her crew of twenty men.

It is presumed that the Carma struck a mine.

A LETTER FROM JELLICOE.

Cleared for Action All Day Christmas, but Germans Didn't Appear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Writing to his brother at Southampton, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe says:

"We spent our Christmas Day waiting for the Germans, who did not appear, but we managed to find time for church and for three celebrations of Holy Communion, although the whole time we were cleared for action and all the men were at their guns."

CAME TO DEFEND WESSELS

But Mr. Humphreys Found That So-Called German Spy Was Free.

Travers Humphreys, a King's Counsel and one of the prominent English barristers who prosecuted Dr. Crippen for the murder of his wife and got back the famous diamond necklace worth $650,000 that was stolen from Max Meyer, the broker, arrived yesterday on the Franconia from Liverpool to defend a man accused of having acted as a German spy in Jamaica.

"I was to have sailed on Wednesday," said Mr. Humphreys, "for iKngston to defend Louis Wessels, a former New Yorker, who has been locked up there since Nov. 20. I was surprised to receive a wireless message this morning from New York saying that the British Government had withdrawn its prosecution, that Wessels had been set free, and that there was no need of my going to Kingston at all.

To Exchange Wounded This Month.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Berlin by way of Amsterdam says the first exchange of wounded prisoners of war will take place in Geneva this month.

PASSPORT PLOT MAN OF MYSTERY TRACED

Von Weedle, Tramp, Then Music Critic, Then Lawyer, May Be On the Bergenfjord.

PROFESSED NOTED LINEAGE

Maurice Deiches's Bail Reduced to $5,000 Here—Reports on Inquiry to President Wilson.

An indication of the whereabouts of Hans Adam von Weedle, who is wanted as ringleader of the alleged conspiracy to furnish American passports to German reservists returning home via neutral ports, was given yesterday.

The agents of the Bureau of Investigation who on Saturday afternoon arrested Arthur Wilhelm Heinrich Sachse, Walter Muller, August Mayer, and Peter Wegener as they were leaving port on the steamer Bergenfjord of the Norwegian-American Line and charged them with traveling under fraudulent passports did not arrest three or four other men who were under suspicion.

One of these, a man of German appearance traveling under a passport issued by one of the Mexican Governments, is believed to have been von Weedle, whose whereabouts have been unknown to the authorities, but who is believed to have left the country only that day. Conspiracy to defraud the Government, the charge on which von Weedle is wanted, is an extraditable offense; and it is possible that action will be taken by the United States authorities with the object of having him returned after the steamer reaches her destination at Bergen.

Von Weedle's identity is not yet altogether clear; for though he occupied no especially prominent station in life he professed to be a member of the very prominent German family of that name, and said to some of his acquaintances that Count von Wedel, Governor General of Alsace-Lorraine, was a relative of his, belonging to another branch of the family. He was known as von Wedel before becoming a naturalized citizen of this country in 1910.

However this may be, there are stories to the effect that when he first came to America several years ago he was reduced to sleeping on park benches. This period soon passed, and von Woodle appeared to flourish in a modest sort of way. His social connections were good; he appeared to be a man of considerable intelligence, and had a good presence. Maurice Deiches, the attorney and politicnan who was arrested in Philadelphia on Saturday night on a charge of complicity in the plot, was acquainted with von Weedle socially, though he denies any business connection. Von Weedle became musical critic on a German newspaper, and two or three years ago married an artist on the same publication.

Took Captain's Suite.

It was said yesterday by C. A. Oberwager, attorney for Carl Buroede, the Brooklyn man accused of furnishing the passports to the four men arrested on the Bergenfjord, that von Weedle took his bridal trip in the Captain's suite on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. There wa snothing in his financial standing, as known to his acquaintances at this time, which would have led them to expect such a step. Who or what were the financial and other influences behind von Weedle cannot be stated at this time, but it seems that even then he was something more than the obscure law student and musical critic that he was supposed to be.

In 1913 in pursuit of some story of the musical world von Weedle called on Alfred Seligsberg of Wise & Seligsberg, attorneys at 19 William Street, who is counsel for the Metropolitan Opera Company. Mr. Seligsberg learned that von Weedle was studying law at Columbia, and the arrangement was made that he should become a clerk in the firm of Wise & Seligsberg on part time, while continuing his work as musical critic. He held this position with the law firm until after the war began, being admitted to the bar last Spring.

Von Weedle was on vacation when the war began in August, but later returned. In September he left the firm, saying that he had found employment where he could make more money. A few days later he told friends that the death of a relative had called him back to Germany; and he sailed on the Noordam for Rotterdam on eSpt. 14. He never went back to Wise & Seligsberg, but later in the Fall he returned to this country.

How many persons besides von Weedle are wanted by the Federal authorities is hard to say. Thirty John Doe warrants were issued on Saturday for the reservists holding fraudulent passports. Only four of these men were arrested. Three or four others, who are believed to have sailed on the Bergenfjord, were not arrested because the evidence seemed too slight. The rest—more than twenty—are believed to be still in New York, having failed to sail on the Bergenfjord.

It was perhaps among these men that United States District Attorney Marshall found the new witnesses, four or five in number, whom he questioned yesterday afternoon. The identity of these men has been concealed, and what their testimony points to is a secret, but in spite of the reticence of the Federal authorities it is believed that there is yet room for the disclosures not only on the men who were to provide the passports for German reservists—and there is reason to believe that they planned to send hundreds across the ocan under fraudulent papers—but of the men behind them.

It is known that President Wilson still takes a deep personal interest in the case; an a hint of the possible extent of the traffic is furnished by the fact that investigation is being made in Philadelphia by United States Commissioner Long and Frank Gasperino, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice in that city, in the expectation that confederates of the alleged New York conspirators can be found in that port.

Deiches Arraigned Here.

Maurice Deiches, who returned to New York on Sunday after giving bail in Philadelphia, was arraigned before Commissioner Houghton yesterday afternoon and held for a hearing before the commissioner at 2 o'clock next Monday afternoon. George Gordon Battle, Mr. Deiches's counsel, urged his client's excellent reputation as an indication of his innocence and asked that the bail of $25,000 fixed in Philadelphia be reduced. Commissioner Houghton acceeded and fixed it at $5,000, which was furnished.

District Attorney Marshall insisted that Mr. Deiches waive immunity before making any statement, and when asked if this were not something out of the ordinary he replied that he wanted to prevent any opportunity for a miscarriage of justice. For some time after the adournment Mr. Deiches was closeted with the District Attorney, but the content or general trend of his statement was not given out.

Monroe Goldwater, Mr. Deiches's law partner, said at his office at 271 Broadway that Mr. Deiches was working in full co-operation with the District Attorney, and that he expected that before the week was over the charge of his complicity with the plot would be disproved and the connectibn of his name with the affair would be explained. The nature of the co-operation that Mr. Deiches could give was not disclosed by Mr. Goldwater.

C. A. Oberwagger, attorney for Carl Ruroede, held in $20,000 bail on the charge of furnishing the passports to the four man arrested on the Bergenfjord, and for his son, Carl Ruroede, Jr., charged with abetting, appeared before Commissioner Houghton and asked for a hearing for his clients, which they had waived on Saturday night. This was refused. Mr. Oberwager had asked District Attorney Marshall to consent to a reduction of the bail, which also had been refused. The ground given by the District Attorney for this refusal, according to Mr. Oberwager, was that "it was to the interest of certain persons for Ruroede to disappear."

Mr. Oberwager then went before Judge Augustus N. Hand and obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Ruroede will appear before Judge Hand at his chambers in the Woolworth Building, and it is understood that Mr. Oberwager again will ask for a reduction of bail.

Arthur W. H. Sachse of Pelham Heights, the engineer arrested on the Bergenfjord, who was paroled on his own recognizance on Saturday night, spent an hour with Assistant District Attorney Content at the Federal Building. Of the nature of this interview no indication was given.

Another visitor at the Federal Building, according to a United States official who has offices there, was one of the men sailing under a false passport on the Bergenfjord. This man, it was said, was not arrested by the special agents of the Department of Justice, but lost his courage after the arrests and returned on the pilot boat. It was hinted that he was one of the additional witnesses who were interrogated yesterday afternoon. This story was denied by Assistant District Attorney Content, but was stoutly affirmed by others about the offices of the Federal authorities.

Woman Working for Bail.

Still another caller, it was said by another official, was a Frenchwoman whose husband is a German, and who was believed to be either the wife or sister of the man who left the Bergenfjord at Sandy Hook. This woman, it was said, wanted to find bail for August Mayer, Peter Wegener, and Walter Muller, the Germans who came up from Chile to New York and were arrested on the Bergenfjord. They are held in $5,000 bail each, and the woman said that she was unable to raise that sum immediately. She declared that she would return today with sufficient funds to release all three of the men.

Besides the Department of Justice, which under the direction of Attorney General Gregory is running down all the loose ends of the plot, the State Department is interested in view of the fact that it controls the issuance of passports. Various officials of the Treasury Department from time to time have given, and are still giving, considerable assistance. The Secret Service has cooperated with the special agents of the Department of Justice, and President Wilson himself, it is said, is hearing daily reports of the progress of the investigation.

Since early Fall some of the men who sell German and German-American publications on the streets in the shipping district have been accustomed, it is said, to accost persons of German appearance who have loeo dkas if they might be reservists desirous of going back to fight, and have offered to provide them with neutral passports—first Swiss and Rumanian, and later, American. Whether any of these persons actually had American passports is doubtful; but their attempts to enlist the interest of Germans were well known.

Heinrich Charles, Secretary of the Chamber of German-American Commerce, who himself took out first papers several years ago but is not a naturalized citizen, yesterday declared that German-Americans were for the United States first and that no one of any weight among them would approve of the use of fraudulent passports.

Charles P. Kliroe informs THE TIMES that the statement made yesterday that Maurice Deiches is Chairman of the Democratic Committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District is incorrect. Mr. Kliroe says that he himself is Chairman and that Mr. Deiches is a member of the committee.

PUT SENTRY OVER KAUFFMAN

British Guarded American Author's House Because of His Name.

Reginald Wright Kauffman, the sociologist and author of "The House of Bondage," returned yesterday on the Cunarder Franconia from Scarborough, England, where he has been spending a few months with his wife in a villa rented for the season. He witnessed the bombardment of the seaside town by the German warships, but it did not create much excitemept among the tsolid Yorkshire people, he said.

When the war between England and Germany started it dawned upon the military authorities that any one of the name of Kauffman, occupying a villa perched on top of the cliffs at Scarborough, might be worth watching, even if he did have an American passport. Accordingly a khaki clad sentry, armed with a loaded rifle and fixed bayonet, was placed on guard outside the villa and paced to and fro day and night to see that no signals were made from the roof to the German fleet in the North Sea.

After this had gone on for six weees the officer commanding the district, with great thoughtfulness, sent a courteous official letter to Mr. Kauffman, informing him that his house was being watched on account of England being at war with Germany and his bearing a German name.

The sociologist replied, thanking the officer for his information contained in the letter, and said that the presence of the sentry would not bother him, as he had always admired the military, and felt it rather an honor to have his house so well guarded.

Mr. Kauffman said that he went to call on the editor of The Scarborough Weekly Post after the bombardment to give him a few details of what he had seen from the cliff. He found the editor at his desk smothered with reams of copy from his staff and numbers of correspondents, who told him that nothing could be printed until the permission of the censor had been obtained. Soon afterward the editor received the following dispatch from the censor:

"This is all you are permitted to print, 'One German cruiser bombarded Scarborough this morning. The situation is developing.'"

Mr. Kauffman said that when he read the message he groaned and the editor wept, but that was all that appeared in The Scarborough Weekly Post regarding the bombardment.

JUST WOULDN'T BE GERMAN.

American Woman Speeds Alien Husband in Becoming a Citizen.

A German appeared in the Naturalization Bureau for his second papers admitting him to citizenship yesterday. A comely woman came with him as his witness.

"I am his wife," she said to John Hein, who is in charge of the bureau. "You won't do," she was told, "because only a citizen can be a witness."

The woman bridled and said:

"I would have you know that I am a citizen; I was born in New Jersey."

"But when you married a German you became a German yourself."

"But I positively will not be a German," she declared, "and I defy anybody to force me to be one."

"Well, well," said Mr. Hein soothingly, "you will be an American again as soon as your husband gets his papers."

"And I want to tell you," said the woman, turning to her husband, "that you had better be quick about it. Why, that's the most ridiculous thing I ever heard of. It makes me feel like an orphan."

TO HANDLE HOLLAND IMPORTS.

New Company Will Relieve Government of Contraband Responsibilities

THE HAGUE, Jan. 4.—The Netherlands Oversea Trust Company, which was organized for the purpose of taking from the Government the responsibility for consigned shipments, will have a meeting tomorrow, and at its conclusion an announcement concerning the business policy of the company will be made.

The company purposes to handle all imports to Holland. It is understood it is persona grata with the British Government, and that it was organized with the object of putting imports on a firmer commercial basis.

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ENGLISH RECRUITING BOOM.

Many London Applicants, but Football "Rooters" Again Disappoint.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.—In an article on the New Year recruiting revival, The Daily Chronicle says:

"The central depot, old Scotland Yard, was busier than it had been for weeks past. There is ample accommodation for all who come, and a steady stream of likely young chaps flowed into the central hall and were rapidly passed through the necessary formalities which confront the man who wants to do his duty.

"'There is no comparison between the numbers we have had today (Monday) and those, let us say, of a week ago,' said one of the officers. 'There has been a big spurt today,' he added, 'and if we got on as we have begun in the year, which really starts today, we shall have every reason to be satisfied.

"'The material is excellent, too, and the percentage of rejections on medical grounds is satisfactorily low.'"

The Earl of Derby, who has done much recruiting work in his own County of Lancashire, carried out his recruiting scheme at the Liverpool-Everton football matches on Christmas Day and Boxing Day, but the results proved extremely disappointing. Over 16,000 cards were distributed among the spectators, and only 1,084 were returned. On the other hand, half the players of each club have agreed to join the colors.

"SEE LONDON IN WARTIME."

Hotel Men Believe New Conditions Will Attract Patrons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—"See London in War Time" is the principal inducement which a number of hotels here will soon offer to their old American patrons in advertisements that will be printed in the United States.

An official of one of London's biggest hotels said today that, while there would probably be a big decrease this Spring and Summer in the number of American women visitors, there would be many men who would make the journey across the ocean just to see London during the war.

So sure are hotel men that America and Great Britain will be able to settle the contraband shipping issue that the question has not even been taken into consideration in the bid for American patronage.

Already Americans have made reservations in several well-known hotels for suites during the Spring.

NOT TO EXECUTE LONSDALE.

Sentence Passed on Him as Warning to Complaining Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Jan. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I learn that the death sentence on Private William Lonsdale, the British prisoner of war condemned at Döberitz, Germany, will not be carried out, and that it was passed with the object of terrifying the prisoners of war, who, according to the Germans, are often not very amenable.

According to my information, this is because the prisoners are deliberately underfed.

This ill-treatment and the death sentence on Lonsdale are all parts of a plan to deter Englishmen from entering the army.

GO HOME TO JOIN ARMY.

Englishmen Quit Positions on Learning of Shelling of Scarborough.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Englishmen returning from employment in the Baku industries and the Donetz colliery region have reached Kiel on their journey to England in order to enlist in the new armies.

They resigned good positions when they learned of the bombardment of the English coast.

GOVERNMENT WILL CERTIFY CARGOES

Continued from Page 1.

of the case in the newspapers here lay great stress upon the abnormal importations of certain articles, notably copper, by neutral countries. No account is taken, however, of the abnormal demand of those countries for their own military purposes. Italy, for instance, is arming to the teeth, and hence needs large supplies of copper for her own use. The same thing is true in a lesser degree with respect to the other countries concerned.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was reliably informed today that there had been recent exportations of copper to Italy even from England. The consignments, it is stated, were small, but if, at the same time, an argument between the United States and England should ensue over copper, this, it is pointed out here, should prove a good point for America.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—It is said that an outline of the British reply to the American note already has been submitted to France, which is vitally interested because of the activity of French ships in searching Mediterranean cargoes. Probably a statement will be issued shortly showing that France and England and the other Allies have arrived at an understanding concerning contraband, satisfactory to all the countries affected.

It can be authoritatively stated that only five cargoes destined for Italy have been stopped at Gibraltar since Nov. 15. Two of these were released within three days and the others as soon as the alleged contraband in their cargoes could be removed. Since Dec. 4 no cargoes destined for Italy have been intercepted by the Allies.

Rubber cargoes held in English ports destined for American firms probably will be released shortly or purchased by Great Britain, which needs much rubber for the manufacture of tires, bed blankets and boots.

Constant negotiations are in progress between the Allies and the neutral European countries situated near Germany looking to such a tightening of the export regulations as to prevent American shipments from reaching Germany and Austria through neighboring countries. A loosening of the regulations applying to American cargoes, it is said by British officials, will depend largely on the assurances received from neutral countries that they will not assist in supplying Germany, Austria or Turkey with munitions of war.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The comment of the French newspapers on the American note to Great Britain has been scant. The journals representing the official point of view continue silent on the situation.

Maurice Ajam, Under Secretary of Mercantile Marine, contributes an article to La France which, while recognizing what he calls the bad humor of American exporters, develops his view that American interests lie in allowing Great Britain to carry out her work of policing the seas tranquilly for the salvation of Europe and the world.

WOULD USE GERMAN SHIPS.

High Freight Rates Press for Release of British Prizes.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—In view of the high freight rates prevailing, increased pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to release a part of the German tonnage captured since the outbreak of the war and now lying idle in docks here and abroad. At the earn large profits if employed in general trading, or they could be utilized by the Government as transports.

In the freight market 46s. 9d. ($10.44) per ton was paid by shippers to carry grain from the River Plate to the United Kingdom against a normal rate of about 12 shillings.

PUBLICITY AS A REMEDY.

London Standard Also Advocates Joint Committ

GERMAN AIRMEN BOAST OF TRAINING

Say French and English Are Magnificent, but They Are Better.

FRENCH MACHINES FASTER

But That Is No Advantage, a German Expert Tells The Times Correspondent.

HOW AERO BOMBS WORK

Whirling Propeller Drives Mechanism Which Renders Them Explosive When They Strike, Not Before.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HEADQUARTERS OF GERMAN NTH ARMY, "Somewhere" in France, Dec. 6.—Sensational duels between hostile aeroplanes are regular occurrences now, and not infrequently aerial battles take place between whole squadrons. I heard this from the chief of an aeroplane squadron, who was returning from a reconnoitring flight around Rheims. When I met him he was traveling in his luxurious private limousine which he had brought with him into the field from Berlin. My military motor car had executed a flank attack on the road embankment with disastrous results, and the aviator kindly gave me a lift into town and some interesting information. "We are all eagerly awaiting orders for a raid on England," the Captain led off. "Yes, I have flown over Paris. Going to Paris is mere chauffeur's work. The six machines of my squadron have covered 15,000 miles since the war began. The French machines are about twenty miles an hour faster than ours; but there is no advantage in going so fast, for you can't make good observations. At a height of 6,000 feet, you are quite safe against fire from below. We also find the safest thing to do is to circle right over a battery. They can't get at you then.

Revolver vs. Machine Gun.

"Fights in the air are regular occurrences now. We attack every chance we get in spite of the fact that we have only our revolvers against their machine guns which they have mounted on their aeroplanes. We find the best defense against their machine-gun fire is to get up close to the French aeroplane and then dodge and twist in sharp dips and curves, spoiling the aim of their mounted machine gun, and giving us an advantage with our revolvers.

"One of the most interesting engagements was between a squadron of four of our aeroplanes armed with revolvers and a big and a little 'Bauerschreck,' [the German nickname for the armored French aeroplanes armed with machine guns.] The fight lasted for nearly an hour at an altitude ranging from 5,000 to 6,000 feet, the big 'Bauerschreck' being finally forced to land, while the little one flew off. One of our aviators did a fine piece of work recently, landing behind the French lines, destroying the railway at that point and flying off again. The French are magnificent flyers, and so are the English, but we Germans have the training. Especially in trained observers we have a big advantage."

I saw one of the German flier heroes in a base hospital. To the nurse's chart over his cot were pinned the Iron Cross of the second and first class and a bunch of flowers, and the Surgeon General coaxed him to give the details of the winning of his decorations.

Sergt. Luchs and his observer were returning from an aerial reconnoissance when they were overtaken and attacked by a fast French aeroplane. The effectiveness of the French machine gun fire was later shown by seventy holes in the wings of the German aeroplane. For forty-five minutes the battle in the air lasted—6,000 feet up—revolver against machine gun, ending only when Luchs was shot through the lungs and liver. He was able to guide his machine safely to the ground within the German lines before he lost consciousness. But one of his revolver bullets had gone home, probably puncturing the gasoline tank, for the French aeroplane was also seen making a forced landing.

Gen. von Heeringen, Commander in Chief of the Nth army, told me a similar story about two officers who fought with revolver against machine gun until their motor and tank were shot to pieces, forcing them to glide to earth. The General said he had learned about their bravery only by accident, as they had reported only the results of their reconnoissance.

That the German aviators are at a disadvantage in fighting against the Allies' aeroplanes, armed with machine guns, was freely admitted by Gen. von Heeringen, who said significantly that that would be attended to in the near future.

"French aeroplanes have paid me a number of visits," the Commanding General said with a laugh. "Our aviation camp seems to be an attraction for them. We have shot down six of them in the last few weeks. Our gunners are really only just beginning to get the hang of it, with practice. The trouble in peace time was always to find some sort of a target to train our gunners in the use of the new motor gun. We couldn't very well ask of our own aviators to go up and let themselves be shot at. But now the French are affording us just the moving target we have been looking for, and our shooting is improving splendidly."

Wrecked at 8,100 Feet Altitude.

Gen. von Haenisch, von Heeringen's brilliant Chief of Staff, who as former Inspector General of the aviation arm had more to do than any other one individual with bringing German military aviation to its present high pitch of efficiency, supplemented his chief's remarks by saying:

"We recently brought down a French aeroplane from an altitude of 8,100 feet. Our new gun can shoot four miles high."

I had the interesting experience of visiting an aviation camp in the field, inspecting a full sample line of aero bombs, and looking over the very latest thing in German military aeroplanes, a big new Aviatik biplane. For the benefit of THE NEW YORK TIMES readers, who have grown accustomed to headlines about "German Taubes over Paris," it must be explained that, just as all German cavalry are not Uhlans, so all German aeroplanes are not Taubes. "Taube" is the name of the German military monoplane, of which there are comparatively few in use; and I am informed that hardly any Taubes have flown over Paris, the bomb-throwing visitors having been the more practical double-decker Aviatiks. The new model which I inspected had a monoplane body, observer and pilot sitting tandem fashion, the Mercedes motor (several cylinders) being in front. It was designed, not for speed but for weight-lifting, as indicated by its formidable arsenal of bombs.

How Aero Bombs Work.

The beauty of workmanship and finish of these infernal machines was interesting. The forty-pounders and twenty-pounders looked like miniature torpedoes, with slightly bulb-shaped bodies and tapering rounded noses, with a tiny three-bladed propeller for a tail and a steel ring to serve as a hand grip. When the aviator is ready to drop a bomb all he has to do is to make a simple adjustment, taking not more than a second, which releases the propeller, and then throw the bomb overboard. As it drops the propeller is set into rapid motion and drives the clockwork mechanism inside the bomb. After a hundred-yard drop it is all ready to explode when it strikes. There are also round cannon-ball-shaped bombs, and special bombs for starting a conflagration when they strike.

Following the lead of the French, the Germans have also adopted the "silent death," and half a dozen of the German aerial darts were given me for souvenirs. They are of steel, about three inches long, with one end pointed and the other flanged, so as to give a rotary motion as they whizz through the air. They look more murderous than they really are, for I was told by one of the aviator officers that they were not very effective. The Germans, methodical in everything, wanted no doubt left in any one's mind that the "silent death" was introduced by the French and only copied by them in self-defense; every one of the steel darts—a touch of grim humor—bears on one side of the point, in French, the legend "French invention" and on the other side "German manufacture."

RUMANIA TO WAR IN SPRING.

Only Waiting Till Mountain Snows Are Over, Diamandy Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Petit Parisien prints an interview with M. Diamandy, a Deputy of the Rumanian Parliament and President of the Franco-Rumania Society, who has just arrived in Paris on a semi-official visit, declares a conflict on the side of the Allies, probably toward the end of February, but certainly sooner than is generally imagined.

The Rumanian Army, more than 500,000 strong, is now well equipped and that Rumania is certain to enter the ready, but the country is waiting until the close of Winter, owing to the difficulty of invading Buckowina across the snow-clad passes. Doubt regarding Bulgaria's attitude also caused delay, but now this has been removed.

M. Diamandy repeatedes that Rumanian action will be the deathblow of the Austrian Empire, and hints strongly that Italy will begin hostilities simultaneously. He concludes:

"But whether Rumania is thus supported or not, I say positively we are going to fight Austria, probably in February, otherwise in the beginning of March."

AT AN ALLIED RAILHEAD.

Ebbing Tide of Wounded Meets the Flood of Reinforcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Jan. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Day and night the tide of war flows and ebbs through this station, just behind the fighting line; for by the railway armies feed or fall. Trains that laugh at the very mention of timetables creep to the sound of guns and come bock with broken men who travel under the Red Cross. Everything passes through here—a letter from an English village to the trenches or a load of shells with the Allies' compliments to the Kaiser; and those who control the war can put a finger o nits pulse at this point. One shell dropped here could do more harm than a thousand fired into the trenches. The thought gives us some pride and satisfaction and adds interest when we watch the sky for Taubes or Zeppelins.

The armies of three nations send all their varied uniforms to give the platforms life and color. A train that stopped here this morning, just to take breath, tumbled out of one carriage, to stretch their legs, turbanned Arabs, red-trousered "piou-pious," Zouaves, like an opera chorus, and flat-capped sharpshooters from the Alps, while British Tommies sitting on the footboards of loaded horseboxes, looked on the scene, and a little group of German prisoners behind Belgian bayonets sulked in a far corner. The several fortunes of war must have been busy arranging that picture.

If you are here tonight you will see trains that come out of the north go south—trains that show the Red Cross in the gleam of the station lamps, and bring the wounded from the hospitals at the base. Very slowly and gently they slide along, as if the heavy engines tiptoed through the ward.

The problem of the war today is largely the problem of sending two trucks along a line where there is room for only one; so there is constant switching under the blue-gray lights of the freight yard, with much clutter of bumping trucks, much shrieking of engines, and much blowing of little horns. If the men are only quick enough they may get one more train away before daylight than all the makers of timetables ever dreamed of, an done more train with men or horses or ammunition or coffee—well, it may make all that extra difference that counts in a hard-pressed line; for a war today is won by the man who can get the most traffic out of a railway line, and he who can make two trains run where only one ran before, is well on the way to victory.

JEWISH RELIEF FUND GROWS TO $276,566

Hardships, but No Ill-Treatment, Reported from Turkey by U. S. Ambassador.

GIFTS FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Red Cross Expects Large Returns from Cobb's Waldorf-Astoria War Lecture.

Louis Marshall, Chairman of the American Jewish War Relief Committee, received a telegram from Secretary of State Bryan yesterday saying that the expulsion programme recently adopted by Turkey applies to Russian Jews who do not renounce the Czar and become Ottoman subjects, also that Ambassador Morgenthau had cabled that while Jews in Turkey, who had not become Ottoman subjects, had suffered no ill-treatment, there were many hardships due to family separations.

Jacob H. Schiff made public yesterday a letter from the Jewish Relief Committee in Petrograd, dated Dec. 7, saying that the Petrograd committee was collecting funds, that the public was responding readily, and that work was going on satisfactorily.

Another letter to the committee came from Wolf Gluckain of Alexandria. It said that the fund for Jewish relief was being expended carefully and that "the authorities were warned from Constantinople to touch nothing that belongs to the American Fund, and the fund is accordingly thoroughly respected."

Jewish Relief Donations.

The fund of the American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg of 52 William Street is the Treasurer, now totals $276,566.35. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Monter & Rosenbloom, Rochester.	$10	Charles Wolfson, Arverne	$10
Mrs. T. Goodkind, White Plains	15	A. J. Loir, Schenectady	904
Sam Miller, Jamaica	10		

NEW YORK CITY CONTRIBUTORS.

A. Weiss	$10	E. Lauterbach	10
Howell Son & Co.	500	L. Reichenbach, Jr.	10
Ducker & Co.	25	Harry A. Stern	10
Cohn & Butler	10	Rev. S. Schulman	25
Moritz Loth	25	J. Leirn	10
George Levy	20	Rosen Bros.	10
Sam Kloban	100	Mrs. H. Glass	10
H. H. Kaufmann	25	G. L. Beer	50
Isador Levy	25	J. Leirne	10
J. Alexander	10	Hess	50
J. Dworsky	200	Seligman & Co.	100
Anonymous	10	Mrs. S. Springarn	25
J. Mitchell	10	S. S. Wise	25
C. A. Henriques	50	Anonymous	25
National Sponge & Chamois Co.	10	Anonymous	20
G. A. Rogers	10	Anonymous	25
L. B. Rosenthal	10	H. R. Ickelheimer	100
Rosenberg & Co.	25	Alma G. Zimbalist	50
R. Sidenberg	100	I. Riegelman	10
I. J. Adler	100	Mrs. M. Bauman	50
H. R. Hallinsen	50	H. Schumalhauses	10
Rothschild & Co.	25	A. F. Pfeiffer	10
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J. Morningstar	25	Bloch Pub. Co.	25
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A. I. Elkus	50	S. Ohlbaum	10
Rev. I. S. Moses	50	Anonymous	20
Pines Mfg. Co.	25	S. Rosenthal	20
M. Kutinsky	50	A. Lewisohn	500
L. J. Robertson	10	W. S. Gordon	10
J. Eichenberg	10	Cong. Agudath Achim	140
Alfred Blum	25	C. L. Bernheimer	100
S. J. Jacobs	10	H. Utitz	10
J. J. & A. Rosenberg	10	H. S. Lorsch	25
B. Silberman	15	Sam Simon	25
Mrs. B. J. King	100	Sam Elsman	25
Goldstein & Son	10	A. W. King	10
H. Horrimann	50	Emma R. Lowengard	10
Shiman Bros. & Co.	25	C. C. Buringham	25
A. Halson	10	C. Lasimmle	25
J. Rossbach	100	H. Ettleson	25
L. Kahn	25	W. Seckles	10
J. Howritt	10	Max Ersman	20
Brand & Silverstein	25	S. Oppenheimer	10
Freudenheim Bros. & Levy	25	Feiner & Maass	50
Hamburger Bros.	10	Shapiro & Aronson	500
Rosengarten Bros.	25	Mrs. H. Friedman	10
L. & J. Gumpertz	10	Sen. Yiddish Assn.	10
S. C. Erlanger	25	J. D. Goldstein	25
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P. Brouse Co.	10	A. E. Solomon	10
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M. Guschowitz	10	E. A. Asch	15
J. Silverman	10	Mrs. J. S. Bursh	25
Joseph Smith (col.)	10	Miss H. I. Hendricks	25
H. Fatchal	10	Ludwig Ulmann	10
J. Loewenthal	10	A. Goodman & Sons	10
E. J. Weil	10	W. Oberlieder	10
A. Solomon	10	Others	Share
W. Liebman	100	Eminent	25
Z. Van Raatte	25	Max N. Koren	10
Robinson & Gallubber	10	Miss H. Hendricks	25
F. L. Stetsin	200	Edith Hendricks	25
A. B. Kaston	50	Henrietta Littman	25
William Klein	10	N. Y. Gas Appliance Co.	10
A. L. Schulman	25	M. Strauss	20
G. B. Bernheim	25	Dr. Bentner	10
Mrs. T. Schlesinger	10	Dr. H. Vineberg	25
H. Zimmerman	10	W. L. Demuth	25
Mrs. H. Tannenholz	10	A. Finkelstein	10
H. Margolin	10	A. Rubin	10
Rebecca Falk	10	Lillie Gutenberg	10
E. S. Benjamin	50	M. H. Mack	250
Prusener Ben. Assn.	15	J. H. Wise	25
D. E. S. Smith	10	Ed Dairs	25
L. H. Kramer	100	Of "Jephthah's Daughter"	25
N. Y. Merchandise Co.	50	Kraus Bros.	25
R. W. Strauss	20	A. Jacobs	25
A. Hetzer	10	Veit & Co., Hortnell	10
A. Kruger	35	A. H. Stroock	100
A. Epstein & Bros.	10	I. Springer	10
James B. Rogan	10	L. E. Levy	10
Toxaway Tanning Co.	200	Stern & Mayer	10
Jacob S. Berliner	20	Mrs. J. Einstein	25
Lola Steinhardt	100	J. Rothschild, Ticonderoga	10
S. Mann & Co.	10	A. Labarsky	100
D. Oberndorf	25	Mrs. Al. Simon	25
Anna Dairs	15	R. Blumenthal	100
Mrs. H. Kupper	15	Mrs. O. Pfeiffer	25
Mrs. J. Weinberg	10	W. Scott	10
Max Jacobson	10	Erster Ind. Zbarazer Relief Soc.	25
M. Meyurowsky	10	H. Powell	10
F. & J. Levy	10	Cong. Sgoarith Israel	25
A. Rosenheim	10	S. T. De Leo	50
W. Untermeyer	10	Mrs. Leo Kahn	25
Levinson & Shapiro	25	Lodge 481, I. O. B. A., Taunton, Mass.	10
Henry Glick	10	Gotham Can Co.	25
Simson, Leir & Co.	100	L. E. Kleban	25
H. H. Lehman	200	J. Bleinweiss	10
D. H. Hyman	500		
M. Dreicer	200		
B. Mayer	250		
J. M. Cohn	100		
H. Singer	$10	M. & D. Levy	10
Mrs. J. Zookman	20	Cong. Beth Elohim	100
Miss C. Lederer	10	H. Jacobs & Sons	10
Blanche F. Rosenthal	10	Perth Amboy Com.	900
Miss E. Hendricks	25	J. Ostrauch, Woodbridge, N. J.	10
Geo. Lubarsky	10	H. Schwed, Plainfield	10
M. Lowenstein	10	F. G. Hellprin, Washington	25
Montefiore Ben. Corp'n, Boston	50	Meyer Cohen, Washington	25
Jewish Comm., Attleboro, Mass.	40		
New Bedford Jews	875		
C. Klein, Allentown, Penn.	$10		
M. R. M. Rouse, Glen Riddle, Penn.	15		
Kempler Bros., Philadelphia	10		
Pittsburgh Lodge 162, Pittsburgh	10		
J. Wallach, Boyertown, Penn.	10		
Jewish Women, Bradford, Penn.	250		
Lover of Israel, Susquehanna, Penn.	10		
B. Baer, (col.,) Oil City, Penn.	10		
Jews of Connellsville	200		
Wilmington (Del.) Committee	300		
Leo Wise, Cincinnati, (col.)	51		
Zion Lodge, Chicago	25		
Abe Hirschberg, Chicago, (col.)	25		
E. Hill, Rochelle, Ill.	25		
J. Schloss, Auburn, Ind.	10		
Caesar Cono, Greensboro, N. C., (col.)	125		
S. Hartman & Son, San Francisco	10		
L. G. Levy, San Francisco	10		
L. O. Lewson, San Francisco	10		
Phoenix Packing Company, San Francisco	100		
L. Stern, San Francisco	50		
Isaac Norton, Los Angeles	25		
A. Fogel, H. Dworsky, and B. Freedman, Omaha	48		
Jewish Community, Beaumont, Texas	125		
Jewish Community, Tyler, Texas	125		
Congregation Adath Israel, Douglas, Ariz.	95		
I. L. Ripin, St. Paul, Minn., (col.)	100		
Seattle Committee	200		
M. Heller, New Orleans	44		
H. Loeb, Shreveport, La.	50		
S. Bertlf, Paragould, Ark.	25		
Mrs. A. Rosenfeld, Owensboro, Ky.	25		
A. Hirsch, Owensboro, Ky.	50		
Dr. J. Kaplan, Terre Haute, Ind., (col.)	25		
H. A. Werthelmer, Kaukauna, Wis.	250		

Belgian Fund $774,084.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $774,084.14, of which $3,920.85 was received yesterday. Contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Indianapolis Star, (col.)	$720	H. H. Pike, Jr.	25
Hartford, Conn.	579	F. M. Graves Co. (col.)	30
F. H. Osborn	350	Marquette, Mich.	12
Hutchinson, Kan.	200	Henry Club, Sloats-Watchman	10
Albion, Neb.	71	E. W. S.	10
I. B. Kingsford	100	M. E. & Pres Ch., Shelby, Iowa	12
N. Y. Dungan	100	Mrs. Van Emon, (col.)	11
A. M. Rich	10	E. L. Pierce	25
H. L. Galpin	50	Miss M. H. Nelson	25
Mrs. A. R. Wright	50	C. English	10
Mary B. Bristol	100	Mrs. A. T. Kiernan	25
R. R. Walbright	100	G. L. C.	10
E. M. Thurber	100	Florence W. Olivet	25
L. B. Ault	100	H. H. Hall	25
Cong. Ch., Hanover, Conn.	85	J. S. Tomkins	10
Alex. Lewis	50	G. S. Dyne	25
J. F. Pinehurst, N. C.	55	S. W. Van Voorhis	25
Miss K. Brawley	10	Mrs. J. W. Bixler	25
J. Y. Chalmers	10	F. E. Law	25
B. D. G.	10	S. B. Perry	25
F. T. Smithers	25	E. P. Kerr	10
H. M. Crane	20	Columbus, Miss.	13
Pres. S.S. of Freeport	11	T. W. Seward	10
F. Stillman, Jr.	10	E. H. Wilson	10
W. D. Bryden	16	Shepard	10
H. M. Armstrong	20	Girl's Club, Manorville	20
State Custodial Girls, Newark, N. J.	27	Edith C. Markol	10
Kingman, Ariz.	40	M. T. H. S.	35
		Moorehan	15
		Mrs. T. Hoffer	10

Gifts to Mercy Committee.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, acknowledged the following contributions yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

W. Gammel, Providence, R. I.	$500
Mrs. H. Shepard	250
Francis L. Stetson, pledging $100 a month for six months	100
B. L. Stowe, Jersey City	10
A. C. Barley, Streator, Ill.	25

AMERICAN FUND.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane	$500

The fund now totals $95,756.10.

For Relief in Poland.

The American Polish Relief Committee of New York, headed by Mme. Marcella Sembrich, has taken new quarters on the ground floor of 487 Fifth Avenue.

Already a considerable number of contributions have been received for the sufferers in Poland. Some of these are:

Miss E. Reimen	$100	Eugene Delano	$250
Mrs. W. B. Sloane	100	Y. Morowitz	100
Mrs. E. de Copper	100	Mrs. P. Morgan	200
J. H. Maghee	100	E. de Copper	100
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	500	Mrs. Paul Cravath	100

Red Cross Subscriptions

The Red Cross Fund now amounts to $428,409.88, of which amount $1,934.96 was received yesterday. All subscriptions to the fund should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

Westchester Chapter	$629
Anonymous	250
Independent (collected)	141
Flatbush Congregational Church	131
Dr. B. Dernburg (collected)	104
Anonymous	100
Staats-Zeitung (collected)	94
F. S. Smithers	60
Church of the Redeemer, Astoria	50
St. Luke's Sunday School	50
First Pres. Ch., Bridgeport, Conn.	40
Westbury	33
Fifth Avenue Branch	32
O. F. Sawyer	20
Mrs. Benjamin B. Moore	20
Luth. and M. E. S. S., (Douglas, N. D.)	19
Baptist Church, Hancock	16
Dr. R. F. Wheat	15
Pres. S. S., South Ryegate, Vt.	13
Ref. Prot. Dutch Ch.	13
Margaret Sheppard	10
A friend	10
Rev. J. C. Granbery	10
Choral Soc. Riverhead	10
H. Schutte & Co.	10
Priscilla	10

The lecture in the ballroom at the Waldorf on Thursday afternoon by Irvin S. Cobb for the Red Cross Fund is attracting much attention, and there has been a large sale of seats. Among those interested are Mayor Mitchel, Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, Frank L. Polk, John A. Kingsbury, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles D. Norton, Mrs. William Kinnicutt, Draper, George Blagden, H. F. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Glenn, W. W. Jeffries, Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Miss Marie Russell, Miss Rosina Hoyt, Miss Luisita Leland, Mrs. R. D. Cheney, Jr.; C. H. Dodge, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Mrs. Beverly C. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Howland, and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hutchison.

For French Women and Children.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $51,349.66. Of that amount $60 was received yesterday. From an anonymous giver came $20, Mrs. R. B. Bowler sent a check for $25, while Harold H. Hall gave $10 to the fund.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris now totals $262,086.28. Yesterday's subscriptions totaled only $26, and of this Mrs. R. B. Bowler gave $25. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

SAYS ALLIES FIGHT AN ENTIRE PEOPLE

Comment of an English Writer on The New York Times Editorial of Dec. 15.

ADMITS EARLIER MISTAKE

Thought Germans Led by Prussian Military Class—Now Feels Kaiser Really Represents Nation.

Following are further comments of English newspapers on THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial of Dec. 15, entitled "For the German People, Peace with Freedom":

A writer in The Weekly Dispatch says under the heading, "Length of War—Whole People, Not a Military Class, to be Fought.":

"The following paragraph will not be very cheerful reading for the Kaiser and the German General Staff:

"Germany is doomed to sure defeat. Bankrupt in statesmanship, overmatched in arms, under the moral condemnation of the civilized world, befriended only by Austria and Turkey, two backward-looking and dying nations, desperately battling against the hosts of three great powers to whose help reinforcements from the States now neutral will certainly come should the decision be long deferred, she pours out the blood of her heroic subjects and wastes her diminishing substance in a hopeless struggle that postpones but cannot alter the fatal decree.

"Those are not the words of a 'treacherous Englishman'; they are quoted from a neutral paper, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they express the truth with a terseness and clearness none too common in journalism. Backed by some equally plain and pointed language in other American papers, it affords a grim answer to the blandishments of those German gentlemen 'who He abroad for the good of their country.'

Germans' Lack of Tact.

"Whatever may be the nature or the value of German 'kultur,' it is quite evident that it does not equip the diplomatists and publicists of Germany with tact. Dr. Ludwig Stein has only aggravated the mischief done by other German 'missionaries' to the United States. Only a German conciliator would have told the proud and brave Americans to look to the Kaiser for protection against Japan or would have taunted them with truckling to France and Great Britain because they owed them money it was not convenient to pay.

"Germany is very like King Gama, and seems to be compiaining. 'Everybody says I'm such a disagreeable man, and I can't think why.' At present the American press seems anxious to give the why, and is giving it with much directness and force, Says THE NEW YORK TIMES: 'The world can not and will not let Germany win this war.' Two months ago the world only dimly comprehended Germany; now it knows her thoroughly.'

"I was one of those who believed that the German people were misled and dominated by the Prussian military class. I even made the mistake of pleading for toleration for a misguided but well-meaning German people. But I have learned, as we all have learned, that all Germans are German, and I am now ready to believe that the Kaiser is the true representative of his people.

"That is what makes this war so terrible. Instead of having to fight a deluded people led by a mad King, we have to conquer a nation of homicidal maniacs. That is what THE NEW YORK TIMES means when it says that the world now knows Germany thoroughly and that the world cannot and will not let Germany win.

Long War in Prospect.

"How long will the war last? It will last, I fear, longer than most of us expect, and certainly longer than I thought possible, and it promises to be the most horrible, sanguinary, and costly war ever fought. I say this because the Allies have a bigger task in hand than the conquest of the German Army; they have to subjugate the German people.

"Some may suppose that it is easier to defeat a people than to defeat an army, or that when the army is beaten the people must submit. But Clausewitz, who understood war at least as well as any newspaper expert, thought otherwise. He insisted that there was a point at which to end a war, and that point was before the conquering army came to grips with the people. Unfortunately the Allies cannot adopt this wise advice. Germany has to be defeated, and more than defeated. She has to be rendered incapable of ever again threatening the liberties of Europe.

"How long will the war last? No man knoweth. Not the cleverest and best General or statesman in Europe can judge to a year or two years the duration of this awful struggle. But every man in France and Russia and Belgium and nearly every man in the British Empire knows that the war must go on until the incendiary fire in the centre of Europe has been utterly stamped out.

"The war may last longer and cost more than any of us thought possible a few months ago; it may last until Italy and the Balkan States and Japan have been drawn into it. It may last until the two great empires of Britain and Russia have called up millions of soldiers from all parts of the earth. But THE NEW YORK TIMES is none the less right: the Germans will be beaten; the world will not let them win."

London Express's Comment.

The Daily Express says under the heading "Matters of Moment—Nobody's Friend":

"Germany has been forced to admit that, despite the frantic efforts of her Ambassadors and press agents, American sympathy is solidly with the Allies, and that the United States is eagerly anticipating the final smashing of the power of Prussian militarism. Joseph Choate, the eminent American jurist, and once the United States Ambassador in London, expressed the mind of his country when he said: 'Our hands are tied, but our hearts go where they will,' and Berlin knows now that American hearts are with the soldiers of freedom.

"The knowledge has had the usual Teutonic result—frantic abuse of the people who denounce the Belgian atrocities and the bombardment of unprotected towns, and who irreverently laugh at German 'Kultur.' The mud slingers who have for weeks been busy denouncing with much fervor and small discretion everything that is British have turned, for the time, to the United States.

"The Americans decline friendship with the vandals of Rheims and Louvain, and the Germany that has fawned on their doorstep is now throwing stones at their windows.

German Enemies Increase.

"It is good to know that the enemy has no friends in the neutral world. Holland is growing more and more bitter over the sufferings of the Belgians. Rumania accents its traditional friendship with Russia. The Italian people are eager to join the fight against antinationalist despotism. Even the Swedes and the German-speaking Swiss have lost much of their first sympathy with Germany. It is universally recognized that Britain, France, and Russia are in arms for civilization and progress. We are fighting for ourselves, but we are also fighting for humanity.

"A great New York newspaper has bluntly declared that the civilized world will not allow Germany to prevail. We have every reason for confidence that the forces already arrayed against her will accomplish her undoing. If it were to prove that our strength were insufficient, the other free nations must join in the struggle. Every month that the war lasts the openly expressed sympathy with Germany's enemies grows louder and more insistent, and every victory that Germany can win threatens her with new foes to conquer.

"The evidence of the cause that brought about this greatest and most awful war in history is now complete and is open to all the world. Germany stands condemned. It was her unbridled ambition, her determination to trample with her heavy jackboots on her neighbors, and her yearning for world power that have devastated half Europe and brought a bitter harvest of death and tears. Professors may protest and Court chaplains may argue, but the facts are established. Never before has it been so undeniable that right is on one side and wrong on the other. It is because of this that the spectators of the struggle reserve all their applause for the Allies."

TO SAVE SAILORS' LIVES.

Sir A. Conan Doyle Wants Collapsible Boats for Warships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.—Writing to The Daily Mail, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle urges that measures be taken to minimize the fearful lossof life enttailed by such naval disasters as those of the Bulwark and the Formidable. He suggests the use of collapsible boats.

"We have to remember," he says, "that the obpection to boats was that they were inflammable and to some extent in the way in a surface fight. No doubt that is true; but we have learned now that a hundred men perish from mines and torpedoes for one who dies in a fair action, and therefore we must cease to provide for what is exceptional and we must take precautions for what is usual. It is always easy to jettison boats in a surface action.

"It is no exaggeration to say that had our ships been provided with collapsible boats we should have saved the vast majority of the seamen for whom we mourn. No one is to blame for this. The conditions were new and the lesson had to be learned; but no wthe lesson is learned, not a day should be lost in getting boats for the ships making first provision for those, like the Zeebrugge blockaders, which are in most peril. We can spare and replace ships; we cannot spare men. They must be saved, and this is how to save them."

PUT YOUNG TURKS ON OATH.

Germans Make Them Swear to Support the Present Regime.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Reliable information from the Black Sea is to the effect that great agitation prevails in Constantinople owing to fears that the Anglo-French fleet will shortly enter the Sea of Marmora.

The German authorities have divided the region around the Turkish capital into military districts, and these are severely administered. They have also summoned the leaders of the Young Turks and put them on oath to continue to support the present regime.

The Governor of Odessa has issued an order suppressing the newspaper Odesskia Novosti, which was charged with circulating false reports of the operations of the British Army.

Gifts Through The Times.

THE TIMES has received $5 from Albert C. Patton for the Belgian Relief Committee and $5 from John M. Locke for New York's 100 Neediest.

Your Money Need Not Be Idle

It may be invested in our Certificates of Deposit any business day, drawing interest from that date. It may remain any definite time, short or long—a convenient, profitable form of investment.

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Capital, Surplus, Undivided Profits, $8,000,000.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, President
49 Wall Street

HIBBEN WOULD TRAIN STUDENTS FOR WAR

President of Princeton Would Diffuse Military Knowledge Throughout Nation.

FOR STRENGTH, NOT DISPLAY

In That Way, He Says, We Can Avoid Danger of an Arrogant Militarism.

In an article written for the Nassau Literary Magazine, published by the undergraduates of Princeton University, President John Grier Hibben, under the caption: "A Phase of Military Preparedness," advocates military training for college men. Dr. Hibben's article was written to uphold students of Princeton who desired a military organization in the university. The President says:

"There may seem to be only two extreme policies possible for us as a nation, one of aggressive militarism and the other a policy of indifference and inaction which naturally weakens our power of defense to such an extent as to leave us helpless before the invasion of a foreign foe. The first is a policy of untold possibilities of evil and disaster; the second a policy of culpable shortsightedness and blind complacency. I do not believe, however, that we must needs commit ourselves to one or the other of these two extremes.

"There are two ways in which a great people such as ours may prepare for the defense of their country. One is a concentration of military knowledge and experience in a large standing army and the other is a diffusion of military knowledge and experience widely throughout the nation. What I would emphasize is the need of military strength without military display, a reserve power without the diminution of economic efficiency and the serious drain upon our resources which a large standing army necessitates.

"If we can obtain military knowledge and skill in a potential rather than actual form we will avo

DR. RUNGE DENIES 'IT'S A WAR OF KINGS

President of Goettingen University Replies to Speech of Dr. Butler of Columbia.

PEOPLE A UNIT, HE SAYS

Believes Emperor William Was Never So Popular as He Is at the Present Time.

Dr. Carl Runge, President of the University of Göttingen, who in 1909-10 was exchange professor at Columbia University, has answered the speech made by President Nicholas Murray Butler at the opening of Columbia University recently.

"In his address," says Dr. Runge, "President Butler describes this war as having been made by Kings and Cabinets. The militarist spirit, he says, was singularly lacking among the masses of the population. And he goes on to say: 'The most significant statement that I heard in Europe was made to me on the 3d day of August last by a German railway servant, a grizzled veteran of the Franco-Prussian war. In reply to my question as to whether he would have to go to the front the old man said: "No; I am too old. I am 72. But my four boys went yesterday. God help them! And I hate to have them go, for, Sir," he added in a lowered voice, "this is not a people's war; it is a Kings' war, and when it is over there may not be so many Kings."'

"I do not doubt this fact. Among nearly 70,000,000 people one may come across odd minds. But I can offer no explanation for the other fact that President Butler, being present in Germany, did not see or hear or feel what was going on before him. The few extremely long and slow trains that were left for ordinary traveling in the beginning of August were crowded with young men, part of whom, belonging to the reserve army, were hurrying to their regiments; others, not having undergone military training, were trying to be received as recruits. The number of these later proved to be so large that very soon they began to be refused at some of the recruiting stations. In the trains one met young men that had been refused four times, traveling all over Germany to try a fifth station where they heard of a chance of being taken. I shall never forget the radiant faces of the boys that were lucky enough to have obtained admission. Many of those that were definitely refused entered the sanitary service.

"To understand where these large numbers came from one must keep in mind that the standing army of Germany is only about 1 per cent. of the population of 68,000,000 souls. Now, the number of young men of 20 is also very nearly 1 per cent. of the population. As the military service for the great majority lasts two years, the number of young men wanted for the standing army is not much more than half a per cent. of the population. The rest are free from military service. Among these there is still a large percentage of able-bodied men. These were the recruits in question.

"'I am at a loss to imagine where President Butler observed the 'grim resignation and reluctant enthusiasm.' The impression of all foreigners whom I have met since was that all Germans with very few exceptions felt that the hour had come which old Moltke had predicted, when the German Empire would have to fight for its existence. And, though a great many were hit very hard as business men, they willingly accepted the situation. The Emperor has never been more popular, and his words 'I no longer know of political parties; I only know Germans' have won him the hearts even of his most bitter adversaries. In its memorable sitting on Aug. 4 the German Parliament unanimously sided with the Government.

"'Bismarck in his 'Gedanken und Erinnerungen' says, 'The right of the German nation to live and to breathe in unison undivided must not be judged according to the principles of civil law.' There is a higher standard of justice for nations than for individuals. I hope this may gradually be realized in the United States with regard to the breach of Belgian neutrality. But though the standard is different the justice of the case may be illustrated by an analogy in ordinary life. If a man can save life by trespassing on a piece of ground belonging to his neighbor he will do so even if he has promised not to. He will only feel bound to pay the damages. If his neighbor tries to stop him he will knock his neighbor down. Germany could not run the risk of letting French and English troops march through Belgium, and she could not be confident that England would respect any neutrality opposed to her interests. England never did."

DAILY COST OF THE WAR.

Prof. Julius Wolf of Berlin Places It at $37,500,000.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The present daily cost of the war is $37,500,000, according to a brochure from the pen of Prof. Julius Wolf of the Charlottenburg Technical College, Berlin. The burden is said to be borne as follows:

Germany	$10,000,000
Austria-Hungary	5,000,000
The Allies	22,500,000
Total	$37,500,000

The Professor arrives at this total in two ways, which give approximately the same result: He bases the German cost on what he knows is being expended per month by the Imperial Government, and the Russian and Austro-Hungarian cost on the number of men and the total monthly expense of these nations. He believes that the daily cost per man is $1.75, but thinks that England may pay a little more. On the per diem basis he reaches a monthly cost of the war of $1,125,000,000; on the man basis, $1,076,250,000; and on a combination of both, $1,146,250,000. Incidentally he draws up the table of troops engaged as follows, and also, incidentally, the daily cost of the German Navy in peace at $5 per man per day:

GERMANY AND ALLIES.	
Germany	5,335,000
Austria-Hungary	2,665,000
Turkey	500,000
Total	8,500,000
FRANCE AND ALLIES.	
France	4,500,000
Russia	5,500,000
England, Belgium, &c.	2,000,000
Total	12,000,000

PRAYER BOOK SAVED LIFE

And Drummer Court Presents It to Church as a Thank Offering.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Times states this morning:

"A petition has been presented to the Consistory Court of London by the Vicar of St. George's Church, Brentford, asking for the Faculty to affix to the church an oak box containing a prayer book and a bullet by which the book was struck during the battle of the Marne. This is a thank offering of Drummer George Court, who attributes his escape from death or serious wound to the fact that he was carrying the prayer book.

The book was given to him by his fiancée when he was leaving for the front. He carried it in a trousers pocket inclosed in a little leather bag.

"During the battle of the Marne a shrapnel shell burst near Drummer Court, killing six men and wounding fourteen. Court was unhurt. Afterward he discovered that the ivory back of the prayer book was broken, while in the leather bag lay the bullet.

"The petition was granted by the Consistory Court."

These Men Increase Sales

$150,000 a year would not buy the exclusive services of the six men who own this advertising agency. Any one of them will lend unusual experience, rare skill, good judgment and sound merchandising sense to an advertising campaign. Their experience combined, their skill combined, their judgment combined, their merchandising sense combined—is the biggest bargain offered at the standard advertising agency price

THEIR work has had to do with almost every phase of selling goods. Their achievements have covered almost every kind of merchandise from talcum powder to automobiles.

They have helped infant concerns get under way by analyzing their goods and their markets, creating their trade names, designing their trade marks and planning their distribution.

They have helped to make little companies become big companies.

They have helped reconstruct selling policies of old firms that were sunk in ruts.

They have added impetus to firms that were on the right track.

In expending $5,000 or $500,000, the ability of these men is sure to make the money travel farther, sure to make sales easier, sure to get more dealers, sure to get increased prestige and more good will.

They have advertised high-priced articles and low-priced articles. They have talked straight from the shoulder, and they have set standards of advertising grace. They have written copy with the commercial kick, and they have designed subtle advertisements of extreme refinement.

They have been on the firing line; they have personally sold goods.

They have expended millions of dollars in big campaigns and in small campaigns. They know mediums well. They know units of space well—they know when to use big space, when to use small space, when to use medium-size space.

They have created and directed immense direct-by-mail selling campaigns. Their combined experience in direct advertising has reached a thousand markets.

• • •

Think of the fund of merchandising sense possessed by a man who worked for John Wanamaker for ten years and for Gimbel Brothers for three years; a man whose daily task was to attract thousands of people into the largest stores to buy thousands of dollars' worth of goods; a man whose experience and resourcefulness would be difficult to duplicate at any price. Over 200 merchants in the leading cities are today buying his weekly service on successful store promotion from the Cheltenham Advertising Agency. One firm recently paid $4,000 to have him help it open a store in a large Western city. This man is W. R. HOTCHKIN.

• • •

Think of the sum of selling knowledge represented by a man who served as advertising manager of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company in Chicago for many years; who knows probably as well as any one man what kind of goods the merchants of America are selling and what kind they wish to sell; who in the interest of Cheltenham clients has for years called on over 800 of the leading merchants in the leading American cities in their own stores; whose experience has covered over forty kinds of merchandise, from handkerchiefs to grand pianos. This man is WILLIAM DAILEY.

• • •

Think of the work that can be done for you by a man who has presented in type over 10,000 advertisements, who has made all the printed matter of several large advertisers for fifteen years; who knows the value and the little tricks of type display as few men in this business know them; who is quick to grasp the particular atmosphere and style of a business house and transfer it to type and pictures in advertisements. This man is A. H. GAMBLE.

• • •

Think of the especial advantage in automobile advertising of the co-operative work of two men who have seen every side of the automobile business; who are familiar with the markets; who know personally a great number of the leading dealers; who know, by experience, what has made good and what has failed. These men are RALPH ESTEP and ROY VAN PATTEN.

Estep was the pioneer editor of Motor Age, and for many years was advertising manager of the Packard.

Van Patten learned his trade on The Chicago Tribune, was advertising manager of the Alco, and later became Eastern distributor of a popular car.

Both Estep and Van Patten are ready to produce automobile advertising of a new kind, advertising different from any now current, more advanced in thought, more advanced in selling value. They are fresh of mind and ready to give a new turn to an old subject or a new twist to an old style.

• • •

Think of the privilege of having your business studied by a man who has created over 100 successful trade marks; who developed a plan for increasing a dealer organization from 12,000 to 75,000 at a small cost; who created the idea of a $10 bond that was sold by a department store in short order; who revolutionized the method of marketing furs; who designed the Cheltenham type face, which today appears in ninety-five out of every one hundred advertisements. This is a man whose talents are recognized from coast to coast. This man is the PRESIDENT of the Cheltenham Advertising Agency, and needs no introduction.

If your business is standing still, or if it is sliding back, or if your orders are not repeating, these are the men you should summon

Cheltenham

Advertising Agency

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

LOANS FOR THE POOR WILL BE READY SOON

Committee Hopes to Open Fund This Week—City Work to be Advanced.

AN APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS

Plans for a Jobless Home Under Consideration—Outsiders Warned Away.

Plans for a central emergency loan fund for the unemployed for opening a building for the use of the homeless after they have exhausted the privileges of the Municipal Lodging House, and for starting all practicable municipal work at once were approved, as steps in the direction of solving the problem of unemployment, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee at the offices of ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman, yesterday afternoon.

For the loan fund, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere and a committee to be named will draw up rules. Mr. Bruere hopes to have the fund available for those who prove deserving before next Saturday.

The committee also addressed an open letter to employers urging them to give work to as many persons as possible, to make up surplus stocks, and where necessary to reduce output, to cut the hours of employment rather than the number of employes.

The approval of the three proposals was followed by the appointment of committees to carry them into effect.

Just how it is proposed to open a building as a home for the unemployed was not disclosed. It was announced that labor unions would be consulted, and that any plan decided upon would be developed with the aid of union officials.

Might Displace Men at Work.

Some fear was expressed that the homeless men, if they had a building to operate for themselves, would offer to work for bread and meat and groceries, and thus displace men now getting wages. To guard against such danger Mr. Gary appointed Hugh Frayne, organizer for the American Federation of Labor; Roswell Tompkins, representing the building trades, and Walter Holt, representing the dock laborers, to assist the Mayor's committee.

Before deciding to open such a home the committee listened for half an hour to "Jeff" Davis, the so-called king of the hoboes, who told how he operated a "Hotel de Gink" in Seattle. Mr. Gary said the committee felt indebted to Davis for the idea, and that he was entitled to credit for gaining serious consideration for it.

The committee heard a plan, based upon "the utter inability of the private charities to meet the need of the present moment," submitted by Mrs. James P. Warbasse and Darwin J. Meserole of the Brooklyn Committee on Unemployment. It called for municipal factories. Mr. Gary said the plan was received and held for further consideration.

Another plan, held for further action, called for a factory to make clothing for Belgian sufferers, the factory to be supported by a $5,000 donation from a private source. It was indicated that this factory would be opened as soon as the private gift should become available.

No Places for Outsiders.

The committee addressed to Mayor Mitchel a warning against welcoming homeless men from outside while there were no accommodation for residents of the city. The letter said that preliminary investigations and the records of the Municipal Lodging House show that many of the unemployed have recently come from other parts of the country. "New York will have enough to do," the letter adds, "to take care of its own distressed, and cannot assist at this time those from other communitiesc in need of help; indeed there is not work here for all of our own men."

The committee urges that the authorities of other States and other cities in this State be notified not to encourage the unemployed to come to New York.

The committee in another letter to the Mayor called attention to the fact that city departments have projected work estimated at $5,000,000 in addition to repair and replacement of buildings provided for in the budget, and urged that so much of this work as possible begin at once. It also suggested that plans for the new Court House be expedited so that work could begin, and that residents of New York get the preference.

Concerning the general situatin as to labor and materials, the letter said:

> The committee realizes that the city is directly and indirectly now giving employment to an exceptional number of men. The new subway construction is employing approximately 20,000 men, and an additional 8,000 are being employed on the Ashokan Water System. These undertakings are doing much to mitigate the distress among large numbers of the working and business classes.
>
> The Executive Committee does not regard it wise at this time to urge new and special public undertakings to give employment. But it urges most earnestly that every effort be made to work a double benefit by executing all contemplated public work at this time of distress.
>
> The committee may be permitted to emphasize a fact well known to you and the members of your honorable Board of Estimate, that prevailing prices of materials are advantageous to economical construction at this time.

The Citizen's Union also sent a letter to the Mayor, pointing to the desirability of getting all possible public work under way, both because of the employment it would give and the advantageous prices the city could get. The Union speaks for a permanent solution of the unemployment problem, but adds: "The immediate problem is not to work out a theory, but to get through the winter. The solution is immediate work."

Employers Urged to Give Aid.

To employers, the Mayor's Committee addressed an open letter, in which it said:

> Thousands of men in New York are seeking work. There is no artificial means of giving these men work. We urge you to maintain your present employment if you cannot extend it and submit to you the following suggestions. The situation is urgent and demands the patriotic co-operation. Are any of the folowing practicable?
>
> If your product is not subject to seasonal fluctuation or changes in style, manufacture now a reserve stock against a future market.
>
> If your output is running below normal utilize this slack period to overhaul and repair your plant and machinery.
>
> If you are unable to give full time employment to your entire force employ the fullest possible number for part time thus distributing the burden.
>
> If you contemplate making additions to your plant do it now.
>
> Every sign points to a steady and early improvement in business, despite the continuance of the European war. We cannot urge you too strongly to contribute what you can individually by giving employment.

Among those at the committee meeting were Otto T. Bannard, Cornelius N. Bliss, Hugh Frayne, Louis J. Horowitz, Thomas M. Mulry, E. H. Outerbridge, Leopold Plaut, Prof. Henry Seager, P. Strauss, William H. Truesdale, H. B. Thayer, Roswell D. HTompkins, Alfred T. White, Charles Stelzle, John R. Shilladay, Meyer Bloomfield, and Mrs. James Speyer.

A group of city officials and other headed by Chamberlain Bruere met thirty men from the Municipal Lodging House at the home of Paul Wilson, one of Mayor Mitchell's secretaries, last night. The men voted unanimously that they preferred public to private charity, and that they wanted a municipal lodging house at which they could pay a little for beds and board as they could in Chicago. They were asked about the 600 pairs of shoes now held at the lodging house because the city charter provides that the city cannot give "outdoor" relief. They voted unanimously that they preferred to get shoes from the city than to take them from private charity organizations.

The Brooklyn office of the State Employment Bureau was opened yesterday at 262 Fulton Street, with Supt. R. A. FGlinn in charge. A force of six clerks registered 700 applicants, but had no jobs to offer.

M. G. HEIDELBERG, ARCHITECT,

Not an Anarchist, as He Was Called Owing to a Misprint.

Max G. Heidelberg, an architect, who took part in a discussion of the problem of unemployment at a meeting of the East Side Neighborhood Association in Public School 62 on Sunday night, was erroneously referred to in THE TIMES report of the meeting as "an Anarchist." THE TIMES regrets the error, which was due to a misprinting of the word "architect."

Mr. Heidelberg, who is a nephew of Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, designed the new hospital to be erected on Blackwell's Island by the city, and also designed the Jewish Protectory buildings at Hawthorne, N. Y., the buildings of the Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society at Pleasantville, and the new clinic of the Hospital for Deformities in East 123d Street. Mr. Heidelberg is Treasurer of The New Review, a monthly magazine. He frequently has lectured and written on matters of sociological interest.

Humanitarian Cult's Free Concert.

A free concert will be given this evening at Leslie Hall, Broadway and Eighty-third Street, by the Humanitarian Cult, an upper west side organization of 250 members which undertakes to care for the unemployed and the needy of that section of the city. Its members pay no dues, no subscriptions are exacted and no collections are taken up at its social affairs.

AUTO SHOW GAY WITH STAGE FOLK

Prominent Actors and Actresses Mingle in Throng That Establishes Record Attendance.

STREAMLINE IDEA A HIT

New American Design Adds Grace and Beauty to Touring Cars and Roadsters.

With a record for attendance which surpassed all former years the fifteenth annual National Automobile Show went merrily on its way yesterday in the Grand Central Palace. It was "Theatrical Day" and many actors and actresses were in the crowded aisles during the afternoon as the guests of the management.

An unusually large proportion of the visitors this year are women. Among the visitors yesterday and last night were H. H. Van Sicklen, Kenneth Corwan, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bryant, Count Gregory, Count Ernest Casenellos, J. Elmer Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Halsted Lindsley, Mrs. Frank C. Kay, Mrs. Walter S. Mayer, Horace E. Dodge, Mrs. Percival S. Hill, Miss Katherine Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Turnbull, Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Clark, William H. Bradley, United States Consul at Montreal; Mlle. Madeline Lodewicke, Mlle. Mildred Lodewicke, Mrs. F. L. Bartlett and Miss Nancy Bartlett, Mrs. J. Frederick Brown and Miss Priscilla Brown, and Mrs. Herbert Harriman.

This year's exhibition marks the coming of the streamline in its completeness to the American product. The designers have evidently realized that the harmonious body curves which offer the least wind resistance have the added advantage of being more graceful and more beautiful. Lines of this character are seen to their best advantage in open bodies, the touring car and roadster, but modifications, showing the strong influence of the streamline idea, are to be found also in many closed bodies of the limousine and sedan type. "The most original of the open streamline bodies of the year, perhaps, are those at the White booth. From radiator cap to tail lamp these bodies present a smooth, flowing surface, in which there is not an abrupt or jarring note. The effect is greatly heightened by the use of the centre cowl, which gives a rounded finish to the top of the front seat backs.

The Chalmers racing blue, which used to make history on the road and track, has been used this year to finish a chassis, which shows a new type of motor. It is a novel form of valve-in-the-head motor with an ingenious lubricating system.

Five of the twenty body styles which the company builds for its two six-cylinder chassis are shown at the Packard booth. The exhibit has been planned with reference to a definite color scheme. A 5-48 salon touring car is in sage green, with wood parts and wheels in dark oak. A 3-36 salon brougham, a type new to the show, is in "coach painters'" green, with panels in a darker shade, dark Napies yellow wheels, and tan and green upholstery.

Sweeping cowls and a multitude of quiet curves mark the bodies shown at the Reo booth, where the new six, which is one of the price features of the exhibition, is attracting much attention.

The new Overland six at the booth of the Willys-Overland Company is one of five models shown by that company this year. All the cars are strictly standard in finish and equipment and have graceful body lines.

At the Briscoe booth is shown the "clover leaf" runabout, in which three passengers are carried, one seat being placed in the middle behind the other two. A coupé of unusual design is another feature of this exhibit. One of the distinctive details is the use of a single headlight placed in the centre of the radiator, instead of the customary side lamps.

One of the interesting runabout designs is to be seen among the Premie cars. This has a long rear "deck" in which the spare wheel is carried in a sunken well. With its red spokes it makes a distinctive spot of color against the dark body, beside serving a good practical end.

Several sizes and types of its carburetors, all in cut-out form, are shown at the booth of the Stromberg Company. The working of valves and regulators of this carburetor which has made some enviable economy records this year are thus made plain.

Two open models of light weight and seasonable design are to be seen at the Dort booth. The cars are of dark and serviceable finish and look as if they were made not merely for inspection.

Both four and cylinder types are shown at the Apperson space, and in addition there is an enameled chassis of the 48-horsepower six. For the first time this company shows a six priced at less than $2,000, $415 less to be exact.

One of the arrivals for the show yesterday was J. Walter Drake, President of the Hupp Motor Company. He spent the day at the Hupmobile booth, radiating optimism as to the business conditions of the country.

An example of how values have increased and prices come down this year is the four-cylinder five-passenger touring car for $490 shown at the Chevrolet booth. This car has interesting innovations in front-spring suspension and in simplified steering gear.

Novelty in color scheme and upholstery mark the Jeffery exhibit. The "Chesterfield" six is shown in several types, one of which is in a new shade of green, both body and upholstery, the latter being of a special weather-proof fabric. The one-man top is of special khaki.

At the Studebaker booth are shown both fours and sixes. This is one of the cars to substitute this year battery for magneto ignition. Crowned fenders and high finish give distinction to the bodies.

One of the interesting cars at the Maxwell space is the little town car, which sells for less than $1,000. It has an extremely short turning radius and wide doors.

FOREIGN CAR INNOVATIONS.

tions at the Importers' Automobile Salon at the Hotel Astor, which are disturbing to the complacent motorist who believes that only minor refinements are now to be found in cars from year to year. This exhibition of cars from foreign lands usually has a surprise, and this is not lacking in the 1915 show. Two of the mechanical novelties are to be found in the Sheffield-Simplex, an English car, which is making its American début at the Salon. One of these is a "floating transmission," which is an integral part of the drive shaft and as such is not attached to the side members of the frame. The other is a double cooling system, in which both pump and thermo-syphon cooling are employed.

One of the interesting features of this exhibit is the participation of four American makes in addition to those from England, France, Belgium, and Italy. These native products are the Simplex, White, Packard, and Moline-Knight. Some of the most interesting body designs of an exhibition which is so largely a body show are to be seen on these cars. In the White limousine, by Holbrook from designs by Stefan Kjeldsen, the upholstery is of silk and velour worked in designs of the Adam period. Carved rosettes and urns of the same design are seen in the interior woodwork. Enclosed toilet cabinets de luxe with plate glass doors are also seen in this body.

BRITAIN COMPLAINS OVER MEXICO LOSS

Ambassador Visits State Department After Tehuantepec Railway Is Damaged.

A LARGE COWDRAY CONCERN

Tunnel and Bridges Destroyed—Many Refugees Have Arrived from South in Guatemala, Minister Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The one tunnel on the Tehuantepec Railway has been blown up and important bridges destroyed, according to official dispatches received by the State Department today.

The gravity of the situation on the Isthmus growing out of the destruction of the tunnel and bridges and chaotic conditions that have forced many foreign subjects to flee across the border into Guatemala was evidenced today by the action of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, who protested to the State Department against conditions in Mexico and interference with British property. The Tehuantepec Railway is managed by the Pearsons of London, who represent the interest of Lord Cowdray. The State Department's announcement read:

> A dispatch, dated Jan. 2, from Vera Cruz states that advices have been received from Puerta Mexico to the effect that the only tunnel on the Tehuantepec Railway has been blown up and that important bridges near the tunnel had been destroyed in a similar manned, also smaller bridges north of Rincon Antonio. There have been reports to the effect that the railroad between Devors and Tierra Blanca was destroyed on the 2d, but as yet the reports have not been confirmed.

Rincon Antonio is about thirty-five miles north of San Geronimo, the place where Gen. Jesus Carranza was taken prisoner and held as a hostage. The destruction of the tunnel and bridges is understood to have been accomplished to prevent Carranza forces reaching the place where Gen. Jesus Carranza was held prisoner, in order to effect his rescue. Tierra Blanca is on the Vera Cruz Al Istmo Railway, connecting Vera Cruz with the Tehuantepec Railway.

The Tehuantepec National Railway Company is subject to Mexican laws. The management is assigned to it by the Mexican Government of the Tehuantepec National Railway, as also of the ports of Puerto Mexico and Salina Cruz, at the terminal of the railway, together with all plant and floating appurtenances. The working character of this company is a partnership between the Mexican Government and Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, Limited, of London.

The Pearson Interests entered into their unique partnership with the Mexican Government in 1896 for the development and exploitation of the Tehuantepec Railway and its terminal ports. The present agreement with the Pearsons is to last fifty-one years from July 1, 1902.

A mail dispatch to the State Department today from the American Legation at Guatemala City, sent on Dec. 19, stated that many refugees had arrived there from Mexico, especially from the Isthmus of Thuantepec, that the number of refugees appeared to be increasing each day, and that several of the business houses in Guatemala City had been visited by these refugees in search of work or requiring financial assistance. The dispatch added that no American refugees had called at the American Legation, however, and that the legation was of the opinion that "most of the refugees are Mexicans from the State of Chiapas, where some political disorders on the border are reported to have occurred."

The American Consul at Vera Cruz today notified the State Department he was advised on Jan. 2 by the Carranza foreign office that the Tamulipas State Government had issued a decree which prohibited exportation of corn. The American Consul at Matamoras reported that Messrs. Davis, Burnham, and Holland had been released by the military authorities and "exonerated of all charges of political activities."

SEEKS RELIEF FOR MEXICANS.

Red Cross Agent to Call on Southern American Cities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Relief of destitute non-combatants in Northern Mexico has been undertaken by the American Red Cross. Arrangements have been made by telegraph for the purchase of enough corn to relieve the immediate needs of several thousand families reported to be starving in the vicinity of Monterey, and tomorrow Acting National Director S. P. Morris will leave for the Southwest to make a personal appeal to commercial organizations for aid.

Major Gen. Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross Central Committee, in a letter to Mr. Morris today described conditions in Mexico as "most acute."

Mr. Morris will go first to St. Louis, Kansas City, Albuuerue, Chicago, El Paso, San Antonio, and Laredo, and then make a trip for personal inspection of conditions in the neighborhood of Monterey, Matamoras, and Chihuahua. Returning he will visit Houston, Beaumont, New Orleans, and other Southern cities.

NEW JUSTICES TAKE OFFICE.

Two new Justices to the Supreme Court, Francis B. Delehanty and Clarence J. Shearn, and two Justices to the City Court, James A. Allen and Lorenz Zeller, took their places on the bench yesterday. There were the usual floral tributes and greetings from friends and members of the bar.

Justice Delehanty's term as a City Court Justice ended yesterday, and he takes the place of Justice Edward B. Amend, who died recently. Justice Shearn takes the place of Justice Samuel Seabury, elevated to the Court of Appeals at the recent election.

JANUARY DIVIDENDS
Buy Our
5% Guaranteed Mortgages
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus $8,750,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS
3 West 42d Street
JANUARY SALE
WASH WAISTS
AT $2.00
BEGINS TODAY
No Connection With Any Other House Doing Business Under the Name of "Forsythe"
TELEPHONE, BRYANT 4192

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Bankers
Under Supervision State Banking Dept. Deposits made on or before Jan. 9th will draw
4% Interest from Jan. 1st
Main Floor, Rear Balcony

Today—Important Clearance of
Men's Overcoats and Suits
at $15
886 Overcoats that are regularly $25 and $28
1138 Suits that are regularly $25 and $30
Taken from our regular stocks, or remainders of purchases that are fully up to GIMBEL quality

Warm Chinchilla Overcoats with velvet or self collars.
Mostly blue or Oxford gray; loose-fitting, set-in or raglan sleeves.
Chesterfield Overcoats with velvet or plain collars.
Black or Oxford gray; for dress or business; silk or serge lined. Sizes limited.
Chinchilla Ulsters with shawl collar and belted back.
Blue or Cambridge gray, silk sleeve linings; serge body linings. 30 to 38 chest only.
50 Rough, Shaggy Winter Overcoats.
Loose-fitting with set-in sleeves; gray, brown and green mixtures. 34 to 42 chest.
Suits in soft-roll or plain lapel models.
Plain colors, mixtures and fancy effects; hand-tailored. Sizes 33 to 50-inch chest.
Fourth floor

NEW *Linen Frocks for the Southland*
Opera Gowns for the Northland
Dancing Dresses for All Parts of the Land
The Latest Modes Created by the Foremost Dressmakers of Paris
The style leadership of the world is still held by Paris. And that the sponsorship for foreign modes is held by GIMBELS is again evinced by this
Display of the First French Modes for Spring
Many new and unique ideas are introduced in these twenty original Paris models. In fact, every skirt, every sleeve, every bodice, every drapery is different, but you must see them to realize the many changes of Fashion. And so that you may see the gowns quite intimately they are worn by mannequins, in promenade, in our Green Salon—at intervals between 10:30 A.M. and 5 P.M.
Third floor

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
Take POMPEIAN Olive Oil at every Meal, and be Healthier and Better able to stand the cold this Winter!
ASK YOUR DOCTOR
Full Measure Tins
POMPEIAN COMPANY
GENOA, ITALY BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

Make a cough easy by preventing the irritation that induces coughing.
Free from opiates, 25c., 50c and $1.00. Sample Free.
John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

A Fine Line of Office Furniture at Lowest-in-the-City Prices

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Business Engraving Done on the Premises Under Our Own Supervision

Attractive Offerings in
COMMERCIAL STATIONERY
For the Office and General Use

We list below a collection of necessary items from our very comprehensive stock at prices lower than elsewhere.

Cabinets, oak finish, holding cards 3x5 inches and index (combined) 39c
Cabinets, oak finish; one drawer for cards; size 6x4 inches $2.44
Cabinets, oak finish; for cards 6x4 inches; contains two drawers $3.93
Cabinets, oak finish; containing one drawer to hold cards; size 5x3 inches $1.88
Cabinets, oak finish; two drawers to hold cards 5x3 inches $3.19
Letter Desk Trays, to hold letters; regulation letter size (each) 89c
"Frankfort" Letter Box Files, with alphabetical index 23c
Corporation Box Files, alphabetical index 39c
"Favorite" Files, paper covered, alphabetical index; note and letter size 16c
Blotting Paper, various shades, 19x24 inches (sheet) 4c
BLOTTER HOLDERS, with leather corners; 19x24 inches (each) 24c and 39c
Package Blotters, white, blue, red, green, 12 in package, at 4c
Calendar Pads, without stands, several sizes and styles, (combined) 8c to 23c
Standing Letter Files, (each) 3c, 4c and 9c
Hanging Letter Files, strongly made, 4c
Post Office Boxes, with one partition (each) 9c
Post Office Boxes, with two partitions 16c
Board Clip Files, strong spring clamp; note and letter size (each) 23c; legal size (each) 36c
Steel Erasers, fine quality (each) 32c
Letter Clips, various sizes, 2c to 9c
Typewriter Ribbons, Oliver, Remington and Smith Premier, Blue, Black and Purple (each) 49c
Press Board Counter Books, (each) 4c and 7c
Package Receipt Books, (each) 8c, 14c and 19c
Money Receipt Books, (each) 8c and 18c
Draft and Bank Cheque Books, (each) 18c
Miniature Blank Books, styles—Ledger, Day, Cash and Record; imitation Russia leather corners (each); 27c, 36c and 42c

Blank Books, Miniature; Journal, Cash, Day and Record styles, in canvas covers (each) 14c and 18c
Manifold Order Books, Duplicate and Triplicate Forms (each) 7c to 24c
Pass Books, Press Board (each) 1c, 2c, 3c and 4c
Invoice Books, Canvas covered (each) 94c and $1.78
Stenographers' Note Books, with pencil paper (each) 3c and 4c
Stenographers' Note Books, with ink paper; (each) 4c and 6c
Memo. Pads, Small; yellow paper (dozen) 10c
Memo. Pads, Large; yellow paper (each) 3c, 4c, 5c, 7c
White Pads, various sizes up to letter size (each) 4c, 5c, 7c and 8c
Memo. Books, Leather covered (each) 8c to 43c
Ink Stands, Glass base; with one bottle, 42c; with two bottles, red and black ink 69c
Ink Stands, Library, wooden base; 1 well 84c
Ink Stands, 2 wells $1.26
COPYING BOOKS, 500 pages, in canvas (each) 62c; Finer quality, bound in black cloth, red corners 87c
Letter Scales, 1 lb., 89c; 2 lbs., $1.06; 1½ lbs., $1.69; 2 lbs., $1.06
Cash Boxes, of Black Japanned Tin, (each) 44c to $1.49
Bond Boxes, of Black Japanned Tin, (each) 37c and 39c
Red Star and Excelsior Diaries, for 1915, at prices lower than elsewhere.
Commercial Envelopes, 6¼ x 6¾ (1000) 78c
Pay Envelopes, (1000) 64c
Typewriter Oil, good quality, bottle 6c
Carbon Paper, letter and legal size, black and purple, 100 sheets in box for 44c
Typewriter Paper, letter size, 500 sheets, 34c and 44c
Typewriter Paper, yellow second sheets, 500 for 17c
Stafford's Ink, ½ pint, 23c; quart 54c
Stafford's Commercial and Universal Ink, 2 oz. bottle 5c
Stafford's Carmine Ink, 2 oz. bottle, 5c; 4 oz., 14c; ½ pint 39c
Stafford's Mucilage, 2 oz. bot., 4c; 4 oz., 8c; ½ pt., 23c; pint 38c
Stafford's Photo Paste, 2 oz., 5c; 4 oz., 8c; water well 21c

Saxon Ledger Binders, Bound with black cloth sides and black skiver leather; metal back; operated with key; prices according to size and thickness, (each) $2.49, $2.89 and $3.89

Carter's Writing Fluid ½-pint, 21c; qt., 56c; 2-oz. bottle, 4c
Carter's Mucilage, (pint) 42c
Faber's Pencils, (dozen) 10c to 48c
Faber's Erasers, (each) 4c to 7c
Rubber Bands, assorted sizes (box) 19c
Small Pencil Sharpeners, (each) 9c
Patent Pencil Sharpeners, (each) $1.39
Time Books, weekly and monthly schedule (each) 7c to 76c

Trial Balance Books, (each) 46c to $1.34
Blank Books, Ledger, Cash, Journal, Day and Record styles; bound in canvas; 300 pages, 56c; 400 pages 66c
Blank Books, Ledger, Journal and Day Book styles, black cloth and Russia leather back and corners; 300 pages, $1.34
Blank Books, Ledger, Journal, Single Ledger and Record styles; with Russia back and corners; 150 pages, 58c; 300 pages, 81c
Blank Books, Ledger, Journal, Cash Day Book, bound in full duck with colt Russia leather corners; 300 pages $1.12; 500 pages, $1.42
Blank Books, black cloth sides with Russia leather corners and backs; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12 columns; 150 pages, (each), 94c

SPENCERIAN PENS, in many styles, stubs and pointed; gross 84c
ESTERBROOK PENS, pointed and stubs; gross 72c *FALCON POINTED PENS*, gross 59c
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
MAIN FLOOR, 35TH STREET, REAR.

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

CROPSEY CLASHES WITH BENCH AGAIN

Justices Compel Him to Say He Heard Stapleton Had Called Grout Innocent.

JURIST DENIES THE REPORT

Leaves Appellate Court in Brooklyn with Four Members to Hear ex-Controller's Appeal.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Kings had another wordy clash with the judiciary in Brooklyn over the case of Edward M. Grout when argument was about to be heard in the Appellate Division yesterday afternoon on the appeal of the ex-President of the defunct Union Bank from a recent decision of Justice Benedict. The Justice ordered the trial of Mr. Grout on an indictment charging him with perjury transferred from the Supreme Court to the County Court.

Mr. Cropsey was about to begin his argument against the appeal when Justice Stapleton halted the proceedings.

"Have you any objection to my participating in the decision of this appeal?" asked the Justice. "I have known Mr. Grout for years. We have always been friendly."

"I think you should know better than I whether you should sit in this case," replied Mr. Cropsey.

Not satisfied with the reply, Justice Stapleton persisted:

"Do you personally object to my participating in the appeal? If you take the position that I am disqualified, I will withdraw."

"I have heard that you have made certain statements concerning the defendant, Grout," answered Mr. Cropsey. "If you did make such statements, and they were, what I heard they were, then I say that in my opinion you should not sit in this case."

"I think you ought to make your statement more specific," continued Justice Stapleton. "Just what is it you heard I said concerning this case?"

Evading a direct answer, Mr. Cropsey told Justice Stapleton that he had no means of knowing that what he heard was true.

Justice Burr, who was presiding in the absence from the bench of Justice Jenks, here looked at Mr. Cropsey and remarked:

"Well, if you have heard anything, why don't you come out like a man and tell what it is?"

Taken somewhat by surprise, the District Attorney exclaimed:

"I resent that. I consider it an imputation that I am not a gentleman."

"You have made certain implications by innuendo, and you have been asked to state fairly just what you mean," replied Justice Burr.

"I have heard that you said you have known Mr. Grout all your life, that you know he isn't guilty, and that you know he can't be guilty," said Mr. Cropsey to Justice Stapleton.

"I have made no such statements," replied Justice Stapleton. "But in view of your attitude I shall not pass upon this case."

Justice Stapleton thereupon left the bench.

The argument on the Grout appeal then began with four Justices sitting in the case. They were Justice Burr, presiding, and Justices Rich, Thomas, and Putnam. Stephen C. Baldwin, attorney for Mr. Grout, argued that Justice Benedict had no power to send the case to the County Court for trial on the motion that was made to the court at the time. Mr. Baldwin said that his motion was to set the case down for trial in the Supreme Court.

"If this decision is reversed," said Mr. Baldwin, "and the trial directed in the Supreme Court, I shall join with the District Attorney in the application he has made to the Governor to designate some up-State Judge to try it. But I'll not do this without the permission and consent of the court."

Suffragist to Debate with Anti.

Mrs. William F. Scott, the anti-suffragist, will discuss with Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, the suffragist, on the question "Should Women Participate in Government?" at the rooms of the Equal Franchise Society, 3 East Thirty-seventh Street, today, at 4 P. M. This is one of the regular meetings of the society, at which there is a nominal charge for admission. Tea is served at the close of the meeting. Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens is hostess for the day.

BRONX COUNTY'S YEAR.

Register's First Annual Report on Papers Filed with Him.

According to the report of Edward Polak, Register of Bronx County, 42,880 papers were filed in his department last year, which was the first year of the county's existence.

Of these papers 8,261 were mortgages and 8,296 conveyances. The folios recorded were 276,609; consideration of conveyances, $3,636,156; mortgages recorded, $30,534,372; mortgage extensions, $13,309,310; rent and salaries, $103,050; fees received, $194,898, and due from the New York Central Railroad, estimated, $110,000.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Semi-Annual Clearance
of
Fashionable Winter Apparel
—Practically without regard to former price—

Fur Coats
Formerly $195, $250, $450, $600 to $1,000
at $95, $110, $250, $300 to $600

Fur Sets
Formerly $125, $195, $225 to $350
at $75—$100—$125 to $150
(Other Furs at similar reductions)

Street and Afternoon Dresses
Formerly $45, $65, $95 to $125
at $15—$25—$35
(Higher-cost gowns accordingly)

Fur-trimmed Evening Wraps
Formerly $75, $125, $145, $195
at $45—$65—$95

Ultra-smart Fur-trimmed Suits
Formerly $65, $95, $125 to $175
at $25—$38—$45—$58

Fur-trimmed Coats
Formerly $65, $95, $125 to $175
at $45—$65—$75—$95

$15 to $25 Blouses at $5 & $10

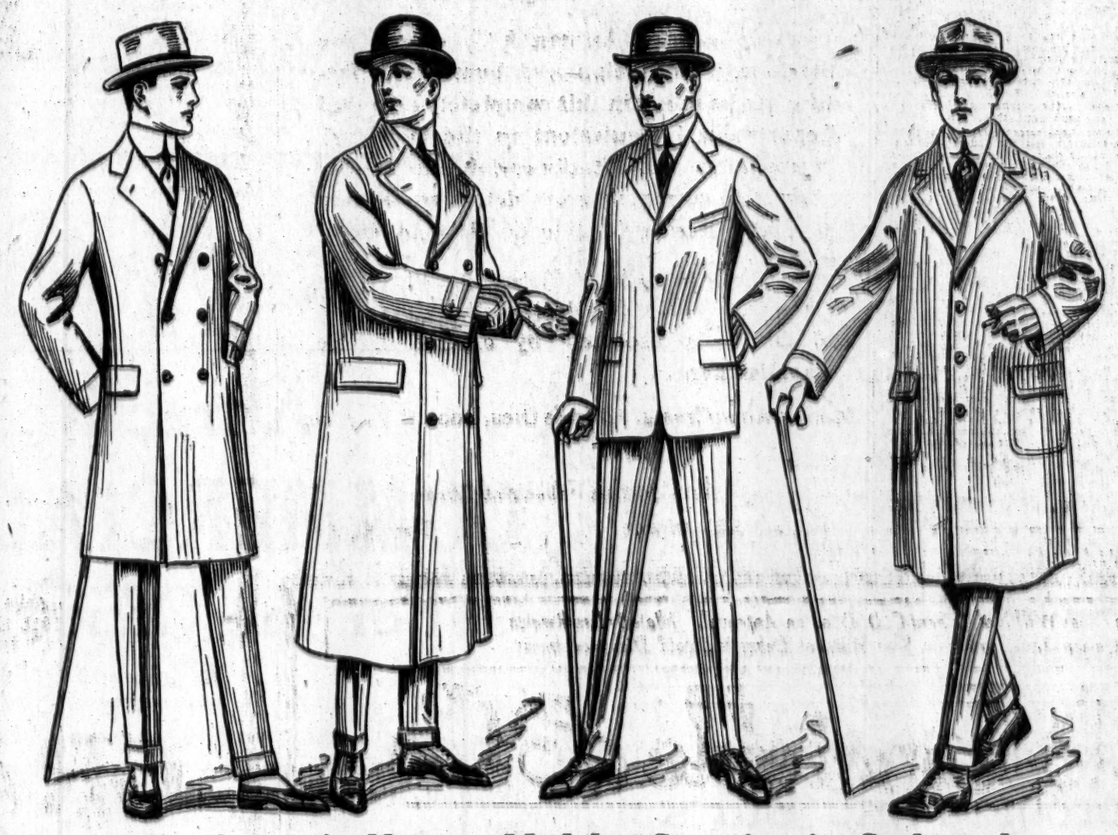
Commencing This Morning at 7.30
AT THE BIG BUSY BRILL STORES
The Famous Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
OF WINTER
OVERCOATS
AND SUITS FOR MEN

$30 and $35 Values NOW $23.50
$28 and $30 Values NOW $18.50
$20 and $25 Values NOW $14.50
$15 and $18 Values NOW $9.50

This Sale has been famous for years as New York's Greatest Clothing Event
Thousands of Men Wait for It!
Sale Starts This Morning at 7.30
No Charge for Alterations
Brill Brothers
279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
135th Street, Corner Third Avenue

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Sale Commences Today at 9 A. M.
Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
Sizes to Fit Men of All Proportions

January Clearance Sale of
Men's and Young Men's
SUITS & OVERCOATS
Reductions of One-Third On
Early-in-the-Season Prices



The Season's Newest Models—Superior in Style and Quality to Any We Have Been Able to Find Elsewhere At Equally Attractive Prices

In this great Clearance Sale,—values are so remarkable, reductions so radical, assortments so complete,—that every man who requires a new Suit or an Overcoat should

Take Advantage of This Extraordinary Event

The garments are in the height of Fashion,—have been taken from regular stock and are *Marked Down for Quick Clearance.*

The Suits—In Smart New Styles, Are From the Leading Makers.

English soft roll Sack models,—semi-form fitting with patch pockets and turn back cuffs. Also conservative models for more conservative men.

The fabrics are those most fashionable this season—comprising Fancy Mixed Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres—foreign and domestic weaves, in the latest colors and patterns; strictly all-wool materials thoroughly shrunk.

Some Suits are silk lined—all are hand-tailored and are the productions of the highest class tailoring oganizations in America.

The Overcoats—In Every Model and Fabric Popular This Season.

Single breasted and double breasted Chesterfields, semi-form fitting; button through London Box, Raglan and Kimono Coats; Greatcoats and Ulsters. Some with large patch pockets, others with slashed pockets.

Many are fully silk lined, others have silk lined yoke and sleeves; velvet and "self" collars.

Imported and domestic fabrics, including Oxford and black Cheviots, Kerseys, Meltons, fancy mixtures, "warmth-without-weight" fabrics,—Chinchillas, Crombies, Friezes, Montagnacs and Vicunas.

Suits and Overcoats, $11.75 *Were $14.75 & $16.75*
Suits and Overcoats, $17.75 *Were $24.75 & $27.50*
Suits and Overcoats, $13.75 *Were $18.50 & $19.75*
Suits and Overcoats, $21.50 *Were $29.75 to $34.75*

An Extra Force of Salespeople
Suits and Overcoats, $23.50 *Were $34.75 to $42.50*
No Charge For Alterations

Special Elevator Service Direct to the Men's Clothing Department. FIFTH FLOOR.
Cigar Dept., at the Special Entrance for Men, a Step from Broadway, on the 35th St. Side.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Introduction of the Authoritative
Mi-Saison Fashions
For Wear at the Southern Resorts.

Chapeaux
Polichinelle, Militaire and Crinoline Types
Also Mariner and Mushroom effects and piquant Kepis developed in straw, faille silk, satin, chiffon, tulle, sheer transparent effects and hatter's silk plush. In white, black and the new Spring shadings.

Tailleurs
Suits of White Broadcloth and White Gabardine
Models which introduce distinctly new style features and that express a definite, individual and personal touch.

Robes
Silhouettes Reminiscent of The Period "Elegance Romantique"
Exquisitely dainty, diaphanous creations in fine nets, laces and embroideries, garlanded, frilled, beribboned and accentuated with flowers.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
ANNUAL BOOK SALE
At Clearance Prices

Every year at this time an opportunity is afforded book-lovers to fill their depleted shelves at prices 30% to 50% lower than Macy's usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

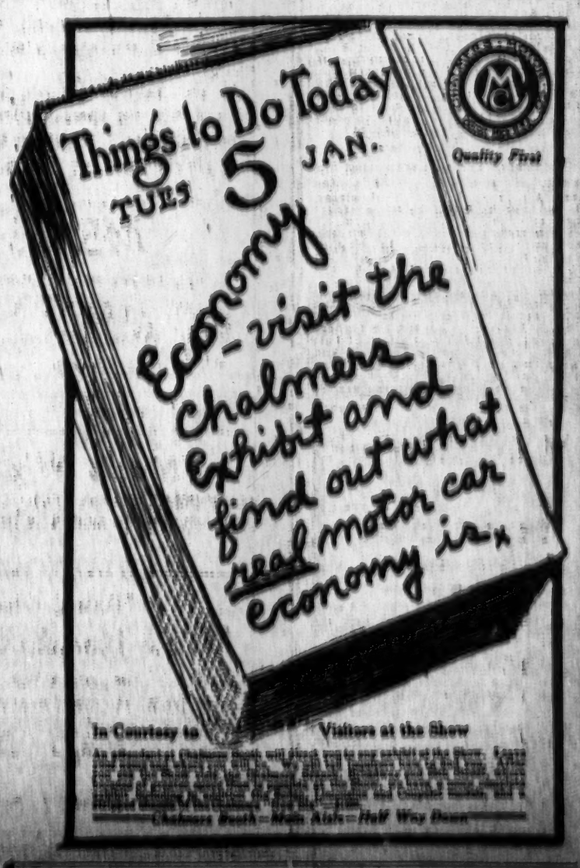
For stock-clearing purposes and because many of the volumes have been slightly soiled in handling during the Holiday rush, we have made radical reductions on a splendid collection of books, comprising the following subjects:

History, Biography, Travel, Fiction and Children's Books.

No. of Books.		
416	*Elsewhere 25c to 40c*	Now 12 & 14c
500	*Elsewhere 50c*	Now 24c
309	*Elsewhere $1.35*	Now 42c
132	*Elsewhere 75c*	Now 49c
285	*Elsewhere $1.00*	Now 69c
30	*Elsewhere $1.20*	Now 84c
267	*Elsewhere $1.35*	Now 94c
134	*Elsewhere $1.50 to $1.75*	Now $1.12
60	*Elsewhere $2.50*	Now $1.49
80	*Elsewhere $3.50 to $3.75*	Now $2.24

Thousands of other Books at proportionate reductions. This is a worth-while opportunity.

On Sale Today
MAIN FLOOR, 34TH STREET, REAR



CALL CONFERENCE ON NATION'S DEFENSE

Garrison, Daniels, and Congress Leaders to Meet Tonight and Adopt a Programme.

GARDNER RENEWS ATTACK

Urges Military Affairs Committee to Call Ex-Secretaries of War and Navy on His Inquiry Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A conference looking toward appropriations for the national defense was arranged today between Secretary Garrison of the War Department, Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, and the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Military and Naval Affairs. The conference was suggested by Mr. Garrison, and it will be held at his home tomorrow night.

Besides the four Chairmen of the Congressional committees, other Democratic leaders will be present. It is expected that an effort will be made to balance the various appropriations in conformity with a general policy for the promotion of the national defense, plans for which probably will be submitted to President Wilson for approval. The various bills for the increases in the regular army will be one of the principal matters for discussion.

While the conference was being arranged Representative Gardner of Massachusetts was before the House Military Affairs Committee urging his proposal for the creation of a commission to inquire into the military unpreparedness of the country. Quoting navy officers who testified before the Naval Committee, army officers who were before the Military Committee, and others who testified before the Fortifications and Appropriation Committees, Mr. Gardner had little difficulty in showing what he called the contradictory and unrelated character of the coast defense.

Where an army officer contended for a very large charge of high explosives in a shell used for long ranges, he said, a navy officer would contend that not high explosive, but armor-piercing projectiles alone could be depended upon. While the Defense Board laid down a ratio of 1,800 rounds of ammunition per man, he quoted various statements from officers to show even as low as 340 rounds as being the actual amount on hand for each rifle. Concerning field artillery Major Gen. Wotherspoon's statement that we needed for an army of defense in the emergency of war 2,840 3-inch guns, was compared with the actual number made and in course of manufacture, which is 1,292, or three pe rthousand men, instead of five guns as urged by the General Staff.

The statement of Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, was emphasized that of these guns 1,250,000 rounds of ammunition were needed, or, as Mr. Gardner contended, four times as much as we now have. Instead of the 5,000 rounds per gun, as estimated by Gen. Wotherspoon, which would call for 11,790,000 rounds in all, the army has a little more than 500, or in all 580,000 rounds—or will have that amount by July 1, 1915, for the estimate includes ammunition to be made as well as that now in magazines.

Enough for Four-Day Fight.

"Gen. Wood tells us," said Mr. Gardner, "that 200 rounds of ammunition a day is a fair expenditure for a field gun under battle conditions. So you see that our 634 guns can, next July, be provided with just about four days' ammunition apiece of Secretary Garrison's hopes are fulfilled. Last year the Ordnance Department estimated that the Government arsenals, running night and day with three shifts, could turn out 1,000 rounds of artillery ammunition—that, in other words, eight field guns can shot away ammunition just as fast as Uncle Sam can make it.

"Private manufacturers cannot help the situation for three or four months after they get their orders, says Gen. Wood. Listen to this sentence from the General's evidence: 'The best estimates indicate that at the end of the first six months not to exceed 350,000 rounds could be procured from all sources, including the Government plant.' Think of that—350,000 rounds to be made in half a year. Why Russia shot away 250,000 rounds in the nine days battle of Mukden alone.

"Some weeks ago Major Gen. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, wrote to the Secretary of War informing him that for the full equipment of an army of 800,000 men in case of war we are short 400,000,000 rounds of rifl ammunition and 11,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition. Of course, you gentlemen, with your ideas, will laugh to scorn the idea that we might possibly need 800,000 men in case of war. That is because you shun a real inquiry. Mr. Chairman Hay, I asked you to summon Gen. Wotherspoon, I asked you to summon Gen. Wood, and you flatly refused both requests. Yet President Wilson intimates that this committee can be trusted to make an adequate investigation and an adequate report.

"How have you investigated? What have you done, I should like to know? Why, you summoned Gen. Crozier, who has been Chief of the Ordnance Department for thirteen years, and you extracted from him the admission that his own work was most commendable. It is true that you put to him a few questions as to his recommendations as to artillery and ammunition, but you didn't put the right questions. You did not drive home the questions which I would have driven home if I had not been muzzled. Why didn't you follow up the question of heavy field guns when you had Gen. Crozier on the stand? Why didn't you ask him to point out why Germany uses eleven-inch guns to battle trenches if three-inch guns to scatter shrapnel are all that is needed?

Shortage of Big Guns.

"You knew, Mr. Chairman, that the biggesht movable gun in the United States Army is the 6-inch Howitzer, and we only have thirty-two of them completed. Yet the Germans have 16-inch Howitzers and 12½-inch Howitzers, and 8-inch mortars and the English have 9½-inch Howitzers. What big guns the French may have I do not know."

Taking up the subject of coast defense guns, Mr. Gardner read from the annual report of Gen. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, showing that there was on hand ammunition for just half an hour's fighting with mortars, and three-quarters of an hour with rifles. The Defense Board, he said, went on record with a recommendation for ammunition for at least one hour's fighting. Comparing the cities in the coast fortifications, he said, they had been made when 30 calibre guns were the standard, and now they must contend with guns on foreign warships of 50 and 60 calibre, which higher muzzle velocity, and having 21,000 yards' range, so that an enemy's ships could stand four miles outside the range of the best guns we had and demolish our forts and cities without the least risk.

Frequently Interrupted.

Members of the Committee repeatedly interrupted with protests that they already knew what Mr. Gardner was saying. To all this he replied that they could not have known of the contradictory statements made elsewhere by experts, and when they asked him continually what he proposed to do to meet the situation, he answered: "I can't tell you. That's why I want a Commission of Inquiry."

Explaining the character of the commission he had asked for Mr. Gardner said:

"I think it would be the worst commission possible if it were made up from the Naval and Military Committees, because every man would be prejudiced and tying all the time to justify what he had done in the committee. I think you can safely trust the President of the United States, the Speaker, and the President of the Senate to appoint the right sort of men on such a commission."

"Where is all the money to come from to do what you want?" asked a member.

"Oh, you need not worry about that. The people of the United States are beginning to wake up on this matter, and they want to know that their money is securing an adequate defense of the country. The country thinks we are not doing the job very well. If war should come the country would quickly pay a bigger tax than any we may require for defense. I realize that this committee does not have the whole subject in its charge. If I had the spending of $200,000,000 on national defense, I say at once I probably would spend $150,000,000 of it on the navy."

Mr. Gardner closed by challenging Chairman Hay to call Gen. Wood and Gen. Wotherspoon. Messrs. Stimson, Dickinson, and Wright, ex-Secretaries of War, and Messrs. Meyer and Bonaparte, ex-Secretaries of the Navy. Mr. Hay and several members of the committee replied that these gentlemen could not tell them anything they did not already know.

The committee will not comply with Mr. Gardner's request to call further witnesses, and in fact will give no further consideration to the subject of national defense because it has completed the Army Appropriation bill. The committee will meet tomorow, but only to take up several small bills connected with matters of personnel.

FERTILIZER MEN STRIKE.

700 Workers Out at Roosevelt, N. J.—Demand Wage Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 4.—More than 700 workmen employed in the fertilizer manufacturing plant of the American Chemical Company of Roosevelt this morning went out on strike for more wages and shorter hours. The men demand an increase in wages of 40 cents a day and a reduction of working time from ten to nine hours. The laborers are foreigners.

A meeting of the officials of the company will be held tomorrow to take action on the demands of the strikers. Two months ago the employes of the plant in Carteret were placed on a ten-hour a day schedule and salaries reduced from $2 a day to $1.60. Trouble has been brewing since.

New Head of Philadelphia Schools.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Dr. William C. Jacobs was elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Philadelphia today by the Board of Education to succeed Gov.-elect Martin G. Brumbaugh. Dr. Jacobs has been connected with the public school system of the city since 1898, and for nine years has been Associate Superintendent.

POLICE IN SECRET ACT ON ELLISON

Continued from Page 1.

praved, he said, that Mr. Ellison was wrong when he asserted there was widespread dissatisfaction in the department.

The Commissioner said that he had not even demanded that Mr. Ellison's services as counsellor be discontinued, but the four police benevolent associations knew that they were expected to take some action regarding the Ellison charges, and the termination of their agreement with Mr. Ellison was one of the things that many of them felt the Commissioner expected.

Mr. Woods said he felt confident that a preponderating majority in each of the associations wanted to co-operate with him and support his administration, and he made it clear that he expected the majorities to rule. But in the past the associations have been more or less dominated, according to report, by a few leaders, and it is these leaders whom he will hold responsible if the Associations appear to agree with their counsellor, Mr. Ellison.

Calls Criticism Malicious.

The letter received by the Commissioner from Capt. William F. Day of the West 152d Street Station read:

Pardon my taking your valuable time, but I feel it would be unkind of me if I did not express to you how deeply shocked the members of the Fortieth Precinct are over the unjust, untrue, and malicious attack made on your administration of the Police Department that appeared in one of the daily newspapers last Saturday.

We wish most emphatically to stamp our disapproval to every item the article contained, and to assure you that no such feeling is entertained by any member of my command. In my opinion you have the respect and confidence of every member of the entire Police Department.

I take this occasion of renewing my promise to you to do all in my power to uphold your hands and give the City of New York the very best service that we can, and to help make the Police Department just what it should be, the very best in the world.

The forty-nine Lieutenants who, in the routine rotation of assignments are now in the training school at Police Headquarters, all signed this communication to the Commissioner:

The undersigned Lieutenants desire to express to you that the statement credited in the papers as coming from Mr. Ellison, in which he endeavors to draw the inference that the members of the department are hostile to your administration as Police Commissioner, are not our sentiments, and we take this means of expressing to you our loyalty and respect.

The twenty-five surgeons of the Police Department sent this:

The Police Department Surgeons wish to state their belief that the police conditions are now better than in several years. The present Police Commissioner has taken a sympathetic and unprecedented interest in the health and morale of the force and the improvement of its physical and sanitary condition. He has co-operated in every way with the police surgeons. With assurances of our continued loyalty and co-operation, we are, etc.

A patrolman whose name the Commissioner withheld wrote this letter:

At the present time I cannot refrain from expressing to you my sentiments, and I might say the sentiments of the entire patrol force of the city.

I have been a resident for over twenty years, a taxpayer for ten years, and a patrolman going on fifteen years, and in that time the people of this great city never got as clean an administration as they have got in the past year, and the men were never treated as fair, square, and impartial, and there never was a man there that got as good patrol done as you have, and we want no outside interference. You are the best Commissioner we ever had, and you have a fine set of Deputies.

The communication signed by the officers and men of the Morrisania Station in the Bronx, read:

The undersigned members of the Police Department attached to the Sixty-third Precinct take exception to the statements of William B. Ellison published Jan. 2, as they do not represent our opinions or sentiments, but, on the contrary, we are in thorough accord with the Police Commissioner's square-deal policy, and hereby pledge our unconditional support to his administration.

Magistrate Offers Aid.

In addition to these letters, the Commissioner received this letter from Magistrate House:

Do not fear any such thing as a police mutiny. Such talk is an insult to the men. From what I can tell you know they believe in you, and they will help to make your administration a success. If I can be a help to you at any time, command me.

Among those who called on the Commissioner was a member of the Sergeants' Benevolent Association who assured him that Mr. Ellison had not represented the majority sentiment of the association. The sergeant went further and predicted that Mr. Ellison would be asked to resign as counsel at the next meeting of his association scheduled for then. If a meeting were not held for this purpose sooner. Deputy Inspector W. Dugan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was another who repudiated Mr. Ellison's statement in a visit to the Commissioner.

Another policeman who called upon Mr. Woods afterward pointed out some of the things that the Commissioner had done for the men under him, showing, he said, that Mr. Woods was the policemen's friend. He said that the Commissioner had lengthened policemen's vacations from ten days to two weeks, that he had made it possible for policemen to appeal directly to him when in difficulties, that he had been lenient in imposing fines, and that he had materially assisted in the raising of $100,000 for the Police Emergency Fund.

Several transfers were made in the Police Department, but it was denied emphatically that any of them were related to the Ellison broadside. Among those that at first attracted attention was the transfer in the afternoon of Lieut. Richard E. Enright, President of the Lieutenants' Association, from desk duty in the Snyder Avenue Station, Brooklyn, to the temporary command of the Atlantic Avenue Station, Brooklyn. Commissioner Woods said that this transfer was purely a routine matter. Capt. Owen Rooney, he said, had obtained a ten-day leave of absence, and Lieut. Enright had been assigned to his command for that time because the Lieutenant was near the top in the civil service list of those who had passed the Captain's examinations. It was customary, he said, for men high on the list to receive temporary assignments in command of precincts.

In another order Capt. Edward J. Walsh, Acting Inspector in charge of the Fourteenth Inspection District in the Bronx, was made an Inspector in charge of the Seventh District in the same borough, and Capt. Richard O'Connor of the Morrisania Station was made an Inspector and assigned to the Fourteenth District. Capt. Samuel L. McElroy was made an Inspector in command of the Sixteenth District in Brooklyn, where he had been Acting Inspector. Inspector William J. Lahey, who had been in command of the Seventh District in the Bronx, was reduced to the rank of Captain and sent to command the Beach Street Station in Manhattan to succeed Capt. Edward J. Bourke, who was transferred to the command of the Morrisania Station.

The Commissioner said that all of these transfers were "for the good of the service."

CRIME LESS, SAYS WOODS.

City Has Benefited by Taking Men from Fixed Posts, He Asserts.

Police Commissioner Woods, replying to a protest from the West End Association against abolishing fixed posts on the west side, has informed the association that complaints of crime in Manhattan have largely decreased and police conditions are improved as the result of taking many of the men from fixed post duty on the west side and sending them to patrol other parts of the city.

His letter, read at the monthly meeting of the association at the Ansonia last night, assured the association that a plan was being considered for retaining the good points of the fixed post system, but that it would be impossible for him to get additional policemen because there was not sufficient money for the purpose. Park Commissioner Cabot Ward told what he was doing for the parks of the city.

Ends Life as His Son Did.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 4.—Edward E. Phillips, aged 60 years, a public stenographer here for several years, was found dead in his office in the Marsh Building in Park Avenue this afternoon by John Garretson, a Public Service Corporation employe, who had called to leave a bill. The man had taken his life by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver, and City Physician N. W. Currie, after an examination, said that Phillips had been dead several hours. For months he had suffered from melancholia, having brooded over the death of his son, Harmer, who on Sept. 1 last ended his life in a similar manner.

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Manufactured on *Scientific* Principles, Bringing *Health* and *Comfort* in the Wearing
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Section C-28, 3rd floor or at our New York Branch: 245 West 55th St.

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Our Annual January Sale of
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Consisting of medium, heavy and light weight Coats for general wear or rough weather and particularly suitable for early Spring.
All are Cravenette finish, quarter silk lined and made to our special order from exclusive Fancy Coatings in the styles of the hour.
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All this season's smart, conservative models of the cut and class that cannot fail to be in equally good form a year from now, thereby offering an exceptional investment for dress or business wear. Fabrics are the best overcoatings in Black, Oxford and Brown. Velvet or self collar; full or quarter silk lined.
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Made from the newest Olive Mixed Covert Cloth, imported directly from Priestley's Mills, Bradford, England, and bearing their celebrated stamp—a guarantee of superiority.
Every Coat in the collection conforms to our strictest requirements as to cut, style and finish, and is thoroughly rainproof. A full range of sizes and several models.
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"FRUIT OF THE LOOM" MUSLIN NIGHT ROBES. Heavy quality; in regular sizes, cut on generous lines. Collar or V neck.
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Made in the prevailing wide folded end shapes from manufacturer's entire collection of sample pieces and short lengths of the smartest imported and domestic Cravatings shown this season.
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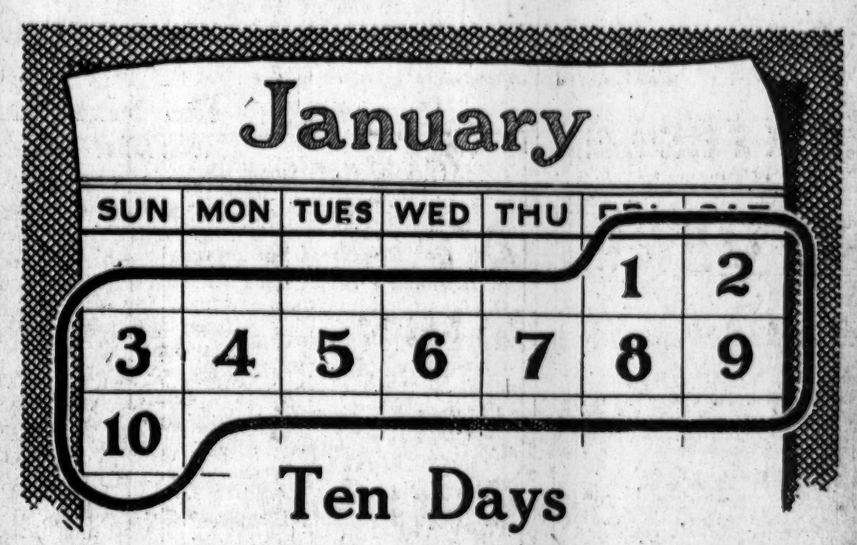

Ten Days

If it's coffee that is causing your nervousness, headache, heart flutter, biliousness, or sleeplessness, and you want to keep on with these troubles another year, why—stick to coffee!

(It's an established fact that the poisonous drug, *caffeine*, in coffee causes these and other ills.)

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POSTUM

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Made from prime wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, and free from *caffeine*, or any other harmful substance.

Usually a ten days' change from coffee to POSTUM is sufficient to convince most coffee drinkers that

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

BITTER FIGHT OPENS ON SHIPPING BILL

Senator Root Resents Democratic Threat to Rush the Measure Through.

SEES GRAVE OBJECTIONS

Joins with Republican Colleagues in Protest—Lodge Warns Democrats That Filibuster Will Block Haste.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Ship Purchase bill, which President Wilson has asked Congress to pass at this session, was attacked bitterly today as soon as it was taken up in the Senate. With the Immigration bill out of the way, the Senate by a vote of 46 to 29 made the measure the unfinished business. That was accomplished easily, but a remark by Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that the Democrats had the votes with which to pass the measure, unless the Republican minority indulged in obstructive tactics, which he characterized as "improper and unjustifiable," brought forth bitter replies from leading Republicans.

These retorts can hardly be regarded as less than formal notice that every parliamentary expedient will be used to prevent the bill from coming to the vote that admittedly would pass it. If this filibuster is undertaken, under the leadership of the Senators promising it today, it is difficult to see how the bill can get through the Senate at this session, much less receive the affirmative action of the House. The session must end by noon on March 4, no appropriation bills have been considered in the Senate, and bitter controversies centre around several of the President's appointments. All of these things will tend to retard any measure to which there is opposition.

The bill was attacked today by Mr. Root of New York, Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, and Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, the minority leader in the Senate. All of them bitterly resented Mr. Stone's suggestion that any discussion of the measure that made for delay would be unwarranted, and all of them also attacked the bill on its merits. Mr. Root and Mr. Lodge, the two leading Republicans of the Committee on Foreign Relations, both recognized authorities on diplomatic matters, asserted that the bill would lead to endless foreign complications. At the same time Mr. Burton of Ohio, a member of the Committee on Commerce, from which the measure was reported, filed the minority's views on the bill, asserting that it could not be expected to accomplish any of the good things for American commerce predicted for it by its friends.

"I protest," said Mr. Root, referring to Mr. Stone's remarks, "against 'any such spirit dominating this body, whether on the part of 'those who have the vote' or not. This bill is fraught with such grave consequences that it must have and shall have the kind of discussion that brings these grave and serious questions before the people of the United States and enables them to form their judgment upon the subject which it involves.

"I do not wish now to enter upon a discussion of the merits of the bill. I think it is a bill of vast importance. I have known of no measure laid before the Senate in the past half a dozen years which seemed to me to be weighted with such consequences as this bill. There are three major lines of consideration, upon each of which we must regard it as of very great consequence to the people of the country.

"First, and least of all, it proposes to embark the Government of the United States upon a very large expense in a business venture of a kind in which the private enterprise of the United States has uniformly met with loss rather than profit.

"The second and more important reason is that it proposes to put the Government of the United States into the foreign trade at a time when that trade necessarily involves frequent and almost constant friction regarding the law of nations concerning neutrals and belligerents. It proposes to put the Government of the United States in a position where her good faith will be questioned and she will be charged with violating her own neutrality.

"The third reason is that this bill proposes a reversal of the policy which has been followed by this Government from the beginning. It proposes to embark the Government upon a business far more extreme than is the ownership of railroads, or the operation of telephone and telegraph lines. It proposes to put the Government of the United States in a position where it will step in and remedy the defects and failings of individual enterprise by raising money by taxation from all the people in order to carry on a business in which individual enterprise failed.

"It means a departure on the line of governmental action more important and more fateful in its results than any act passed by this Congres since I became a member. It means a repudiation more signal than has ever yet been made from the principles of the great leader of the party which 'has the votes' to put the bill through."

"We should pass the appropriation bills and go home," asserted Mr. Gallinger. "I want to serve notice that I will do everything in my power to prevent the passage of this bill. Appropriation bills are pending and are of much more importance than this. I do not think this unseemly haste in rushing consideration of this bill will facilitate its passage."

"I want to give notice now," said Mr. Lodge, with unaccustomed warmth, "that if I see any attempt to cut off proper discussion of this measure, I shall use every parliamentary means possible to obstruct its passage, and that is something I have never before done in this body. Have we not foreign complications enough about us now without embarking on this project of an international trading fleet of merchant ships owned by the Government?

"No maritime nation, no matter how strong has been the socialistic desire for Government ownership, has ever entered the business of owning trading ships, though it may have owned and operated telegraph and telephone lines, railroads or other enterprises within its borders. The assumption of this business by the Government will mean that hope has been abandoned that private enterprise in this country will ever build up a merchant marine for that trade. No sensible man will go into competition with a Government-owned line, particularly when it is remembered that it is proposed that this Government line shall be run at a loss until the trade is sufficiently developed. No such gross subsidy was ever proposed as that laid down in this bill and frankly submitted to Congress by the President in his message."

UNDECIDED ON TRADE BOARD

President Tells Georgia Senators He Has Not Made Up List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — Senators Smith and Hardwick of Georgia, who went to the White House today to urge that ex-Attorney General Felder of their State be appointed a member of the Interstate Trade Commission, were told by President Wilson that he had not even made a tentative list of those he would nominate, and that it would be some time before he would be able to send the names to the Senate.

George Foster Peabody has made an appointment to see the President on [illegible] matter, and it is expected that their interview will result in determining whether Mr. Peabody will be appointed a Trade Commissioner.

NAVAL RESERVE PLAN WINS IN FIRST STAGE

House Sub-Committee Includes Daniels's Suggestion in the Appropriation Bill.

LIKELY TO BECOME A LAW

Hobson's Provision for Bureau of Operations Also Approved—Bill Totals $145,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The first draft of the Naval Appropriation bill was completed today in sub-committee No. 1 of the House Naval Committee, with the approval of two important features of general legislation for the development of the naval establishment. The first was the acceptance of Secretary Daniels's Naval Reserve bill. The second was an amendment proposed by Representative Hobson to create a General Staff, or its equivalent, by providing for the office of Chief of Operations, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The bill will carry a grand total of appropriations amounting to $145,000,000. The reserve feature of the bill is assured of the support of a majority of the full committee, and will go to the House with a strong prospect of successful support there. The estimate of the cost of this reserve system for the first year is only $120,000. The amendment creating the reserve provides for taking in all men who have served in the navy and have been honorably discharged within eight years of the passage of the bill, and also all men who within four months receive honorable discharge.

This arrangement, therefore, provides for taking in men who are now out of the service, and even those who have been out several years and might be supposed to have become a little rusty in their various duties, and it also provides for transferring men in the service to the reserve. The former are to have $1 a month compensation and an issue of clothes annually. The latter, in consideration of their being in the service and having a better understanding of their duties, will receive $30 a year if they have less than eight years' service to their credit and $60 a year if they have more than eight years' service.

After two years from the date of approval of the act those men who complete 16, 20, or 24 years of honorable service will be eligible for transfer to the reserve upon their own application, and when so transferred will receive pro rata pay, based upon length of honorable service in the navy, of one-fourth, one-third, or one-half pay, respectively. This feature is in the nature of graded retirement for the enlisted personnel, a proposal that has been urged upon the department and upon Congress for several years.

Secretary Daniels, in a letter to the committee, says that on the average there are 3,150 men honorably discharged every year from the navy. The proposed law would, it is believed, serve to keep men in the service in order to become eligible for the increased pay on passage to the reserve. Now about two-thirds of the enlisted men in the navy are in the first enlistment, or 34,000 out of 52,000. In estimating the expenditure for the reserve the first year it is expected that 5,000 men will ask to be placed on the rolls at $12 a year, 10,000 with less than eight years service at $30, and 500 with eight years and more at $60 a year. The law, as drafted, gives the Secretary of the Navy the power in time of war "or when war is, in the opinion of the President, threatened" to call any enlisted man on the retired list into active service with the same pay and allowances he was receiving when on the active list.

There will probably be sharp fighting over the proposal for a permanent bureau of operations in the navy. The idea is one advanced by Mr. Hobson, who has urged for several years that the navy should be under the direction of a General Staff correspondent to that in the War Department. His amendment provides that there shall be in place of aid for operations, which is now a post resting entirely on the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, a Bureau of Operations with a chief to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Fifteen naval officers are to be detailed for duty with the bureau, representing all branches of the service. The suggestion runs counter to the views of the General Board and may meet with opposition from that quarter. It has, however, many strong friends, even among members of that body. Rear Admiral Fiske, now aid for operations, in his recent appearance before the Naval Committee, was interrogated in regard to the value of a General Staff in the navy and explained favorably what its functions might be expected to be.

It is understood that Secretary Daniels does not favor the idea and is well satisfied with the present arrangement, which was set up by his predecessor, Mr. Meyer. Mr. Daniels has suspended two places, that of Aid for Inspections and that of Aid for Personnel, both having been vacant for more than a year. Navy officers generally will give the staff proposition their approval, believing tha it will bring about co-ordination of the various branches of the service and bring the fleet into closer touch and relations with the department and the War College.

The sub-committee rejected Secretary Daniels's plan to use navy radio stations for commercial purposes.

OWEN CRITICISES TAFT.

Ex-President "a High Priest of Reaction," Says Oklahoma Senator.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—At the opening of the Second National Conference on Popular Government here today Senator Owen characterized ex-President Taft as the "high priest of reaction," and assailed many national figures for their opposition to the initiative, the referendum, and the recall.

"Fifteen men in public life within twelve months," he said, "made set speeches against the growth of sentiment in favor of the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, and had them printed as Senate documents and widely distributed."

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By Amos Kidder Fiske, A. M.
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From Every Standpoint This Is Positively
The Greatest Sale of MEN'S OVERCOATS
New York Has Ever Seen
5,384—That's the Total Number of High-Class and Stylish Overcoats AT SENSATIONAL BARGAIN PRICES for Today's Selling
Overcoats Usually to $10, at $3.75
Overcoats Usually to $15, at $6.75
Overcoats Usually to $20, at $9.75
Overcoats Usually to $25, at $12.75
Ordinarily These Overcoats Would Be Priced at $9 to $35.
Overcoats Usually to $35, at $14.75
We have just consummated five most remarkable deals—buying the big stocks on hand of fine and stylish winter overcoats from best-known makers at prices never before heard of in the trade for equal grades.
The "cream" of styles and materials produced for the winter of 1915. No overcoat sale that we can recall in our history, which covers nearly nineteen years (and we have had some mighty big sales), can be compared to this event, today.
Collection of Styles
Smartest Chesterfields
Conservative Box Coats
Heavy-Weight Balmacaans
Dandy Looking Flaring Coats
Form-Fitting Coats with Plenty of "Dash"
Full Range of Ulsters and Great Coats
Smartest English Raglans
Single and Double Breasted Beauties
Full Silk Lined and Half Silk Lined Coats
Materials in This Sale
Finest of Chinchillas
Highest Priced Meltons
Choicest Kerseys
Beautiful Cheviots
Fancy Overcoatings
Plaid Back Chinchillas
High Priced Velours
Swagger Rough Cheviots
Ultra-Fashionable Cheviots
Splendid Wearing Vicunas
Grey and Brown Mixtures
English, Scotch and Irish Tweeds
Really, the Man Doesn't Exist Who Cannot Be Pleased with an Overcoat from the Enormous Assortments Offered in Today's Sale!
Every imaginable kind of an overcoat is included. The entire range of materials submitted by the leading mills of America and Europe represented. The workmanship of every garment, even the lowest priced, is good; and, moreover, there are hundreds of overcoats for your choice, even in the $3.75 lots. All sizes.
Enormous special purchases of overcoats of the following well-known makes:—A. B. Kirschbaum Co., Snellenberg & Co., Marks Rosenberg & Bros., "Rochester" Brand Overcoats, "Elk" Brand Overcoats.
Even the most seasoned January bargain-hunters will be amazed with the values spread before them in this great overcoat sale, today. The varieties are simply overwhelming. Everybody will be fitted perfectly—tall men, short men, thin men, fat men—in a word—THIS IS A SALE FOR ALL MEN OF EVERY AGE AND SIZE. And we especially invite those men who think they are hard to fit.
Shawl, Velvet, Ulster and Self Collars
Of course, it goes without saying that there will be a great response to this most sensational-of-all overcoat sales, and we have prepared accordingly. Half a hundred extra salespeople in attendance—entire Clothing Department has been rearranged to make your choice easy.
Absolute $9 to $35 WINTER OVERCOATS IN THE "PICK" OF MATERIALS AND STYLES FOR MEN AND YOUTHS AT $3.75 TO $14.75, TODAY. WON'T YOU PLEASE COME EARLY?
All Silk and Half Silk Lined Overcoats by the Hundred Also Included

50 S. H. Green Trading Stamps FREE Tomorrow (Wednesday)
With Purchases of $1 or More. Present Coupon
CUT OUT THIS COUPON
It Is Good for 50 (FIFTY) S. H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More Tomorrow Only (Jan. 6).
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. Times—1—5—15. J. B. GREENHUT CO. 9
TWO GREEN STAMPS with Every 10c Purchase in the Forenoon and ONE Green Stamp with EVERY 10c Purchase in the Afternoon.
Usual Complimentary S. H. Green Stamps today. Distribution in our Annex Building.
ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
"Theodore Haviland" China Dinner Sets
At Less Than Cost of Importation!
"Theodore Haviland," Limoges, France, on a piece of china is the equivalent of "Sterling" upon silverware. It stamps its quality as no other name does. It guarantees that YOU ARE GETTING THE VERY BEST TO BE HAD. Here is one of the many specials:—
100-Piece Dinner Sets, of "Theodore Haviland" China
Regularly Priced at $35; Today, at $16.75
These sets are complete for 12 persons, and include bread and butter plates, etc. The handles have stippled coin gold. Choice of several dainty patterns in floral designs.
MAIN BUILDING
An Annual Sale of Great Importance!
Stationery & Office Supplies
Savings of 25% to 50% Throughout the Big List of Specials in This Notable Event.
Economies which should tempt every business man to fill his needs for a year.
You can't do better anywhere than right here.
Blank Books—full duck binding; imitation Russia leather corners; spring back; all rulings; size 8x-12 inches; 300 pages; regularly 59c; tomorrow 39c
Blank Books—black cloth sides; Russia leather back and corners; all rulings; Ledger, Journal, Record, etc.
200 pages; reg. 80c. .65c
300 pages; reg. $1.... 75c
400 pages; reg. $1.25. 90c
500 pages; regularly $1.35 ..... $1.05
Blank Books—full bound, rough sheep sides; Russia leather ends and bands; heavy ledger paper; spring back; size 9¾x 14½ inches; all rulings,—ledger, journal, record, etc.
300 pages $1.89
400 pages $1.99
500 pages $2.19
600 pages $2.49
Column Books—black cloth sides; Russia leather back and corners; 2 to 24 columns; excellent quality paper.
150 pages 90c
300 pages $1.65
Shipping Receipt Books—duck binding; 3 for 20c.
Loose Leaf Ledgers—Russia skiver; cloth sides and corners; metal back to hold sheets 9¼x11⅞ in.; complete with 250 sheets of ledger paper and index, $4.
Salesmen's Duplicate and Triplicate Order Books—all sizes; 9c, 15c, 20c and 25c.
Typewriting Paper—Manila; 500 sheets to ream; size 8½ x 11; regularly per ream, 25c; 16c.
Typewriting Paper—white laid; for carbon copies; size 8½ x 11 inches; 500 sheets for 25c
Typewriting Paper—bond and laid finishes; size 8½ x11 inches; value 75c per ream 39c
Carbon Paper—2 sizes, 8½ x11 and 8 x 13; standard colors; regularly per box $1.50; sale price.... 50c
Per 1000 sheets.... $4.50
"Imprint" Brand Carbon Paper—2 sizes, 8½ x 11 and 8 x 13; black, blue and purple; box of 100 sheets $1.25
Per 1000 sheets... $11.50
Business Envelopes—good grade; pure white stock; size 6¾. 250 in box; regularly 25c box.... 17c
Per 1000 ..... 65c
Business Envelopes—excellent grade; pure white stock; size 6¾ or 6¾; 250 in box; regularly 50c 39c
Manila Pay Envelopes—No. 2; 500 in box; regularly 34c 23c
Vest Pocket Diaries for 1915 ..... 10c
Blotting Paper—size 19x24 blue, red, white or green sheet 3c
Dozen sheets 33c
Gem Paper Clips—No. 1; box of 100 ..... 3c
Per 1000 ..... 22c
Niagara Paper Clips—100 in box 7c
Per 1000 ..... 65c
Index Cards for Filing—size 3 x 5 inches; excellent grade; ruled; regularly $1 per 1000 ..... 50c
Per 100 ..... 6c
E. Faber's Mongol Lead Pencils—No. 2; regularly doz. 50c 35c
Venus Indelible Copying Lead Pencils—regularly doz. 50c 39c
Lead Pencils—sharpened; for factory use; doz. 5c
Gross 50c
Lead Pencils—various colors and finishes; metal tops with rubber inserted; regularly to 50c doz. 25c
Twine for Wrapping—extra strong; 3 balls for... 25c
048 Falcon Pen Points—Esterbrook's; regularly 75c gross 59c
Glass Ink Stands—large square stands with metal top; regularly 25c.... 10c
Ink Stands—oak base and 2 durable wells 69c
Office Ink—quart bottles; special 25c
Double Glass Base Inkstands—extra large; 2 wells and glass sponge cup; reg. $1.89 ... $1.25
Cash Boxes—great variety; useful for containing papers, etc. 45c to $6.50
Wire Letter Trays for office use; regularly 20c. 14c
"Fountain" Box Files—wooden sides; each. 15c
Dozen $1.75
Dandy Dust Proof Letter Files—brass catches; each 22c
Dozen $2.00
Carter's Inks, Mucilage and Paste
None better; far superior to any on the market, in fact.
Carter's Writing Fluid or "Koal Black" Ink—quart bottles; sold everywhere at 70c; here, tomorrow, at 45c
Pint size; elsewhere 45c; here tomorrow at.. 30c
½ pint bottles; elsewhere 25c; here tomorrow.. 19c
Carter's Mucilage—elsewhere 65c, quart size.. 45c
Carter's Paste—quart jars; elsewhere 75c..... 55c
Pint jars; special at.. 39c
"Waterwell" jars; 25c size; here at 19c
Fabric Finish Typewriting Paper—Highland bond; size 8½ x 11; 500 sheets to box; reg. $1.39.... 75c
Envelopes to Match—500 for $1.25
Typewriter Ribbons—"Imprint" brand; for all standard machines; record or copying; each, 39c; dozen $4.50
Weekly Pencilers for 1915 ..... 7c
Daily Calendar Pads for 1915 ..... 7c
Daily Desk Reminders for 1915; well made; extra quality bond paper; regularly $1 ..... 50c
Desk Pads—real leather corners; choice of 2 sizes including 19 x 24 with sheets of blotting paper; regularly 45c 25c
Hand Blotters—white; regularly per package of 12, 5c 3c
WE GIVE S. H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS — J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY — WE GIVE S. H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

HOUSEWIVES LEARN BUTCHERS' SECRETS

Demonstrator Explains Cuts of Meat to League While Assistants Do the Carving.

AMUSING QUESTIONS ASKED

Difficulty of Seeing the Cut When One Orders by Telephone—"Skirt" Steaks.

Crowds filled the headquarters of the National Housewives' League, at 25 West Forty-fifth Street, yesterday morning to learn the different cuts of meat and see beef, veal, lamb, and mutton cut by an expert. It was the informal opening of the headquarters for real work, and although the meeting was called for 10:30 o'clock, the women began to arrive at 9. They had notebooks, in which they jotted down the facts given them; they asked interested questions, and the women at the rear stood up through the long demonstration.

Theodore Carlewitz, who demonstrates at Teachers College and other places where educational work in domestic science is carried on, did the talking, while two assistants cut up the meat. Each woman present received a diagram showing a side of beef, with the various cuts marked off.

Some of the questions set the audience laughing. The women had been told that an economical housekeeper with a family of some size would buy an entire crossrib piece of beef—fourteen pounds at 21 cents a pound—from which she would get two steaks, a pot roast, and a good soup. Or she was told that she would get a good steak from this same piece by buying the first cut of the crossrib.

"But how can you be sure you get that first cut?" asked a woman from the front row of seats.

"See the whole crossrib," answered Carlewitz.

"But if you ordered by telephone?" she continued, and the other women shouted with laughter.

"Ladies," said Mrs. Julian Heath, when there was quiet again, "don't do it."

"A skirt steak is one you will find very good," said the demonstrator a little later. "It is only 18 cents a pound, and some people like the flavor."

"How do you spell 'skirt'?" called another woman at the side, her pencil poised in air, and the audience shouted again as the demonstrator replied: "S-k-i-r-t."

"A chuck steak," said Carlewitz, beginning on his side of beef, "may be had now for 19 cents, and a chuck roast for 16. This steak has not the taste of the sirloin, but is more nourishing than the porterhouse. From the cheaper grade of chuck, with the bone out, you get a pot roast, but it is coarse. The top chuck at 19 cents makes a fine pot roast.

"The first and second ribs are 24 cents a pound. The fourth, at 20 cents, is just as good and perhaps better. The ninth and tenth rib outside roll roast has no bone and no waste, and is 18 cents, but is not as tender. The inside roll roast is nice and tender. It is 25 cents, but it is economical. Five pounds of it will equal eight pounds of rib roast."

The flank fat of the beef, at 9 cents a pound, is the best for rendering—to use for deep fat frying or things of that kind—better than suet, as it does not get hard, according to the expert.

"The top sirloin makes a good pot roast and beef à la mode, and bought whole is 20 cents a pound," he continued. "The first cut will cost 23 cents. The porterhouse steak, from the loin of beef, costs 25 cents a pound, and the Delmonico steak 23 cents. The short sirloin will weigh in the neighborhood of a pound, and is good for small families. It is tender and of good flavor, is 25 cents a pound, but in demand and hard to get. The flat bone sirloin of beef is better than the round, (there is about two cents difference in the price,) and the filet is in this. A filet of beef costs 60 cents a pound. A whole filet in a good loin of beef will weigh about seven pounds.

"The bottom round of beef makes corned beef, beef à la mode and pot roast, at 24, 25 and 26 cents a pound. The round end of the rump, at 22 cents a pound, is used to make corned beef. The leg of beef makes soup stock, 9 cents with the bone and 17 without, and a piece of the bone thrown in. The neck of beef makes soup, but nothing is as good as the leg."

Carlewitz told his audience how to tell lamb from mutton. The bone of the lamb cuts through, but the mutton will only break at the joint.

MANCHESTER DUCHESS HERE

Arrives to Attend Funeral of Her Father, Eugene Zimmerman.

The Duchess of Manchester arrived here yesterday morning on the American liner St. Paul from London to attend the funeral of her father, Eugene Zimmerman, at Cincinnati. To avoid attracting the attention of her fellow-voyagers, she was down on the passenger list as Mrs. Montagu, using the family name of her husband. She occupied one of the suites on the upper promenade deck. Martin Zimmerman, her uncle, went down the bay on the revenue cutter and met the Duchess at Quarantine.

The St. Paul, which had 168 passengers, was delayed thirty-six hours by the heavy weather, Capt. Passow said. As the liner was being warped into her pier at West Twenty-third Street the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad ferryboat Bergen, from Hoboken, tried to pass her stern and was pinned against the spiling for a minute or two, but no damage was done. A few of the commuters from New Jersey who were standing on the deck of the Bergen were rather uneasy, but there was no excitement.

CHARGED WITH KILLING WIFE

Young Cabaret Singer Locked Up in Tombs Without Bail.

William Collins, a cabaret singer, 25 years old, who was arrested early yesterday morning in his room at 671 Lexington Avenue on a charge of having shot and killed his wife, Mrs. Frances Collins, was committed to the Tombs without bail last night by Coroner Healey. An inquest will be made as soon as Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy completes his investigation of the shooting.

Collins, it was learned, had quarreled with his wife on Sunday. She heard a man coming up the stairs, and, seeking to avoid him, she ran into a room occupied by Miss Jennie Thompson, directly across the hall. Miss Thompson is engaged to Mrs. Collins's brother, Dennis Cassidy. Mrs. Collins was shot when in her friend's room, the bullet passing through the door.

At the autopsy it was found that splinters from the door had entered the wound. Assistant District Attorney Murphy said that this indicated that Mrs. Collins had been close to the door, possibly holding it shut. A revolver with an empty chamber was found in Collins's room, according to the police. The police said that Collins at first admitted the shooting, but later asserted his wife was shot by the "Five Points Smith" gang, which had been looking for him.

Agitator Brewer Found Guilty.

George Brewer, who was arrested Friday afternoon when he and others attempted to lead a parade out of Union Square following the adjournment of a mass meeting held under anarchist auspices, was found guilty of disorderly conduct by Magistrate Marsh in the Yorkville Court yesterday. He was remanded until Thursday to enable Magistrate Marsh to look up his past record before passing sentence upon him.

ESTABLISHED 1863

H. Jaeckel & Sons

SALE

WEEK OF JANUARY 4TH, ENDING JANUARY 9TH,

Our Entire Stock of the Highest Grade Furs in Quality and Manufacture

AT COST

Thirty-second Street, West Number Sixteen

(Our Only Address)

B. Altman & Co.

Will hold This Day (Tuesday), and To-morrow (Wednesday),

An Extraordinary Sale of Men's Wear

comprising Men's Overcoats, Shirts, Pajamas, Night Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear and Umbrellas, all of which will be offered at considerably less than the regular selling prices.

Men's Overcoats, in new models, made of vicunas, meltons, kerseys and fancy cheviots, at $17.50

Men's Negligee Shirts of madras or mercerized materials (with soft or stiff cuffs) at . . . . . 85c. & $1.20

Men's Pajamas of madras or mercerized materials . . . . per suit $1.35

Men's Pajamas of outing flannel, madras or mercerized materials . . per suit 95c.

Men's Cambric Night Shirts . at 55c.

Men's Gray Merino Shirts, with long sleeves and Ankle-length Drawers to match, per garment . . . . . 78c.

Men's Gray Merino Union Suits, with long sleeves and in ankle length, per suit $1.35

Men's Black Silk Half-hose, with reinforced soles of cotton . . . per pair 60c.

Men's Shoes, in patent leather, black or tan calfskin or black kid; perfect-fitting models in the new smart shapes (regularly $7.00 per pair) . . . . . at $4.75

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed . . . . per dozen $2.50

Plain, hemstitched, per dozen, $2.50 & 3.00

With tape border . . per dozen 2.50

Men's Silk Four-in-hand Scarfs, in an extensive assortment of smart designs and color effects . . . . at 55c. & 85c.

Men's Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with handles of natural wood or in mission finish, $2.00

Men's Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with novelty handles sterling silver-trimmed in a number of effective designs . . . at $2.85

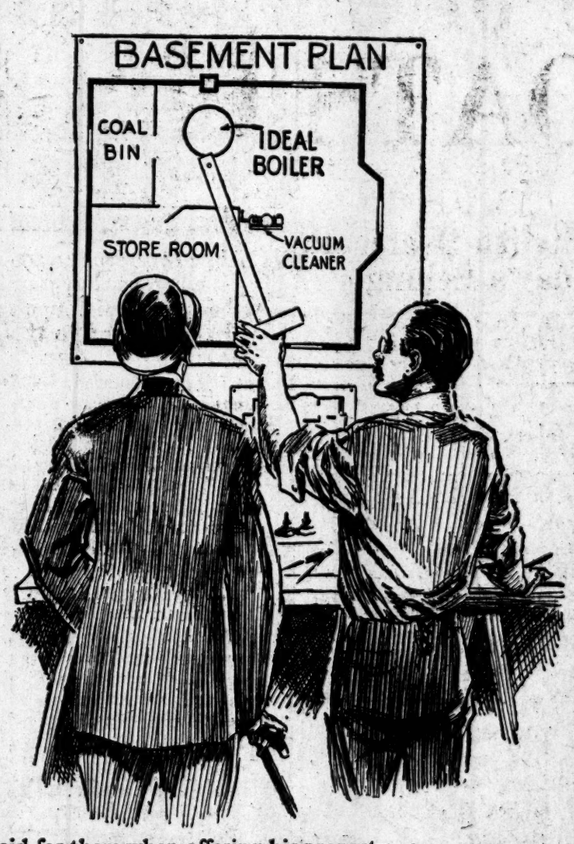
Young Men's Suits

in distinctly nobby models, embodying the newest style features and made of the wanted materials, will be placed on sale in the Department for Young Men's Clothing (Second Floor, Madison Avenue section) at the very special price of . . $19.50

Thirty-fourth Street **Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York** Thirty-fifth Street

The foundation of comfort!

Why put windows in a house and then not be able to sit in comfort close enough to them to work, or read, or enjoy the scene? Why pay $4000 for a house or $400 rent and then be cramped into the use of a few rooms due to inefficiency of old fashioned heating? *Founded* on lasting success is that building and its owner where the basic plan and thought hold fast and true to the principles of *sanitary warmth*, and a fuel *economy* that quickly converts an expenditure into a *paying-investment*, through



AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

Have you ever heard of anyone going back to other forms of heating once they tried IDEAL SMOKELESS Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators? Ever heard of any purchaser of these outfits not getting back the full price paid for them when offering his property for sale, or not obtaining 10 percent to 15 percent larger rental? Ever heard of a banker who would not promptly extend larger loan on property thus modernized?

A No. 2-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 461 sq. ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $236, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

Ever heard of anyone of the million or more users of IDEAL SMOKELESS Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators who will not enthusiastically testify that they save heavily in coal and cleaning, in time and temper, without rusting or repairs, and do away with the excessive bills and the ills of old fashioned heating?

IDEAL SMOKELESS Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are the efficient, clean, healthful, silent, reliable servant of the housewoner—they do more for cheer, work-saving and economy than any other material or article you put into your home! They *reduce the cost of living and better the living!*

Extensive manufacturing in seven greatest countries of the world enables us to put into our outfits the best ideas and practices of their scientific and skilled men. Nowhere else, in any line, can the public obtain equal value or lower price.

Don't wait until you build, but put in at once the genuine, enduring foundation of heating comfort—IDEAL SMOKELESS Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. Better act at once—*iron prices are now the lowest in a decade*, and at this season you get the service of the most skillful fitters. Ask for the (free) book of heating facts; "Ideal Heating." Puts you under no obligation to buy. *Accept no substitutes!*

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators change any house into a *home*.

A genuine, practical, built-in Vacuum Cleaner—at $150

We also make the ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner, connected by an iron suction pipe to various floors of houses, flats, schools, churches, hotels, etc. Through a light-weight hose ALL the dirt, cobwebs, lint, threads, moths, etc., are drawn with lightning rapidity down the iron piping into big, sealed dust-bucket in cellar. No dragging around a clumsy, inefficient portable cleaner—instead, you have a practical outfit that is a part of the building—like radiator heating. Ask for catalog (free).

No exclusive agents
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New York

Public Showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Toronto, London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Cologne, Milan, Vienna

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SPLITDORF HIGH TENSION MAGNETO MODEL EU4-2
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SPLITDORF DIXIE MOTORCYCLE MAGNETO
SPLITDORF MOTORCYCLE IGNITION AND LIGHTING UNIT
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SPLITDORF "COMMON SENSE" PLUG
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SPLITDORF Ignition devices for the 1915 season include a wide range of new machines to meet the clamor of automobile and motorcycle engineers for even more effective units for the popular demand.
SPLITDORF-APELCO Electric Starting and Lighting Systems applicable to all makes of cars.
We are prepared to supply fully illustrated and descriptive catalogs upon request. We have interesting exchange propositions for any type magneto or ignition device. Write or call.
SPLITDORF ELECTRICAL COMPANY
18-20 West 63rd Street
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

PUT BENSEL'S WORK UNDER SCRUTINY

Whitman Confers with New State Engineer and Reforms Will Follow.

MANY EMPLOKES TO GO

Legislative Committee May Make a Broad Investigation of All Departments of the State Government.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Before the week ends a dozen administrative State departments at the Capitol will be under investigation. The inquiry into the affairs of the Department of Agriculture, which was launched on Saturday by Controller Travis, is in full swing, and today State Engineer Frank M. Williams, after consulting Gov. Whitman, began an investigation of the State Engineer's department, as it was conducted by his predecessor, John A. Bensel.

"The State Engineer has assured me," said Gov. Whitman today, "that he will have a report for me in a few days regarding jobs in his department that can be dropped and economies that can be effected without detriment to the service. I expect similar cooperation from the heads of other departments, and where it is not found I shall take measures of my own to accomplish a thorough investigation of every branch of the State service."

Gov. Whitman evaded a question as to whether he contemplated action under the Moreland act. This law, passed in the administration of Gov. Charles E. Hughes, clearly empowers the Executive to investigate the conduct of every state department, the head of which he appoints. The Governor's right to investigate departments administered by officials who, like himself, are elective, has been questioned.

The reticence of Gov. Whitman with regard to an omnibus investigation of state departments as well as his frequent conferences with the legislative leaders lends color to the report that what he has in view is the broadest kind of investigation of state departments by a legislative committee, guided by counsel of the Governor's own selection. This is the only course that would permit of a searching investigation into the conduct of the State Engineer's and the Controller's departments during the four years in which both were headed by officials, friendly to Tammany Hall. During the campaign Mr. Whitman singled out Engineer Bensel and Controller Sohmer for attacks of singular bitterness.

Controller Travis was in New York today. Deputy Controller Fred G. Reusswig of Utica, who is conducting the investigation of the Department of Agriculture, tonight sent a dozen agents to visit different parts of the State to check up reports of irregularities in the payment of indemnities to farmers for cattle killed in consequence of the recent epidemic of hoof and mouth disease.

State Engineer Williams said tonight that a cursory inspection of the payroll of his department had convinced him that under his predecessor there had been duplication of work in many directions, and that he proposed to dispense with the services of a small army of unnecessary employes.

"In many instances along the line of the Barge Canal," said Mr. Williams, "the department is maintaining two separate offices, fully equipped and manned to do the work that could be done through one office."

Gov. Whitman said tonight that he had not yet received a brief from the City Club of New York setting forth its reasons for demanding an investigation of the Public Service Commission in New York City. He declined to foreshadow in any way what action he was contemplating with reference to the Public Service Commissions.

Gov. Whitman had conferences today with Speaker Sweet and the prospective leader of the Republican majority in the House, Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman. The legislative programme was discussed. Senator Elon R. Brown, who will be President pro tem. of the Senate, will confer with the Governor tomorrow. Everything indicates that harmony exists between the Governor and the men who are likely to sway the deliberations of the Legislature.

By tomorrow night a majority of the new legislators will be here. Republicans and Democrats in both houses will caucus tomorrow evening for the purpose of selecting majority and minority leaders, the Speaker of the Assembly, and clerks and sergeant-at-arms and doorkeepers in both houses.

It was the general opinion here tonight that Henry M. Sage, who represents William Barnes's political bailiwick in the Senate, would be made Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Senators James A. Emerson of Warren, George H. Whitney of Saratoga, and J. Henry Walters of Onondaga also are candidates for the place.

Controller Travis is trying to find how many State employees can be dismissed without impairing the efficiency of the State departments. The first man he dismissed has refused to accept dismissal. The Controller on Saturday went to New York and notified Julius Rosenthal, legal examiner for the Controller's Department, stationed in New York, that his services no longer were desired. Mr. Rosenthal today served notice on the Controller that he would continue to report for duty every day and that if his salary was not forthcoming he would sue the State for it. He says that he is a Civil Service appointee.

Nine draughtsmen in the office of the State Architect, Lewis F. Pilcher, a Sulzer appointee, with salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,400, were dismissed today. Thomas M. Newton, Deputy State Architect, denied tonight, that the impending inquiry had anything to do with the dismissal of the men.

STOPS ONE KIND OF TIP.

McAlpin Employe Invents Device to Make Tables Solid.

While nobody has been successful so far in abolishing the custom of tipping waiters, Valentin von der Lin, the maitre h'hôtel of the McAlpin, has invented a device to abolish tipping tables, and he obtained the patent number for it yesterday. The management of the McAlpin was so pleased with the demonstration of the device that they are going to put it on all the tables and chairs in their restaurants.

Almost everybody who has ever eaten at a restaurant has come across the table that has one or more short legs, or that gives that impression. Generally it is not the table that is at fault, but the floor, for, no matter how level a restaurant floor is to begin with, after a time it becomes full of depressions.

Mr. von der Lin's device is a sort of caster attached to a screw. A tiny wheel on the side of the table leg that is not plumb on the floor is turned forward, and this forces the screw castor downward until it is firm on the floor and the table stands on a solid base.

Ball to Aid Consumptives.

On Monday evening, in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, at Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, a ball, the proceeds of which will be given to the Urania Tuberculosis Preventorium Society at Otisville, Orange County, N. Y., will be given. The advance sale of tickets guarantees that a large sum will be obtained. Dr. Thomas Darlington, ex-Health Commissioner, is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the society, and the Board of Incorporators includes the Rev. George C. Houghton, Rabbi Silverman, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, the Rev. Robert S. Young, and Stanley Milspaugh.

SIGNS TAXI LAW AMENDMENT

Mayor Says Objections by Hotels and Companies Are Insincere.

Mayor Mitchel signed yesterday the amendment to the public hack ordinance passed recently by the Aldermen providing that all taxicabs using taximeters must come under the supervision of the Department of Licenses. In a message to the Aldermen the Mayor said:

"I find that this amendment is entirely discretionary in its form, stating that if a meter be affixed to a vehicle then it is to be considered a public hack. If the owners of vehicles do not wish to come under the provisions of this amendment they may avoid it by not using a meter."

The Mayor said that opposition to the legislation had developed on the part of hotel owners and managers of several taxicab concerns which was different from the objections they had made before.

"We have always heard from the hotel owners and the taxicab companies," said the Mayor, "that their drivers were the only honest men with whom the patrons of hotels could be intrusted. We are now met by a strange right-about argument. I have received a letter from one of the largest taxicab companies in the city, signed by its President, in which he says:

"'It would be impossible to get the public to ride in a cab where the driver regulated the charge, which he must do in all cases where distances are made without taximeters in some way being affixed. Both the public and the company would, without question, be subject to great fraud on the part of any dishonest chauffeur, and for that reason we should not be denied the right to use any device that might prevent such a possibility.'"

In contrasting the two lines of argument the Mayor said he was led to believe that the opposition to the original taxicab ordinance and to the amendment was not sincere. The Mayor added that an investigation made by the Commissioner of Accounts showed that rebates were being received by the hotels on fares charged to patrons of the hotel, and that one house in particular received an income of more than $30,000 a year from this rebate.

Lectures on Prevention of Disease.

The Public Health Education Committee of the County Medical Society of New York will open the course of lectures on the prevention of diseases at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, this evening, at 8:15 o'clock. The subject of the first symposium will be "The Influence of Street Conditions on Public Health." Dr. Bernard Sachs will speak on "The Duty of the Medical Profession," Mrs. Willi Spiegelberg on "Incineration as a Sanitary and Profitable Method of Disposing of City Refuse." Commissioner Fetherston of the Street Cleaning Department will present some facts relative to the work of his department.

SUMMON YOUNG AGAIN.

Executor of Nordica's Will Tries to Get Husband as Contestant Here.

Another effort to get George W. Young, husband of the late Lillian Nordica, into the Surrogate's Court here as a contestant of the will of the prima donna, executed at Thursday Island, just prior to her death at Batavia, Java, on May 10, resulted yesterday in Surrogate Fowler signing the application of Robert S. Baldwin, one of the executors, for an order directing Mr. Young to appear in court on Jan. 12, and show cause why a commission should not be issued to competent persons on Thursday Island to examine William M. Le Bryce and S. C. Macdonald, witnesses to the will. Mr. Young has denied the jurisdiction of the New York courts, and asserts that his wife was a resident of Deal, N. J., as is he; also that her last will, not the one filed here, is on file in Monmouth County, N. J.

The application contains an affidavit to the effect that Mr. Young has brought to this country, a Miss Grundt, who was the nurse in attendance on Mme. Nordica at the time of her death. Miss Grundt, the affidavit reads, has made affidavit that she was present when the will was executed at Thursday Island. The affidavit of the petitioner says there is reason to believe Miss Grundt was not present.

Election Fraud Indictments Dropped

On recommendation of Assistant District Attorney De Ford, Justice Davis yesterday dismissed forty-seven indictments against twenty-five men accused of violations of the election law at the Constitutional convention election. Several convictions and pleas of guilty were obtained in more flagrant cases but the charges against the remaining twenty-five were thought to be impossible to prove on trial.

Whistler, the artist, could put a touch of color in the one right spot in his picture and give a new value to all the rest.

So the Automobile Show at the Grand Central Palace is enhanced and made more valuable by the presence of the

PIERCE-ARROW

New York Sales:
HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.,
233 West 54th Street,

New Jersey Sales:
HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Avenue, Newark.

Cadillac
Standard of the World

EIGHT

Riding in just *"an"* automobile and riding in the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac are two distinct and different things.

The Cadillac neither rides nor drives like any other car.

See America First on GOODRICH Tires

America will look good to you and every other true-blue American this year.

American's are finding the beauty spots and the historic places near their homes and within touring distance.

They are discovering places out of the beaten tourist track. East and west, north and south the roads will be alive with motoring Americans, discovering the charms of their own land.

Years ago America discovered Goodrich Safety Tread Tires—best in the long run.

The mark of safety—the five fingers and crosstie of the Goodrich Safety Tread—will be printed on every road in America every day of this year.

Goodrich lifted non-skid tires out of the emergency class, out of the expensive class, by making the five fingers and crosstie part of the construction of the tire.

The five fingers and crosstie not only ward off the skid and help keep the car in its path.

They guard and protect the inside of the tire as well, absorbing and distributing the shocks and strains, giving longer life and longer mileage and better tire service.

Take no chances. Chances are unnecessary. See America best on

GOODRICH
Safety Tread Tires

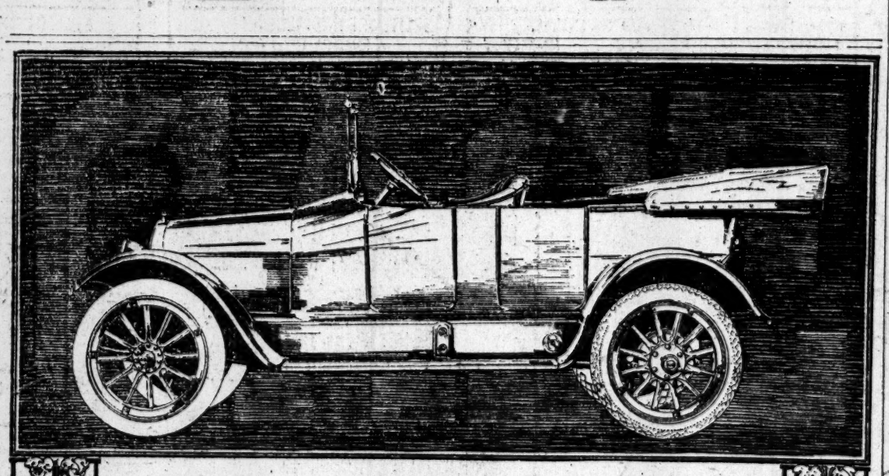
New York Branch, 1780 Broadway

The B. F. Goodrich Co.

Factories, AKRON, OHIO
Branches in All Principal Cities

Makers of Everything that's Best in Rubber

This is the famous Goodrich Safety Tread



The Year's Two Big Ideas in Automobile Design

THE One-Compartment Touring Car and the Detachable Sedan Top. Both these ideas originated in the Kissel Factories and were first introduced on the KisselKar. Forced by popular demand these ideas are now being copied.

KISSELKAR

One Compartment Touring Car

The One-Compartment KisselKar has individual forward seats with an ample aisle between and is entered through two spacious doors, one at the rear on either side. This beautifies the lines of the car, promotes unity, sociability and convenience.

Detachable Sedan Top

The Detachable Sedan Top converts the One-Compartment Touring KisselKar into a smart Sedan in 30 minutes with little labor and expense and affords comfortable all-year driving.

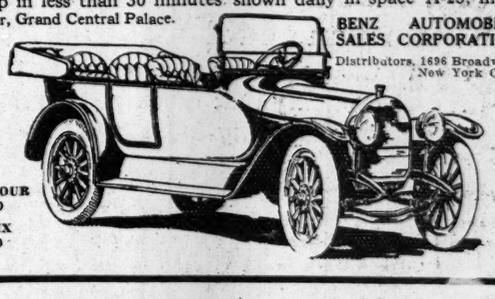
Two Superb Models

The KisselKar 36-Four at $1450 and the KisselKar 42-Six at $1650 are the two best values at the show. The Detachable Sedan Top costs but $350 extra. Do not fail to see these new models.

SEE THIS DEMONSTRATION AT THE SHOW

The removal and replacement of the KisselKar Detachable Sedan Top in less than 30 minutes shown daily in space A-23, main floor, Grand Central Palace.

BENZ AUTOMOBILE SALES CORPORATION
Distributors, 1696 Broadway, New York City.



36-FOUR $1450
42-SIX $1650

Ride on the Tires that Won't Skid Under You

Miller
GEARED TO THE ROAD
Tires

THE time to prevent skidding is when you buy your tires—when you insist upon and get Miller geared to the road tires.

The non-skid construction found in these tires is not a temporary surface feature, but is an integral part that endures. It gives you protection against skidding at all times, under all conditions. Wear does not lessen its effectiveness. The sure-footed Miller tires gear your car safely over wet and slippery pavements, through mud, sand and slush.

"There's Mileage in the Miller Method"

The Miller Method of tire building does not cook the life out of the rubber and fabric in vulcanizing. It preserves all the rubber's native toughness and fabric's strength *for wear on your car.*

The Miller dealer has the type and size to fit your car.

The Miller Tire Sales Co.
256 West 55th St.
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The Name Behind the Car

Since 1842 the name of CASE has stood for excellence in motive power machinery. In these years we have developed, conscientiously and conservatively, a tremendous manufacturing and sales organization. This world-wide selling organization handles CASE cars in conjunction with our other products—a noteworthy fact for you to remember.

Your faith in the product of this company is well founded because our reputation, earned through the seventy odd years of manufacturing experience, is back of the smallest part.

Judge CASE cars by *value*, not by purchase price. Value is determined by service. And remember that the CASE "25" at $1350, with 5% discount if cash, is *completely equipped* with extra casing and tube on rim, tire cover, Weed tire chains and work light, in addition to the usual equipment.

J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY, INC., RACINE, WIS.

See this Car at Exhibit A10 at the Automobile Show

CASE

(261)

The Car With the Famous Engine

New York Branch House Broadway at Sixty-second Street

Apperson

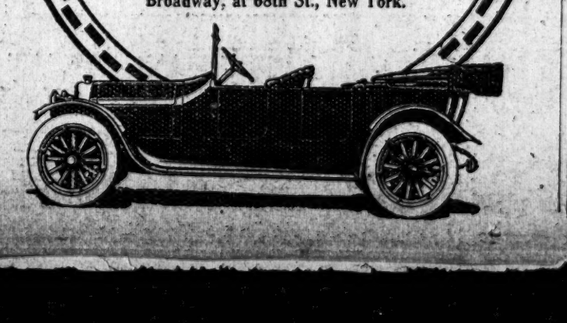
$1485.00

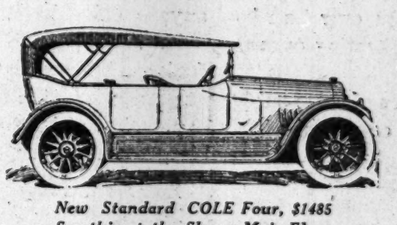
A six-cylinder, five-passenger car at this price, built by a twenty-two-year-old company, should have a special meaning to you.

All the Apperson tradition—attention to detail—comfort—harmony and beauty find a place in this model.

This line also includes an ideal Tour at $1350; a seven-passenger six at $1585; and a De Luxe Six at $2200.

Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Inc.,
Distributors
Broadway, at 68th St., New York.





New Standard COLE Four, $1485
See this at the Show—Main Floor

It is significant that, with the world of motor-car production to select from, New York and Chicago alone bought 1170 Coles in 1914.

Be sure to see the New Standard Cole Four (seven passenger).....$1485

New Standard Cole Light Six (seven passenger).....$1685

COLE

The Standardized Car

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th St.

Brooklyn:
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
18 Halsey St.

Newark:
WALLACE MOTOR CAR CO.,
Clinton & Avon Aves.

A New Industrial City

MANUFACTURERS

EFFICIENCY and PROFIT

How much can you add to your income by eliminating all waste? Perhaps in your present plant it is impossible to tell where waste stops and economy begins.

Take the first step in the right direction today. Let us tell you about this new Industrial centre right in New York City, which is the Gateway of the World's Greatest Markets, where there is no waste.

Write 30 E. 42d St., New York City
Phone Murray Hill 7005.

DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

RADIUM 'CURE' FAILS TO SAVE PATTERSON

Asbury's City Solicitor, Who Conquered Tongue Cancer, Succumbs to Another.

REAL TROUBLE IN THROAT

Deeper Growth Not Discovered Until Long After Treatment by Dr. Kelly.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—Eight months after he called the reporters into ihs office to tell them thta radium had cured his cancer of the tongue, City Solicitor Samuel A. Patterson died this morning of cancer. He had been pronounced free from the disease and had been so much benefitted that he was able to resume the work he had dropped, but when his throat began to trouble him it was found that the radium had not touched the growth in that part, and that what it had burned away was a mere offshoot of the real trouble.

Mr. Patterson firsth was aware that something was wrong with him about fifteen months ago. As he was arguing a case in the Court of Common Pleas at Freehold, N. J., a jagged tooth, from which the gold crown had come off, cut his tongue. He consulted a doctor and he advised him that he was suffering from cancer.

Determined to make a fight for it, Mr. Patterson went to New York and had a treatment with radium. Just about then the case of Congressman Bremner was arousing great interest. He had been treated by Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore and had had eleven tubes of radium applied to the cancer in his shoulder for twelve hours at a stretch. Mr. Patterson went to Baltimore to consult Dr. Kelly. By this time his tongue had become so much affected that he had had to abandon cases which he was trying in the courts. His enunciation had become thick and painful, and it was difficult for even his intimate friends to understand him.

Dr. Kelly told him that he thought he had a chance. Mr. Patterson was willing to try anything, and for two hours he submitted to the application of radium tubes to the right side off his tongue and neck. They inflicted such painful burns that it was impossible for him to wear a collar for two weeks, but they produced at once a notable improvement in his powers of speech.

Then he made a second trip to Baltimore, and this time submitted to the treatment for about an hour. It seemed then that he was practically cured, and he was able to talk so clearly that he resumed his duties. Dr. Kelly had told him to come back a third time, but when he paid that visit his tongue had improved to greatly that it was decided that no more radium was necessary and he was discharged as cured.

It was then that Mr. Patterson called in the reporters to hear about his case. They found that his tongue was still discolored and looked brownish and that its flesh was hard and his speech was still thick. These symptoms, he assured the newspaper men, he had been told by the doctor were purely the result of the radium treatment, and that as soon as the effect of the burns wore off he would speak as well as ever he did.

For some weeks after this Mr. Patterson kept up his court work, and did not again complain of any trouble with his tongue. It was, however, the deeper cancer, which was not discovered for some time afterward and had not been afefcted by the radium treatment, which in the end proved fatal.

Mr. Patterson was 53 years old. He graduated from Columbia Law School and served as City Solicitor for Asbury Park for two terms.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 4.—In the case of City Solicitor Patterson of Asbury Park, who received the radium treatment at Dr. Kelly's sanitarium here, the statement was made by Dr. Kelly tonight that Mr. Patterson was suffering from an inoperable cancer of the mouth, involving the entire tongue, the treatments giving temporary relief.

Griffin and Wife Arraigned.

Francis H. Griffin and Mrs. Clara H. Griffin, his wife, who were brought back to this city on New Year's Day after jumping bail and being arrested in California, were arraigned yesterday before Judge W. H. Pope of New Mexico, in the Federal District Court here, to plead to a third indictment for using the mails to defraud. They pleaded not guilty, and were sent back to the Tombs.

FOUGHT FLAMES TO MUSIC.

Pianist in Pajamas Played to Reassure Guests at Hotel Albert Fire.

Firemen fought a blaze in the cellar of the Hotel Albert, University Place and Eleventh Street, early yesterday morning to the tune of "Tipperary," played with much earnestness on a piano by a man in pajamas. Several hundred guests, hearing the tune, kept their composure and a panic was avoided.

The fire started in the trunk room and was discovered by P. M. Hooven, the night clerk. He notified the Fire Department and then sent the bell boys through the hotel to warn the guests, but they did not see any flames. These were confined to the cellar.

Lieut. Comiskey of Engine 70, the first man to take a line of hose into the cellar, was overcome by smoke and was carried out by his comrades. The damage was about $1,500.

Quaint Revel for Twelfth Night.

Twelfth Night is to be celebrated by the Dance Club at the Claridge in an old-fashioned way, and the members of the London Gayety Company, now playing "Tonight's the Night," will attend the celebration tomorrow evening. An enormous [illegible] will be prepared, which will be a beam that will not k[illegible] its identity in the baking. Miss Kitty Wehlen will cut the cage shortly before midnight, and whoever gets the bean in his or her slice will choose a partner of the opposite sex, and at midnight the two will be crowned King and Queen of the festival, which will then take place.

STUTZ

One Car at the Show Which You MUST See!

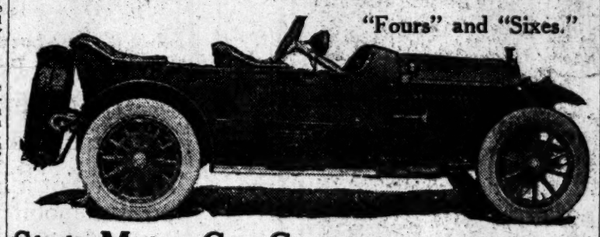
—The Sturdy Stutz

Speed and Class—It is at Space Number B-10, second floor, Grand Central Palace.

"America's Official Road Race Champion."

The STUTZ car is for the discriminating sportsman.
The STUTZ car is for the woman who wants style.
The STUTZ car for those who want "dependability first."

"Fours" and "Sixes."



Stutz Motor Car Company 1804 B'way, N. Y.
E. J. MONTIGNY, 1281 Bedford Ave., Bklyn.
Remember the Show Space, Number B-10.

See It at the Show

CHEVROLET "FOUR-NINETY"

Our New Five-Passenger Touring Car (Valve-in-Head Motor with Magneto), Listing at $490

THIS CAR CONTAINS FOUR entirely new features not found in any other car built:

? ? ? ?

TRY THIS PUZZLE

On the following lines place the names of five widely advertised four-cylinder cars which are considered standard and which are being manufactured in quantities in excess of 15,000 per year:

Having done so, read the following:

The Chevrolet "Four-Ninety," listing at $490, is sold under the guarantee that it will excel in speed and hill-climbing performance any of the above.

Chevrolet stands for quality, hence,—

You cannot go astray
When you buy a Chevrolet.

And speaking of the high price of gasoline, how does 25 miles to the gallon suit you?

When at our booth, Section C-5 (third floor), obtain a copy of the first installment of W. C. Durant's serial story, which will be presented with our compliments to all visitors.

Chevrolet Motor Company

Dealers and Service Stations Everywhere

FACTORIES:
Flint, Michigan New York City Tarrytown-on-Hudson

This advertisement is entered for competition in "Prize Series" No. 2.

Business Is Fine!

BUYING shoes is fine business — if you don't make it all pleasure and no business.

It is unbusinesslike to select your shoes through the nearest shop window. You must first want the shoes of a great shoe manufacturer, whose quality leather is famous. Be firm about this and you will insure a long period of shoe satisfaction.

It is fine business to go to a store full of Hutchins Shoes—a pleasure to have careful shoe fitters help you select a most becoming style.

Shoes for men, women and children: Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO

Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th Street
Harlem: 112 West 125th St.
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton St.

For salads and cooking

United profit-sharing Coupons good for valuable premiums with every can of

Wesson Oil

30 cents a quart

For your greater convenience also in the new 25 and 50 cent cans

At your grocers'

Picric Acid

For sale to principals only.

Address Prompt, A 340 Times Downtown.

AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR

BALDPATE

Registered in U. S. and Canada

HAIR TONIC

Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss, is highly perfumed, and free from oil. Trial will convince you.

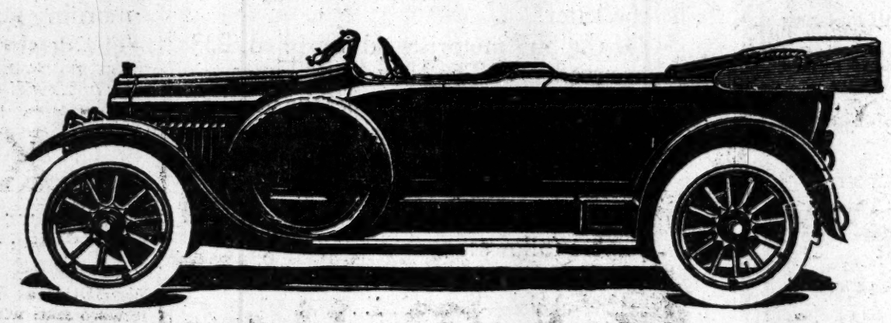
PRICE $1.00

Baldpate Co., New York

For sale at Drug and Department Stores.

7-20-4

Sales for 1914—37,198,303.
Gain over previous twelve months, 1,619,700. Largest selling brand of 10-Cent cigars in the World.
Factory: Manchester, N. H.



The Latest White—the finally-perfect stream line body—completely equipped, including White Monotop, rain-vision, ventilating windshield, speedometer, electric warning-signal, trunk rack, Silvertown Cord Tires

The WHITE at the SHOW

In the Latest White Motor Cars ---so spontaneously admired for their beauty of form and finish--- one will immediately recognize those rare qualities that have always made custom workmanship so plainly apparent and so eagerly sought.

Every vestige of former vogue in body design has vanished in a finally-perfect streamline body.

The conventional back of the front seat--- always awkward in appearance---is absorbed in the center cowl, a gentle ripple in the streamline.

This is but one of the admirable touches that distinguish every other feature and give the White an environment all its own.

The creative treatment of the custom builder is admirably expressed in the richness of finish and equipment.

Critical inspection is invited at Grand Central Palace, or

THE WHITE COMPANY

Broadway at Sixty-second Street, New York
33-35 William Street, Newark

$1200 Touring and Roadster

Hupmobile
Car of the American Family

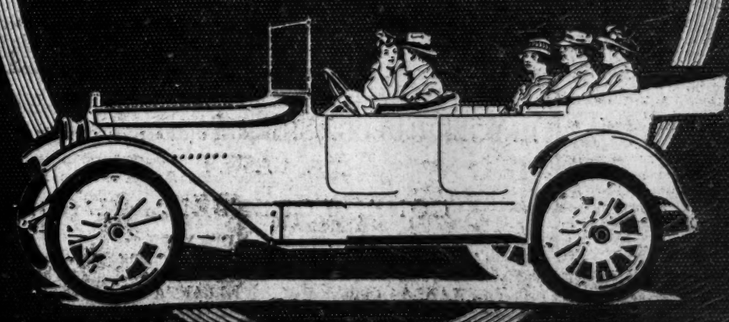
$1365 With Sedan Top

Come and See The Quality that Makes Hups Sell so Fast

In our exhibit we have a stripped chassis, a cut-out axle to show the spiral gears, motor parts, special carburetor and ignition exhibits.

We want you to see them. They are the visible evidences of the quality that makes every Hup owner a loyal friend of his car and the company that builds it.

First floor, end of first aisle, left of Palace main entrance. The largest exhibit in the show



Russell Motor Car Co.
275 Halsey Street

Brooklyn Hupmobile Dealers Association
1190 Fulton Street

INDIANS MAY LOSE RICH POWER SITES

Bill Now in Senate Puts Valuable Property Rights in Peril.

NO PLAN FOR PAYMENT

Whole Indian Scandal Likely to be Discussed on Senate Floor in Debate on Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—There is reason to believe that the condition of affairs on the Crow Indian Reservation in Southern Montana, as disclosed in the long withheld records of the Joint Congressional Commission, accounts of which recently have been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, soon will be discussed on the floor of the Senate. This discussion may arise in connection with the so-called Ferris Power Site bill, which, having passed the House, now is in the Senate Committee on Public Lands. This bill, according to its opponents, contains a provision which would cause the Indians to lose the valuable power sites on their reservations without any recompense whatsoever through the leasing of the sites to corporations, which in turn would pay rentals to the Government.

One of these power sites is on the Crow Reservation on the Big Horn River. The debates in the House show that many other Indian tribes also are in danger of losing property rights in the same way. There are valuable power sites on the Blackfoot Reservation, the Quineault Reservation in Washington, and in other States. No provision even of the vaguest kind is made in the bill for the ultimate return to the tribal funds of the rentals to be collected by the Government.

The money received for power sites on Indian reservations, like rentals from land not held by the Government in trust, would go under the bill to the reclamation fund until that is completed, and then half of the receipts would be paid to the States in which the power sites are.

The provision of the bill against which the Indians are protesting has attracted very little attention thus far. Indeed, the Indian reservations are not mentioned by name, although the Congressional Record says that Secretary of the Interior Lane and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Sells, in letters on the subject, made it plain that the sites on Indian reservations were included in the leasing privileges granted by the bill. Both officials were quoted as approving of this. This phase of the subject, which seems to have escaped attention, was discussed in the last day's debate in the House.

"It is proposed to tie up these water power sites forever," said Representative Miller of Minesota, "without the Indians having one word to say about the matter. Now, it just happens that there are wonderfully fine water power sites on many of the Indian reservations. These great power sites belong to the Indians. If tied up in this way in the hands of the United States, without the Indians ever having an opportunity to say anything about their management, it will take from them their best incentive to development and progress."

Representative Towner of Iowa, in opposing the measure, said:

"I think," he said, "there must be some surprise in the mind of every one who has read the bill over the proposition that it includes Indian reservations. We are asked by this bill to allow the speculator and the promoter to enter even these remote fastnesses and to take from these Indians their water power and subject all their interests to the promotion of enterprises in which they will have no possible benefit."

At the fag end of a long day's session, an amendment proposed by Mr. Miller eliminating Indian reservations from the application of the bill was defeated by a vote of 20 to 27. Far less than a quorum of th House, whose membership is 435, was present.

Particular interest lies in Commissioner Sell's approval of this phase of the bill. The bill provides that leases of sites within "national forests or other reserves" shall be referred to the chief of the department responsible for the reserve, to ascrtain whethr th lease would damag the reserve's primary purpose.

Leases, therefore, to sites on Indian reservations would be referred to the Secretary of the Interior, who in turn would refer them to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Drowned in Dispute Over the War.

Frank Bennett of this city obtained from Surrogate Fowler yesterday letters of administration for the estate of a brother, Thomas F. Bennett, a seaman on the United States steamer Sacramento, who was drowned following a dispute on the European war with Thomas Suttle of the United States steamer Leonidas on Nov. 28. Suttle was arrested after the drowning, but he was released after a hearing in the police court at Portsmouth.

HARVESTER PLANT REOPENS

2,500 Employes of Auburn Factory Will Be Taken Back to Work.

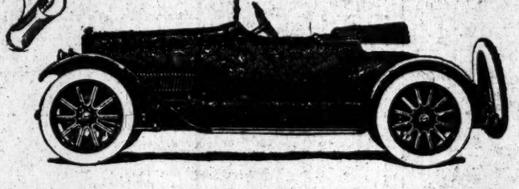
AUBURN, Jan. 4.—The officials of the local plant of the International Harvester Company today began engaging the employes who have been idle for many months. The company employs about 2,500 persons here under normal conditions.

Officials said today that they expected to have the Auburn plant running at full capacity within a few weeks.

The result of 22 years' successful experience in building motor cars

HAYNES

"America's Greatest" Light Six" $1485



America's Greatest "Light Six"

Because it has the highest ratio of horsepower to weight of any American built car.

Because with a good grade of gasoline it is possible to travel as far as 25 miles to the gallon over good roads.

Because accessibility has been given prime consideration, making the car particularly well suited to the man who prefers to care for his own machine.

Because it positively has unequaled flexibility, being capable of a speed varying from one to sixty-six miles per hour on high gear.

Because the carburetion system was designed to give economical consumption on the poorest quality of gasoline.

Because it has the largest crankshaft of any motor of the same bore and stroke.

Because every lever on the chassis is a drop forging.

Because it is equipped with a motor driven tire pump, one-man top, Collins quick-adjusting curtains, Stewart-Warner speedometer, crowned fenders, gasoline tank and strapless tire carrier at rear of chassis, full floating rear axle, centrifugal water pump, combination splash and force feed lubrication,—in fact every feature of the highest priced cars, having been designed on sound engineering principles throughout.

Because it is built in the Haynes factory, undergoing the same series of rigid inspections and vital tests that have built and upheld the Haynes reputation for quality.

You can see this Car at the Haynes Booth Space B-22 Automobile Show

Two Models — Three Body Styles

Model 30—America's Greatest "Light Six" 5 passenger touring car, 121" wheelbase, weight 2950 lbs.. $1485
Model 30—The Prettiest Roadster in America..... 1485
Model 30—The Haynes "All-Weather" Cabriolet... $1750
Model 33—The Kokomo "Six"—a "light" 7 passenger touring car, 127" wheelbase, weight 3050 lbs.. 1550

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
1715 Broadway

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, KOKOMO, INDIANA

America's Shrewdest Space Buyers Are Challenged to Find Anything as Good as The Republic's Special Combination Offer

For the Next Three Months—
JANUARY, FEBRUARY and MARCH

A Circulation of 655,000 Copies for $1.15 per line

Combination No. 1 — ¶ Advertisers get this by using The Twice-a-Week Republic (two issues), Farm Progress, The Sunday Republic and The Rural Route Daily Republic (three issues—Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday).

A Circulation of 540,000 Copies for $1.00 per line

Combination No. 2 — ¶ Advertisers get this by using The Twice-a-Week Republic (two issues), Farm Progress, and The Rural Route Daily Republic (three issues—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday).

A Circulation of 505,000 Copies for 80c per line

Combination No. 3 — ¶ Advertisers get this by using The Twice-a-Week Republic (two issues), The Sunday Republic, and The Rural Route Daily Republic (three issues—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday).

A Circulation of 350,000 Copies for 65c per line

Combination No. 4 — ¶ Advertisers get this by using the Twice-a-Week Republic (two issues) and The Rural Route Daily Republic (two issues—Wednesday and Saturday).

A Circulation of 270,000 Copies for 65c per line

Combination No. 5 — ¶ Advertisers get this by using Farm Progress and The Rural Route Daily Republic (three issues—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday).

THE CIRCULATION of the publications in these combinations, with the exception of the first and third, is wholly rural. The subscribers reached are in the main well-to-do farmers who live on the farms they cultivate or in small country towns. Not one out of five hundred is a resident of a town large enough to support a local newsdealer. They are exclusively mail subscribers who have paid in advance from one to five years. More than eighty per cent. of them live in the rich and prosperous Mississippi Valley States—Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas.

¶ NOTE: The Sunday Republic may be included in the second, fourth, and fifth combinations by adding 15c per line to the stated rate. For Preferred Position, add 25%, but all advertisements must take run of paper in The Rural Route Daily Republic.

For Further Information Address

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

REPUBLIC BLDG. Seventh and Olive Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Foreign Advertising Representatives:

CONE, LORENZEN & WOODMAN

CHICAGO, Advertising Building, Phone, Randolph 258
NEW YORK, Brunswick Building, Phone, Mad. Sq. 4713
DETROIT, Free Press Building, Phone, Main 4086
KANSAS CITY, Gumbel Building, Phone, Main 1023
ATLANTA, Candler Building, Phone, Ivy 4461
DES MOINES, Davison Building, Phone Walnut, 1449

What Newspaper Do Car Owners Prefer?

Below are given the detailed results of two independent investigations, which hold a vital interest to all manufacturers and dealers in automobiles who desire to reach the New York motoring public by the most direct and economical route. These investigations show that:

(a) The New York Times is read by *most* owners of pleasure cars.

(b) The New York Times is read by *most* owners of motor trucks.

INVESTIGATION NO. 1. PLEASURE CARS

The head of a large house manufacturing automobile accessories *(name on request)* determined to investigate what New York newspaper is the favorite among motorists.

From a directory firm a list of 3,200 Automobile Owners was secured—200 each of 16 different makes of cars—the names selected at random.

He wrote to these 3,200 motorists, and asked them to check their favorite newspaper on a return postcard inclosed with the letter.

Of the 505 motorists who replied, 233 are readers of The New York Times.

This is more than three times the number of votes cast for the newspaper of second choice (an evening newspaper with 70 votes.)

The detailed result for morning newspapers follows:

1st choice—The New York Times	233
2nd choice—Herald	61
3rd choice—Sun	30
4th choice—Tribune	26
5th choice—World	23
6th choice—American	19
Three other newspapers	10
Vote for 8 other newspapers combined	169
Times vote exceeds combined vote for all other morning newspapers by	64

(The total vote for all evening newspapers combined is also less than the vote for The New York Times alone.)

The New York Times not only received an overwhelming majority of all votes, but owners of each of the 16 makes of cars showed preference for The New York Times.

It is interesting to note the consistent uniformity of this preference among owners of low-priced and high-priced cars alike.

	Number of Replies.	No. of Votes for Times.	No. of Votes for 2nd Paper.
Locomobile owners	25	13	5
Packard "	18	9	5
Pierce "	25	9	7
Winton "	40	20	8
Lozier "	21	10	3
Cadillac "	29	17	5
Chalmers "	29	19	2
Cole "	27	13	4
Oakland "	37	12	7
Hudson "	40	18	8
Buick "	25	11	5
Paige "	18	8	4
Overland "	43	19	8
Hupmobile "	38	18	8
Maxwell "	42	13	9
Ford "	48	24	11

The second place did not always fall to the same newspaper; in fact, it varied with nearly every car. Never any question, however, about first place; THE TIMES first in every case.

INVESTIGATION NO. 2 MOTOR TRUCKS

One of the largest manufacturers of motor trucks *(name on request)* made a similar investigation among motor truck owners in order to determine the relative values of the daily newspapers for motor truck advertising.

Inquiries were sent to 200 owners of motor trucks in various industries in Greater New York.

Of the 77 who replied 56 preferred The New York Times. This was nearly 4 times the number of votes given to the morning newspaper of second choice.

The detailed result for morning newspapers follows:

	Number of Votes.	Per Cent. of Total Replies.
The New York Times	56	72%
Herald	15	19%
Sun	14	17%
World	10	13%
Tribune	10	13%
Journal of Commerce	7	9%
American	7	9%
Press	4	5%
Staats-Zeitung	3	4%
German Journal	1	...
Italian Herald	1	...

The vote for The New York Times equaled the combined vote for The Herald, Sun, World, Tribune, and American.

(Vote for The New York Times was also far in excess of that of any evening newspaper.)

The results from these independent investigations point so unmistakably in one direction that no one can escape these conclusions:

1. *The New York Times is the favorite newspaper among owners of pleasure cars and motor trucks alike.*
2. *The New York Times is preferred by the owners of every single make of cars.*
3. *More than half the motorists of New York and vicinity are regular readers of The New York Times.*
4. *The New York Times is read by more car-owners than all other morning newspapers combined.*

Every automobile dealer is invited to verify these conclusions by a direct canvass of his own customers. The result will prove convincingly that TIMES circulation offers the most inviting field for the development of new business.

The reason is plain. The New York Times—with a circulation both Daily and Sunday far exceeding 300,000 copies—reaches more people of discrimination and means than any other newspaper.

This great quantity of proven QUALITY CIRCULATION represents in one grouping the largest unit of purchasing power within the reach of advertisers.

The New York Times

Times Square New York

LOBERT COMES TO GIANTS IN A TRADE---A. A. U. EDICT AGAINST SWIMMERS

M'GRAW GETS LOBERT OUT OF THE FEDS' NET

Giants Give Demaree, Stock, Adams, and Some Money for Third Baseman.

"OUTLAWS" FORCE DEAL

Lobert Intended to Jump if Phillies Did Not Pay Him More Salary or Trade Him to New York.

After a spirited skirmish with two agents of the Federal League yesterday, Manager McGraw of the Giants made a deal with the Philadelphia National League Club whereby Hans Lobert, the Phillies' third baseman, comes to the Giants next season. In return the New York Club will give Pitcher Al Demaree, Milton Stock, the infielder, and Jack Adams, the young catcher the Giants bought from the New Orleans Club. In addition to these players, Manager McGraw said the Giants also gave some money, but he would not say how much.

The deal was consummated over the telephone yesterday afternoon, when Manager McGraw, on this end, told President Baker, on the Philadelphia end of the wire, about the unusual activity the Federal Leaguers were showing here to try to change Lobert's mind and have him jump to the Federal League.

Lobert has been in this city since Saturday, and early yesterday he was met at a local hotel by Mike Doolan, the former Philadelphia player, who is now with the Baltimore "Feds," and Lee Magee, the player who jumped St. Louis for the Brooklyn "Feds." The two agents from the Federals talked for a long time with Lobert, and it is said that he was on the verge of jumping to either Brooklyn or Baltimore when Manager McGraw appeared on the scene.

He talked with Lobert a few minutes and made him a flattering offer, which the player was well pleased with. Lobert, it seems, did not want to go back to the Philadelphia Club unless it paid him a salary which was so high that the Phillies would not meet it. Lobert's next demand was that he be traded to New York, and if New York's figure was not satisfactory he would jump to the Federals. The player, however, told Manager McGraw that he was anxious to stay with organized baseball.

All the persuasion that Doolan and Magee could use did not dissuade Lobert from waiting for McGraw's final answer, and when it came he dismissed the Federal League agents, and told them that he would sign with the Giants just as soon as McGraw arranged the matter with President Baker over the telephone.

Manager McGraw is pleased with the deal, as he thinks that a veteran like Lobert will add his third to the stability that was lacking last season. He did not care to let Demaree go, but traded him rather than Fromme, from whom, he stated, he expected some good work next season. McGraw spoke of Demaree as being a good pitcher, but too frail, while Fromme was a strong pitcher with plenty of curves. Next season, Manager McGraw stated, whenever the Phillies pitch Demaree against the Giants he would send Fromme against them.

Lobert is one of the fastest base runners in the National League, and a first-class fielder and hitter. He is a player of wide experience and has a knowledge of the game which covers many seasons. He played a star game at shortstop for Cincinnati in 1908, but after that year he played third base.

PHILLIES WANT GROH.

Reds' Second Baseman May Be Traded for Catcher Dooin.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4. – President Baker of the Philadelphia Nationals tonight said that negotiations looking to the sale of Charles S. Dooin, catcher and former manager of the local team, probably will take definite form tomorrow. Manager Herzog of Cincinnati is expected here to confer with the Philadelphia officials, and it was stated tonight that the object of his visit was to secure Dooin for the Cincinnati team.

One or more of the players received from New York may figure in the Cincinnati deal by which the Philadelphia management expects to land a second baseman. Report here tonight was that Heinie Groh is the player the Phillies are after.

Moran also announced that he had selected the two players from the Boston Club to be given as a part of the consideration for Sherwood Magee, but would not say who they are. It is said unofficially that they are Pitcher Hughes and George Whitted, who played in both the infield and outfield last season.

St. Paul Club tSill on Market.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—H. E. Conrad, former Northern League club owner, tonight surrendered his option on the St. Paul American Association club, abandoning his plan for organizing a local stock company for taking over the club, which had been placed in the hands of the present owners. The J. W. Norton Company, representing the owners, will continue efforts to interest local investors in the club. It has been reported that Toledo interests seek the St. Paul franchise.

Evers Going South to Recuperate.

Johnny Evers, captain of the Boston Braves, who contracted a sever attack of pneumonia while in this city last month, has been ordered South by his physician to recuperate. Evers and his family will go to Camden, S. C., within a short time, and the Braves' leader will remain there until it is time to report to the Boston Club at Macon, Ga., on March 1. Evers will spend much of his time in the South playing golf.

Pitcher Main Signs with Federals.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Miles Main, pitcher for the Detroit Baseball Club in 1914, today signed a two years' contract with the Federal League, according to an announcement by James A. Gilmore, President of the league. He will be assigned to a club later. Main first pitched with the Buffalo Club of the International League.

Phillies' Officers All Re-elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—William F. Baker, President, and all the other officers of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, were re-elected at the annual meeting of the club here today. The selection of Patrick J. Moran as manager for the season of 1915 was ratified.

Giants' Johnson Signs Contract.

The only exciting bit of news at the offices of the Giants yesterday, aside from the Lobert deal, was the momentous announcement that Elmer Hickory Johnson, the utility catcher, had signed his contract for next season. It was Hickory's ambition last year to reach third base, but he never got beyond second.

Smith Best Bronx C. H. Athlete.

Harry J. Smith, two-mile national indoor champion, was the leading point scorer for the Bronx Church House during the past year, according to statistics issued by the club yesterday. In open competition the Bronx Church House track captain registered 88¼ points, while A. R. Rodriguez, who finished second, tallied 67. Smith was incapacitated part of the year with an injured leg. The points were scored as follows:

Harry J. Smith, 88¼; A. R. Rodriguez, 67; Howard Seney, 44½; E. L. Emes, 38½; H. L. Buhler, 32½; Jack Townsend, 32; Joseph Burkhardt, 30; William Smith, 24; G. B. Kiely, 20; Joseph Daly, 23½; Jake Maier, 21; E. Jennings, 18; E. Haupt, 17½; W. E. Moriarity, 16; J. S. Dale, Jr., 15; J. Costello, 14; G. J. Kelly, 12½; William Burkhardt, 12½; M. J. Reilly, 12; W. E. Graf, 10½; S. Baur, 10; F. Ruggerio, 10; W. V. Voss, 10; J. J. Slack, 9; E. T. Totten, 8 3-5; S. F. Assen, 8¼; W. Bartels, 8; K. Schwenson, 8; C. Yrtiack, 8; F. L. Byrnes, 6¾; R. V. Regans, 6; F. Smith, 5; C. Kraus, 5; J. Cunningham, 5; J. J. Williams, 5; A. Washington, 5; C. Blankenburg, 4; L. P. Herrick, 3; C. Lipchuit, 3; J. F. Johnson, 3; A. E. Woods, 3; F. S. Romme, 3; F. O. Wheeler, 2; F. H. Butler, 2; G. Crosby, 1½; W. O. Heffner, 1½; H. A. Goas, 1; James Mainine, 1; F. V. Tucker, 1; J. Walker, 1; J. Curtis, 1.

FEDS MAY ENTER NEWARK.

Sale of Big Tract of Land Indicates Invasion of Independent League.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—The rumor that the Federal League had decided to place a team in this city received substantial backing today, when it became known that a large tract of ground on South Orange Avenue and Boylan Street, in the Vailsburg section of Newark, had been sold by Michael Winter, the Orange brewer, to the Fairchild-Building Real Estate Company, which is said to be the representative in the deal for the Federal Leaguers. At the offices of the company it was stated that nothing was to be given out to the public at present regarding the sale of the Vailsburg tract. It was not denied that the Federal League was interested in the transfer.

The grounds figuring in the deal is the only suitable site for a ball park now to be had in this city. Semi-professional teams have played there for several years. The grounds are easy of access from the central section of Newark, and can also be easily reached from South Orange, East Orange, and other suburbs. Only a few blocks away is the Newark Velodrome, the home of cycling in this city.

Larry Schlafly, manager of the Buffalo Federals, was here several days ago in company with Jack Dalton, the Brooklyn holdout, who is said to be flirting with Schlafly's team. At that time Schlafly admitted that there was a movement on foot to put a Federal League team in Newark. He also stated that he was looking for suitable grounds.

MANAGER LEE MAGEE HERE.

Brooklyn Federals' New Leader Comes to Confer with the Wards.

Lee Magee, the St. Louis National League player who has been signed by the Wards as manager of the Brooklyn Feds next season, arrived in town from Cincinnati yesterday. Magee on Saturday was served with papers in an action for an injunction to restrain him from playing with the Brooklyn Club.

"How about that injunction?" Magee was asked. "What are you going to do about it?"

"Not a word will I say about that injunction until I see my new boss, Mr. Ward," answered Magee.

Magee's visit here not only concerned the Wards, but also Hans Lobert, for soon after Magee got here yesterday morning he attempted to interest Lobert in the Federal League.

Magee, Mike Doolan of the Baltimore Feds, and Manager McGraw had a world's tour reunion later in the day, when the Giant manager told the Jumpers that they would have to be much more active if they expected to get any players he was after.

It is stated that Magee confided to friends here that he wanted to play with the Federal League and would not go back to the St. Louis Club under any circumstances. Magee told his friends that he had the word of President Gilmore, Robert B. Ward, and the Federal League attorneys that his contract with the St. Louis Club, which is said to have a ten days' clause in it, was not valid. It was not the money so much that attracted Magee as it was the realization of an ambition to be a manager. The St. Louis player will hold a conference with the Wards today, when the Spring training plans will be discussed, and then Magee will probably go on the trail of more major league players.

NEW YORK FENCERS WIN.

Washington and Fencers' Club Teams Vanquished in Extra Bouts.

New York Athletic Club Fencers defeated the foilsmen of Washington and the Fencers' Club of this city last night at the clubhouse of the latter. The score was: New York A. C., 4; Washington, 2; Fencers' Club, 2.

This decision was not reached until the nine teams contested a second round, made necessary by a three-cornered tie in the first contest.

The competition was keen and spirited throughout and several bouts were so close that only an expert could decide them. The sabre and sword events were remarkably clever, but the duels with foils left much to be desired. The anxiety of the fencers to make points resulted in numerous, although harmless, fouls.

The final bout, between Sherman Hall, N. Y. A. C., and J. B. F. Parker of Washington, was the most interesting, and this contest decided the second place. Both men were very wary, neither willing to leave himself open to his opponent. Hall scored the first two touches, but in a fast attack he made the New Yorker break ground. Parker evened up the score. Thereafter it was nip and tuck. The points were once more tied at 4, the Washingtonian finally making the final touch after ten minutes of interesting play. The competition was for a trophy and gold medals. The summary:

Foils and Sabres.—Dr. Scott Breckinridge, Washington Fencers Club, defeated Paul Meylan, Fencers' Club; P. W. Allison, N. Y. A. C., defeated Paul Meylan, Fencers' Club; Steddiford Pitt, Fencers' Club, defeated J. B. B. Parker, Washington Fencers' Club; Dr. Scott Breckinridge, Washington Fencers' Club, defeated P. W. Allison, N. Y. A. C.; Steddiford Pitt, Fencers' Club, defeated Sherman Hall, N. Y. A. C.; Sherman Hall, N. Y. A. C., defeated J. B. B. Parker, Washington Fencers' Club.

Dueling Swords.—Dr. D. W. Cairns, Fencers' Club, defeated J. A. McLaughlin, Washington Fencers' Club; V. Curti, N. Y. A. C., defeated Dr. D. W. Cairns, Fencers' Club; J. A. McLaughlin, Washington Fencers' Club, defeated V. Curti, N. Y. A. C.

Foils and Sabres.—Dr. Scott Breckinridge defeated Paul Meylan, Steddiford Pitt defeated J. B. B. Parker, Paul Meylan defeated P. W. Allison, Sherman Hall defeated Steddiford Pitt, P. W. Allison defeated Dr. Scott Breckinridge, Sherman Hall defeated J. B. B. Parker.

Dueling Swords.—V. Curti defeated Dr. Cairns, J. A. McLaughlin defeated V. Curti, Dr. D. W. Cairns and J. A. McLaughlin—double touch.

Kelly to Train Barnard Athletes.

John H. Kelly, who for the past three years has been trainer at the Bronx Church House, has been engaged as trainer at Barnard School, and will start upon his duties today. Kelly will immediately start getting into shape the athletes who are to compete in the twenty-fifth annual meet of the school to be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Saturday afternoon, March 6, at 2 o'clock. The school will celebrate its silver anniversary of meets at this year's event. Gold, silver, and bronze medals are to be awarded in the individual events, and gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given to each member of the relay teams finishing first, second, and third. A novice trophy will go to the school scoring the largest number of points in the novice events, and a silver trophy to the school scoring highest in the other events. The special events will be: One-quarter-mile elementary school relay, (100 pounds,) each boy to run 110 yards, open only to schools which are members of the P. S. A. L.; one-half-mile relay, (bulk weight 450 pounds,) open to all private schools; one-mile senior relay, and one-half-mile novice relay, open to all schools, both private and public. The regular events, open to all schools, both private and public, are:

Novice—75-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 600-yard run, 1,000-yard run, high jump, shot put, (8 pounds.)

Senior—100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 880-yard run, mile run, high jump, shot put, (12 pounds.)

Junior—100-yard dash, 220-yard dash.

Midget—50-yard dash, (100 pounds' limit.)

Ozanam Games on Feb. 5.

Ozanam Association's sixth annual athletic games will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Friday evening, Feb. 5. In addition to the regular events closed to the members of the association, there will be a two-mile bicycle handicap race, closed to the National Cycling Association; a 440-yard handicap run, closed to the members of the Seventy-first Regiment; a one-mile handicap relay, (five men,) closed to the Hospital Corps, N. G. N. Y.; a one-mile novice run, open to all registered athletes of the A. A. U., and the following events open to the Catholic Athletic League: Seventy-yard dash, handicap; 600-yard run, handicap, and one-mile relay, handicap. A point trophy will be awarded to the club in the association scoring the largest number of points in the events closed to them, an improvement trophy to the club of the association gaining the most points over its record in last year's tournament, and a point trophy to the Catholic Athletic League clubs scoring the largest number of points in events closed to them.

SWIMMERS MUST RACE OR BE BARRED

N. Y. A. C. Athletes Ordered by A. A. U. to Compete at Garden Under Threat of Suspension.

An official edict was issued by the Metropolitan A. A. U. Registration Committee last night to the effect that the New York A. C. swimmers who entered the competition being held in connection with the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden and failed to compete Saturday or last night must take part in the event for which they are entered tonight, or be suspended by the governing amateur body.

This decision was reached by the committee after a short debate at the Garden, where Chairman Jake Stumpf, John Connolly, and George Matthews discussed the status of the affair with the management of the Sportsmen's exhibition.

The Mercury Foot men who will fall under the ban unless they take part in the 60-yard event scheduled for tonight are: John A. Zinnoch, Nicholas T. Nerich, J. C. Wheatley, George South, and James H. Reilly. Albert E. Downes has been entered in the fancy dive which takes place next Saturday, so that his case will not be taken up for several days.

This trouble was brought about by a rule adopted two years ago by the New York Athletic Club Governors, by which any athlete is forbidden to compete in any meet conducted by professionals for monetary purposes. It is also a rule of the New York Athletic Club that no athlete can enter any event unless he receives the permission of the club Captain. None of the Mercury Foot swimmers now facing suspension by the local Amateur Athletic Union obtained the sanction of Acting Captain Corbett before entering the Garden races. How they can evade suspension by the Amateur Athletic Union and still appease the club authorities is for them to decide, but it was suggested last night by Registration Chairman Stumpf that they change their registration to unattached so that they can compete in the Sportsmen's Show races, and at their option return to the New York Athletic Club, which would be legal under the Amateur Athletic Union regulations.

If the Winged Foot men can find a means of competing tonight their failure to start either last night or Saturday evening will be overlooked by the Registration Committee.

Otto Wahle, who is a member of the N. Y. A. C. Swimming Committee and is acting as an official at the Sportsmen's Show races, regards the action of his club in denying the members the privilege to compete in the Garden as ill-advised. He considers events of the character of the sportsmen's exhibition as a benefit to swimming, which he said is none too strong in the metropolitan district.

In reaching their decision, the Registration Committee did not give consideration to the New York A. C. rule which prevented the swimmers from taking part in the Garden contests. It remains for the club to dictate what its men shall do," said Chairman Stumpf. "But in this circumstance there is only one way we could decide, and we have rendered that verdict."

If Zinnoch, Nerich, Wheatley, Downes, South, and Reilly should be suspended the New York A. C. will lose its best swimmers only a short time before the first big swimming meet of the year, which is scheduled within two weeks by the Mercury Foot club.

HARVARD CLUB SQUASH.

Many Matches Played, with Close Scores in Two Handicap Classes.

With the close of the holiday season active play in the Class A and B squash tennis tournament at the Harvard Club was resumed and material progress made. Several upsets occurred in the Class A handicap and long drawn out matches marked the play. One of the most interesting contests was between L. du Pont Irving and H. Hadden, both of whom were placed on scratch. Irving won the first game after close competition. The second game went to three extra aces before Hadden equalized matters. In the third and deciding game Irving secured an early lead which he maintained to the end. Another three-game match was played between W. P. Sanger and P. M. Morrison. The latter had the advantage of half a hand and two aces, and for a time it appeared as though he would pull through with the aid of his handicap, but by bringing matters to an even basis at the end of the second game he deteriorated in his play, and Sanger, after pulling up, won the deciding game.

Liberal handicaps enabled the long mark players in Class B to score over their opponents, although several of the matches went to extra aces before a decision was reached. A. S. Locke, after winning the first game from M. de S. Verede, went to pieces in the second, scoring only two aces. He, however, came back strong in the third game and scored an easy victory. A. King, who was rated at plus half a hand and three aces was compelled to work hard for victory from G. N. Richards, who was placed at scratch.

Class A Handicap.—First Round—J. Corbin (plus half hand and 7 aces) defeated R. D. Farquhar (plus half hand and 7 aces,) 15–7, 12–15, 15–8; D. Rice (plus half hand and 7 aces) defeated L. G. Morris (plush half hand and 7 aces,) 15–10, 15–8; John Corbin (plus half hand and 7 aces) defeated D. Rice (plus half hand and 7 aces) by default; A. Dana (minus 6 aces) defeated E. du Pont Irving (scratch,) 14–18, 15–2, 15–12; L. du Pont Irving (scratch) defeated H. Hadden (scratch,) 15–8, 14–17, 15–8; W. P. Sanger (plus 6 aces) defeated P. M. Morrison (plus half hand and 7 aces,) 18–13, 9–15, 15–10; H. S. Satterlee (plus 6 aces) defeated H. Greenough (plus half hand and 7 aces,) 15–8, 15–8.

Class B Handicap.—First Round—A. S. Locke (plus 5 aces) defeated M. de S. Verede (plus 5 aces,) 15–7, 2–15, 15–5; F. H. Babcock (plus 5 aces) defeated A. B. Scuthner (plus 5 aces) by default; C. C. Lee (plus half hand and 3 aces) defeated E. P. Fay (plus 1 hand and 7 aces) by default.

Second Round—A. King (plus half hand and 3 aces) defeated G. N. Richards (scratch,) 15–12, 10–15, 15–8; E. L. Durkin (plus 6 aces) defeated L. I. Grennell (scratch,) 10–15, 15–10, 15–10; C. C. Lee (plus half hand and 3 aces) defeated D. G. Tucker (plus 1 hand and 7 aces,) 15–9, 15–11; A. M. Hyde (plus half hand and 3 aces) defeated W. Lippman (plus 1 hand and 2 aces,) 15–9 6–15, 15–9.

Kaufman Wins Swimming Race.

A swimming competition, the only athletic contest in Madison Square Garden at the Sportsman Show last night, was confined to a 100-yard handicap in five heats and two semi-finals with twenty-eight competitors. The winner was Charles Kaufman of the American Life Saving Society, who had a handicap of 18 seconds. The second prize was won by K. Sutherland, unattached, who had 13 seconds handicap. The third man was S. Rogow of the City Athletic Club, who had 14 seconds handicap. The time of the race was 1 minute 8 4-5 seconds.

New Gaelic Football Association.

Representatives from twenty-six Gaelic football and hurling teams met last night at Snow's Hall, 119th Street and Eighth Avenue, and formed a national athletic organization to be known as the Gaelic Athletic AssAociation of the United States. Delegates attended from Brooklyn, Newark, New Haven, Bridgeport, and Philadelphia, as well as from Manhattan and the Bronx. The following officers were elected: Thomas Brady, President; Thomas P. Lenihan, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Thomas Henry, Financial Secretary; Thomas Keyes, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees appointed were B. O. Driscoll, S. P. Ryall of Philadelphia, and Charles McBennett. The new organization proposes to run off a championship schedule with the backing of the Irish societies in Greater New York.

WOMEN STIR UP THE A. A. U.

Professional Swimmers Found in Ranks of Amateur Union.

The trouble that many men prominent in the Amateur Athletic Union expected would develop when the rule permitting women swimmers to register with the governing body was adopted at the last annual convention is materializing now for the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association. Despite a careful investigation by the committee before any woman was permitted to register with the A. A. U., it developed yesterday that two or more professionals were permitted to join the A. A. U. ranks.

The Registration Board is working now on a number of protests made since Saturday. Miss Gladys Curl of Bridgeport and May O'Loughlin of Westchester, who took part in the races for women at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden on Saturday, have been protested, and will have to appear before the Registration Committee shortly to disprove the charges of professionalism. It is said that Miss Curl and Miss O'Loughlin performed on the stage for money. The latter was placed second in the diving contest at the Garden Saturday and the former finished fourth in the same event. Because of the protest against these women the prizes were held up pending an investigation.

Protests have also been made against Miss Elsie Hanneman, so-called champion female diver, and Nellie Greenhall of Bath Beach, who are said to have also performed on the vaudeville stage. They do not deny these charges, but assert that they took part in a "tryout" and received only legitimate expenses for their efforts. Both assert they informed the Registration Committee of these facts when applying for an A. A. U. card, and their explanation satisfied the Registration Board.

It is also charged that Miss Hanneman and Miss Greenhall performed on the stage other than in the "tryout" they mention, but both say this accusation is absurd.

Elaine Golding, regarded by many as the best American woman swimmer, applied Saturday for registration with the A. A. U., and she also has been accused of professionalism. Her card has not been issued yet, but will be shortly, notwithstanding the accusations, which will be investigated later by the Registration Committee.

When the rule sanctioning the registration of women with the A. A. U. was adopted Chairman Jake Stumpf of the Registration Committee visited a number of theatrical booking agencies and obtained the names of all the women swimmers in this district who had appeared on the stage, and in the list of twenty names he got were those of Miss O'Loughlin and Miss Curl.

American Sailors in Basket Ball.

Play in the basket ball tournament to decide the championship of the first division fleet began at the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Sands Street, Brooklyn, last night with games between the teams of the U. S. S. Wyoming and Florida and the New York and Utah. The contest between the last-named teams developed some excellent playing qualities. The final tally found the Utah quintet the winner by the score of 33 to 20, but it was only after an extremely hard struggle that the Utah players managed to nose out their opponents.

The Wyoming-Florida game was a one-sided affair throughout and appeared to be only a workout for the former quintet. The final score was 51 for Wyoming to 20 for Florida.

This evening the teams of the Arkansas will oppose the Utah five, while in another game the Wyoming and New York representatives will be opponents. The line-ups:

Utah.	Position.	New York.
Norman	Left forward	Carrigan
Sims	Right forward	Ripley
Hansen	Centre	Maroney
McCoy	Right guard	Kelley
Cohen	Left guard	Conner

Substitutions—Mathewson for Sims, Johnson for Mathewson, Henrickson for Hansen, Downey for McCoy. Goals from field—Norman, (5,) Johnson, (3,) Sims, Henrickson, (7,) Carrigan, (3,) Ripley, (2,) Maroney, (2,) Kelley, (5.) Goals from foul line—Johnson, Kelley. Referee—M. W. Phillips, Naval Y. M. C. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Florida.	Position.	Wyoming.
English	Left forward	Conner
Allison	Right forward	McNamara
Doyle	Centre	Lang
Ott	Right guard	Cutrer
Anderson	Left guard	Leininger

Goals from field—English, (3,) Allison, (4,) Conner, (3,) McNamara, (2,) Cutrer, Leininger, (6.) Goals from the foul line—English, (3,) Allison, (3,) Connor, (3,) Referee—M. W. Phillips, Naval Y. M. C. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Basket Ball at Panama Fair.

Entry blanks were received here yesterday for the basket ball championships which will be held at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, starting on Feb. 22 of this year. There are three basket ball games to be among the sporting contests to be staged in connection with the fair. The list will close on Feb. 6 with the Director of Athletics. Eight gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded to the first, second, and third teams, in addition to a suitable Exposition plaque. Each team will play every other team, the one winning the most games to be declared the winner. There are four players to a team, but a club has the right to enter eight men, three as substitutes. Five dollars will be charged as an entry fee, and must accompany each entry.

The Amateur Athletic Union basket ball and eligibility rules will govern the tournament. The length of the games will be decided by the committee after all entries have been received. No spiks or cleats will be permitted.

St. John's Defeats Toronto.

St. John's College of Brooklyn basket ball team won a close victory over the University of Toronto quintet last night on the former's court, by the score of 28 to 22. The Brooklyn college boys doubled their opponents' tally in the first half, but the Toronto five put up a stiff defense in the second half and played aggressively until the final whistle. The line-up:

St. John's.	Position.	Toronto.
Nicklas	Right forward	McLean
Murphy, Clark	Left forward	Kennedy
Yates	Centre	Preston
McDonald	Left guard	Thompson
Mahoney	Right guard	Zimmerman

Goals from field—Nicklas, (6,) Yates, McDonald, (2,) Mahoney, (2,) Clark, McLean, (3,) Kennedy, (3,) Preston, (3.) Goals from foul line—Nicklas, (4,) McLean, Preston, Kennedy, (2.) Referee—Ed Thorpe. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Columbia Plays Fordham Tonight.

Columbia's basket ball five will line up against the Fordham team tonight in the Morningside Heights gymnasium. The squad has been working hard through the Christmas holidays for this game, and will put up a strong game against the Bronx lads. This is the first time in years that Fordham has appeared on the Columbia schedule, and the game is the last preliminary contest before Columbia opens the intercollegiate series at Dartmouth on Saturday night.

N. Y. U. Law Team Did Not Win.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Contrary to reports published in New York papers last Saturday, the New York University Law School basket ball team was defeated by the Plainfield Y. M. C. A. five by a score of 38 to 37 New Year's night. The erroneous report credited the New Yorkers with a 37 to 36 victory.

FRANK D. DUNNING, Jr.,
Manager Plainfield Y. M. C. A. Basket Ball team.

Races for Elementary Schoolboys.

The Eastern District High School has applied to the P. S. A. L. for a sanction for a 440-yard relay race, 105-pound class, and for a 880-yard relay race, unlimited class, to take place at the school's sixth annual games, to be held at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory on Jan. 23. These events are for elementary schoolboys only.

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GIBSON TO BID FOR JACK JOHNSON BOUT

New Yorker Plans to Hold Fight with Jess Willard in Havana Next Month.

With the return of Billy Gibson from Havana competition between Cuba and Mexico to stage the world's heavyweight championship fight between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard will assume lively proportions. Gibson reached New York last night from Cuba, where he obtained permission of the Cuban Government to conduct boxing bouts. Only championship bouts will be staged and these will be for not less than twenty-five rounds, probably to a finish.

According to Gibson the Cubans did not want boxing, but the authorities agreed to officially authorize the sport with a view to attracting Americans to Havana and other parts of Cuba during the Winter months. The President of Cuba and the Mayor of Havana at first opposed Gibson's project, but subsequently gave their consent, which legalizes the sport.

If Gibson is successful in securing the Johnson-Willard bout he will stage it on Sunday, Feb. 28, at Almendares Park, Havana, where the Cuban championship baseball games are played. The seating capacity is to be increased to 25,000, which with 10,000 standing room will enable 35,000 persons to see the fight.

Should Gibson fail to land any champions this Winter, he will postpone operations until next Winter. He will endeavor to sign Welsh, McFarland, Shugrue, Clabby, and Gibbons. He does not expect to put on more than three bouts this Winter, but, according to his concession, these must all be of championship calibre. He will not attempt to arrange contests between first and second class men.

Gibson, who will be President of the syndicate, will pay a city and national tax, and in addition will give either a percentage or lump sum from each bout to charity. It is expected that many women will witness the bouts. Gibson made it clear that he will have absolute charge and management of the bouts staged in Cuba. This, he said, is necessary under his agreement. In discussing his plans last night Gibson said in part:

"Cuba is destined to be the home of boxing, and everybody in Havana, including the President of Cuba and Mayor of Havana, is enthusiastic over the plan to stage championship battles at Havana. It was not until I had fully explained the plan that the authorities gave their consent, and even then they would not have favored my project but for the fact that they are satisfied that the organization of a boxing club will attract thousands of Americans and greatly benefit the country. In fact, I was informed that the latter prospect was the only thing that won the authorities over.

"I have already leased the ball park and will at once complete plans for the erection of additional seats. When you consider that the park at Havana can be reached in fifty hours from New York, it can readily be seen how encouraging the prospects are. It is a delightful trip in the Winter and the climate appears to be made to order.

"It is my intention to limit the number of bouts to two or three, including the heavyweight championship, as was plainly informed that they wanted nothing but the best in Havana, and unless I can give them exactly what they want I shall not do business down there this season. However, with the inducements I can offer I do not think there will be any difficulty in signing the men I want. I am willing to offer purses or a percentage and this with full Government protection, will influence the boxers or their managers in accepting terms. In addition the climate is ideal for training purposes, which will be another inducement for the champions to defend their titles at Havana."

It was announced last night that the syndicate promoting the Willard-Johnson championship bout will meet this afternoon in New York to definitely decide upon the site and date for the next contest for the heavyweight championship of the world. John McKee of Cincinnati, who represents Curley Brown of the Havana racing interests; Billy Gibson, James Coffroth, and a representative of Juarez, Mexico, interests will be on hand to press the claims of their respective locations.

Coffroth wants to stage the big battle at Tia Juana, Mexico, just across the border from San Diego, Cal. Jack Curley, who recently returned from El Paso, is strong in praise of Juarez. If the latter site is selected the date will be March 6, on account of the convention of the South West Cattlemen's Association to be held there at that time.

Gibson has been in communication with both Johnson and Willard, and says he has no fixed idea to the outcome of today's meeting, as his offer will carry more strength and financial prospects than that of any other made.

CROSS TO BOX SHUGRUE.

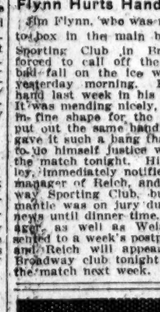
Leach to Re-enter Ring at Madison Square Garden Jan. 13.

Leach Cross and Joe Shugrue have been matched to box at Madison Square Garden in a ten-round bout on Wednesday, Jan. 13. Matchmaker Jimmy Johnson completed arrangements for the bout last night, the managers of the boxers agreeing to sign articles today. The men will weigh in at 135 pounds at 3 o'clock the day of the contest.

Cross is the only boxer who has knocked Shugrue down. The East Side accomplished the trick when they boxed at the Garden last year. After being dropped, Shugrue recovered himself quickly, being possessed of wonderful recuperative powers, and finished by giving Cross one of the toughest battles of his career. Cross, being anxious to get back in the limelight, accepted the terms of Manager Johnston, and figures that by beating Shugrue he will be in line for a bout with either White, Welsh, or Ritchie.

Flynn Hurts Hand, Bout Postponed.

Jim Flynn, who was matched with Al Reich to box in the main bout of the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn tonight, was forced to call off the match because of a bad fall on the ice while doing road work yesterday morning. Flynn hurt his right hand last week in his bout with Tony Ross. It was mending nicely, and he was otherwise in fine shape for the Reich battle when he put out the same hand to break his fall and gave it such a bang that he would be unable to do himself justice were he to go on with the match tonight. His manager, Jack Curley, immediately notified Maxey Blumenthal, manager of Reich, and called up the Broadway Sporting Club, but as Manager Weismantle was on jury duty he did not get the news until dinner time. Reich and his manager, as well as Weismantle, readily consented to a week's postponement. Both Flynn and Reich will appear in the ring of the Broadway club tonight and post forfeits for the match next week.



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TIGERS' VICTORY LUCKY.

Massachusetts Aggies Contribute Winning Goal in Hockey to Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Princeton, after having its hockey match with Massachusetts Agricultural College well in hand, nearly tossed it away this evening. The score was 3 to 2. With the Tigers having three goals, the Aggies played like a whirlwind in the last six minutes, scoring twice. It was a lucky win for the Orange and Black, as the first point for Princeton was scored by Ross, the M. A. C. cover point, who, in trying to drive the puck away from his own cage, made a mess of the shot and scored against his team.

The Tigers showed considerable more speed than against Boston A. A. on Saturday, but had absolutely no team work. The summary:

Princeton.	Positions.	M. A. C.
	Goal	Buttrick
Peacock	Point	Archibald
J. Humphreys	Cover point	Ross
Hills	Left wing	Wolley
Cowan	Centre	Chisholm
W. Humphreys	Rover	Johnson
Schoen	Right wing	Fernald

Goals—Johnson, (2,) Hills, Schoen, Ross. Substitutions—Scully for Schoen, Wilton for Fernald, Fernald for Ross. Referee—T. Hicks, Assistant Referee—E. Doody. Umpires—Messrs. W. Carlton and J. Shea. Timer—M. Gordon. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

De Witt Clinton Wins at Hockey.

R. Schaffer, left wing on the Berkeley School hockey team, scored one of the four goals against his team at St. Nicholas Rink yesterday when he drove the puck down the ice against one of the De Witt Clinton High School players and it deflected past the Berkeley goal tender into the cage. A. Heinshon made Clinton's second goal near the end of the first period and added another in the second period. Lepson made the score 4 for Clinton when he scored in the last few minutes of play. Neither team played a fast or clever game, although their skating was good. The line-up:

Clinton.	Position.	Berkeley.
Aldrich	Goal	Hall
Lepson	Point	Smith
Bower	Cover point	L. Schaffer
A. Heinshon	Centre	Blackwright
Ashley	Rover	Santstag
Shaw	Left wing	Lillienthaw
Wahl	Right wing	R. Schaffer

Substitutions—Hastings for Bower, J. Heinshon for Ashley. Referee—Mr. Jones. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

No Sanction for High School Hockey

As the High School Hockey League has not obtained a sanction from the High School Games Committee, the first league game, scheduled for yesterday at St. Nicholas Rink between the Commerce and Stuyvesant teams, was not played. Some opposition to the game has arisen among the school authorities, and at two of the high schools where the game was to be played it is said that the school authorities will forbid it. The High School League was organized several weeks ago by students from several high schools, by-laws adopted, and a schedule drawn up. Application was made to the P. S. A. L. for a sanction, and the matter was turned over to the High Schools Games Committee, which has not yet made a report on the matter. The next meeting of that body will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 19, and it is not likely that any games will be played before that date.

Columbia Hockey on Outdoor Ice.

For the first time in years Columbia will play a hockey game on its own grounds. The new rink which has been built on the newly acquired Columbia property at 117th Street and Amsterdam Avenue will be thrown open this afternoon for a game with Williams College. The students are keen for a game, and it is expected that the rink will be more than paid for in this one contest. The rink is 220 feet long and 90 feet wide, the largest outdoor rink in the city. Columbia's hockey seven will play Massachusetts Aggies on Wednesday and the Seventh Regiment team on Friday afternoon on the home rink.

Amateur Hockey Starts Tonight.

The Hockey Club and Irish-American A. C. sevens will open the Amateur Hockey League season here tonight. Both clubs have strong teams and hockey fans will turn out at the St. Nicholas Rink to see how they shape up for the championship race. Last season the Hockey Club finished second to the St. Nicks, the last few games of the season deciding the race. The team has been strengthened this season and bids fair to put up a better fight than in 1914. The St. Nicks will play their first league game Thursday night against the Crescent A. C. team at the local rink.

English Football Cup Draw.

The draw for the first round of the English Football Cup ties, to be played next Saturday on the ground of the first named club resulted as follows:

West Ham United vs. Newcastle United, South Shields vs. Fulham, Bury vs. Plymouth Argyle, Liverpool vs. Stockport County, Goole Town vs. Middlesborough, Blackpool vs. Sheffield United, Derby County vs. Leeds City, Queens Park Rangers vs. Glossop, Merthyr Town vs. Arsenal, Burnley vs. Huddersfield Town, Bolton Wanderers vs. Notts County, Everton v

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DEVELOPING THE RULE OF REASON.

The decision in the Watch Trust case shows business men the lines of legality in an encouraging manner. So long as all trusts were bad, and so long as the only sentence for any trust was capital punishment because there was no hope of redemption, the administration of the Sherman law was a reign of terror. The discovery of the rule of reason was the true birth of the new freedom. The fact necessarily is that there is something bad about the best of trusts and something good about almost the worst of them. The problem is discrimination, not abolition or prohibition. The remedy is correction of bad conduct, not prohibition of existence. That is the gist of the decision in the Watch Trust case. It controlled 80 per cent. of the trade, but the court finds no offense in that. "We think it no more than reasonable to say "that when a large business has "proved itself to be beneficial and "not harmful to the community it "should not be condemned because it "is large." That is the point on which the Government lost its case. It had asked for dissolution in the usual ferocious manner, and the court denies the prayer. Business men will take more comfort from the benign application of the rule of reason than from any of the pending proposals of the politicians to tamper with the statute which the courts and men of business are understanding better and liking better every day.

But the trust does not escape discipline and must reform its conduct in one particular. It "fixed prices," and it must not do so any more in that manner. Jobbers got "50 per cent. and 15 off" the printed list; retailers got 50 per cent. off. The Government asked that it should have one price for all, and that it should not attempt to regulate resales prices in any way. The court finds that its list was used in the manner of a threat or a boycott rather than of an inducement to trade with it. It must cease terrorism or blacklisting, but it can grow and increase its profits as far as it likes, or rather as far as it can. Business men will be glad to hear that, too, even though the decision about price lists may not find general acceptance.

There are no better concerns than some of those which maintain price lists, and some of them have been sustained. For example, the American Tobacco Company's price custom was upheld the other day and the Ford Automobile Company's was declared invalid. It would seem that it is with price lists as it is with trusts—some are good and some are bad, and the rule of reason should be applied to them. There is nothing alarming about that. Business men would agree with the Judges about it, and would only ask that the Judges would agree with the business men in a matter about which they are better informed than either the Judges or the lawmakers. No law which enacts the common law standards is obnoxious. It is only statutes which seek to revolutionize common law that alarm at the same time that they fail to destroy.

The Government proposes to appeal, as usual. But why? Having reformed the trust, has it not performed its duty? Why might not the Government rather take any further necessary steps before its Trade Commission as a general rule of policy, beginning with this case? The President himself has said that good business was not to be pursued, and the courts have certified that this is a good trust. If its conduct should give ground for discipline, what better method could be found than the one the Administration itself proposes? No doubt the Trade Commission is not a perfect body, and its action cannot be final. An appeal will lie to the courts, although there can be no appeal from the courts to the Trade Commission. With the courts acting as efficiently and discriminatingly as in this case, it might seem that the Trade Commission is a superfluous body. Still it exists and must have something to do to justify its existence. Why not take cases like this to the Commission and to that extent reduce the burden upon the courts, if the Trade Commission should show any especial fitness for the regulation of business?

THE FIGHTING KINGS.

An old reproach against the modern monarch is that he sends his subjects to war, but does not go himself. Half a century ago "poor Jeannette" sang:

If Kings must have their quarrels,
Why then 'tis only right
That they who make the wars should be
The only ones to fight.

But in this war the Kings are making a fairly good showing. King ALBERT of Belgium has fought with his men, and King PETER of Servia led his troops in person; it is reported that the last Austrian defeat was due largely to the enthusiasm he inspired among the Servian soldiers. The German Emperor has been in command, if not actually under fire, and the Czar, too, has been in the field. The German Crown Prince leads an army, and the Commander in Chief of all the Russian forces is the Grand Duke NICHOLAS. The Prince of Wales is serving as an officer in a British regiment.

It is as well that the Kings should make this demonstration of their willingness to share the burdens they create, should make it while they can. They may not have many more chances. If this war does not end warfare, it will pretty surely decrease the number of Kings when the reckoning comes to be paid.

THE CORONERS CONDEMNED.

The report of Mr. WALLSTEIN, Commissioner of Accounts, on the Coroners puts into definite shape what has, in great part, been matter of common knowledge. His statements are the outcome of a thorough investigation, and there is, unfortunately, no room for doubt as to their substantial accuracy, since the ability and conscientiousness of the Commissioner are vouched for. It is possible that his report would have been even more effective had he adopted in some parts of it a more moderate tone; but it remains true that if one-half of his charges are sustained by fact, the whole system is heartily to be condemned and should be reformed promptly and radically.

It is the system, indeed, that is important. It is an accepted principle of law that men are supposed to intend the necessary consequences of their acts. If we apply this principle, we might logically assume that the authors of the present system of Coroners' functions intended to impede as much as possible the ascertainment of the truth as to deaths due to criminal causes, intended to embarrass the course of justice, and incidentally to provide a large number of costly places chiefly for the benefit of partisans and grafters. No other result could reasonably have been looked for from the choice by popular election of eleven Coroners on a crowded ballot, under conditions which make their places and their patronage useful political prizes. Inevitably the system has come under the almost complete control of the machine politicians. No clear responsibility can exist. However inept, or corrupt, may be the administration of the offices, no serious accountability can be enforced. And under the conditions that prevail, not only are the voters practically helpless to discover and condemn misconduct, but the very vices of the offenders give them a political advantage. Commissioner WALLSTEIN says, and it is the gist of the whole situation:

> An analysis of 800 inquisition papers made by Deputy Health Commissioner EMERSON finds that in 320 cases, or 40 per cent. of those examined, there is a complete lack of evidence to justify the certified cause of death. The incompetent medical work of the Coroners' physicians persists in the investigation of criminal deaths and deprives the community of an absolutely necessary deterrent to crime.

So far as the activity of the Coroners' office in New York City is concerned, infanticide and skillful poisoning can be carried on almost with impunity. Under the elective Coroners system, and in the face of exceedingly difficult conditions surrounding successful criminal prosecution, New York City is compelled to get along virtually without aid from the science of legal medicine, a situation that exists in no other great city in the world.

In 40 per cent. of the cases, since an unexplained and unjustified cause is assigned, the cause may have been murderously criminal. No wonder that "infanticide and skillful poisoning can be carried on almost with "impunity." What a disgraceful and appalling condition that is for this city! And it is no palliation, it is an aggravation of the evil to know that this abominable state of affairs practically spreads throughout the whole of the State. It is not necessary to infer that every one of the eleven Coroners is equally incompetent, negligent, or perverse. It remains true that, under the present system, even an honest man would be unable to perform adequately the service which the community has the right to demand, and that, as a matter of fact, "of the "sixty-five men who have held the "office of Coroner since the consolidation not one was thoroughly qualified by training or experience for the "adequate performance of his duties."

The Commissioner recommends the separation of the judicial and medical functions of the Coroners, the former going to the judiciary, the latter to appointed medical examiners, the Chief to be named by the Governor for a term of, say, seven years, the investigation of crimes at first hand to be intrusted to the police. This is a sound general conception, the application and details of which can be worked out, doubtless, with the aid of the Governor, whose experience in the District Attorney's office would be very valuable.

THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW.

Visitors that crowd the great automobile show this week will be impressed with the fact that there is no "trust" in automobiles. The hundreds of different machines made by scores of companies, and many hundreds more of patented applications differing radically in character, show plainly that the keenest competition rules in this trade. So rapid is the evolution of the motor car that it might be unsafe for any combination of capital to try to buy up patents that would control the market for any length of time. The fertile inventor would outdo the trust. Marvelous as are the improvements shown yearly at this great exhibition, the last word in the manufacture of motor cars is yet to be said.

One thing is certain: the automobile is coming into universal use. The machines registered in the United States in 1913 numbered 1,127,940; on Jan. 1, 1915, the registration showed 700,000 more cars in use. More than any other device except the railroad the automobile has revolutionized warfare. Because it aids in the rapid shifting of troops and in the range of operations of Generals it will make this war shorter, concentrating campaigns into single battles along hundreds of miles of front. After the war it will make the campaigns of civilization the more effective.

OPENING OF THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Another step toward normal business was taken yesterday when the London Stock Exchange opened its doors to members who have been shelterless and idle since the war began, an unprecedented period. This market's business was of fair volume, compared with recent sales, and buoyant in tone. It would have been a great relief to know these two facts sooner. Fear of London's liquidation has been a weight upon business here, and is now reduced. It will disappear altogether with a little more progress toward putting values into our properties. If they are simply marked up, if they are made worth more here than elsewhere by any sort of process, it would be an invitation to take the gift. But if our securities held abroad make a better return than others, they will be held, or even bought. Nobody is going to take an unnecessary loss, and few would refrain from taking an artificial profit, if offered.

While values are settling, prices are under benevolent control on both sides of the ocean. The regulations of trading in London and New York are different in detail, but alike in intent Both markets are regulated in public rather than private interest. London's hours are shortened, sales are solely for cash, and there are particular restraints upon "enemy selling," that is upon sales of securities held by enemies. Such selling would give them resources, and might embarrass international finance under present abnormal conditions of trade. There also are restrictions upon arbitrage trading, that is buying in one market and selling in another, to profit by the difference in price. The idea is to prevent one market's difficulties from affecting another. There is to be no unloading where securities are highest, and no extension of panic beyond the starting place, if there should be one. Those who like price regulation ought to be pleased. Those who prefer free markets are silenced by the necessities of the case, to which private opinions must defer.

The benevolence of the world conspiracy to maintain the fabric of the world's security prices is undoubted. Nobody could wish that the world war should become also a business war to any unnecessary degree. Only in this way can natural markets be restored, and the departure from the usual practice is sustained by practically unanimous public opinion. In London the occasion was almost festive, patriotic songs expressing the members' exuberance better than the prices they bid. There is a minimum in the world's proudest market as well as here, and for the present it is well that it is so in both markets.

SUNDAY, THE REVIVALIST.

Mr. BILLY SUNDAY, the revivalist preacher who is now stirring the common heart in Philadelphia, declares that "God hates a four-flusher." The expression is worth repeating, as it denotes the quality of SUNDAY's arguments in the cause of religion, while in the mind of every experienced observer of his methods the question must arise whether or not the revivalist deserves to have the very unpleasant epithet applied to himself. He has, to be sure, created a veritable furor. It is estimated that the attendance at his three services on Sunday aggregated 65,000, while large crowds were turned away from the doors of the vast tabernacle. The money collections amounted to $7,500, and we are told that "one moment his "congregation rocked with merriment, "the next they trembled before his "outbursts." Except for the rocking and the trembling, which were not noticeable, the description might have applied very well to the congregations of the late Mr. TALMAGE, who excited laughter with one sentence and compelled silent gravity with the next.

But BILLY SUNDAY, with all his coarseness and his sporting talk, and all the extravagance of his exhortations and the forced humor in which he indulges, is more of the revivalist than TALMAGE ever was. He combines the fervor and physical force of the old camp-meeting orators with the characteristics of a popular entertainer. At one point in his Sunday labors to impress upon his hearers their need of conversion, he inspired 21,000 of them to rise to their feet and frantically wave their handkerchiefs. Yet, judging from the reports, his arguments are not novel, logical, or convincing. In comparison with DWIGHT MOODY, one of the most sincere and effective revivalists of the long line of such religious workers America has produced, SUNDAY would not show to good advantage. He is more of the SAM JONES type, and if he is really as sincere in his convictions as that rude Georgian was, he may accomplish some good.

The reception he has had in Philadelphia indicates that the time is ripe for a religious revival. People are willing to think about salvation. No time in the world's history was ever more fitting for mankind to take note of "that power not within ourselves which makes for righteousness." As to whether SUNDAY's crude and violent methods, his "vaudeville" humor, and the rank vulgarity of his utterances, from which he contends he has "cut out all slang," will long serve to stimulate an actual spiritual awakening in an era of widespread education we are compelled to express a doubt. A man who pauses in the midst of religious exhortation to remark that some persons are so mean that when asked to sing "Old Hundred" they sing "The Ninety and Nine" in order to save the 1 per cent. is clearly lacking in a sense of fitness. The true exhorter is no jester. BEECHER had a rich fund of humor which he could not suppress, but there has been only one BEECHER, and he was no revivalist. Nevertheless, SUNDAY has caused a great demonstration in a great city which is undoubtedly as sincere as any old-fashioned camp meeting ever was. What he may prove about himself is of small consequence. He has shown that many thousands of people are willing to be talked to forcibly and without polite reservations about their religious duty. Preachers who are habitually less unconventional may well take notice.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Victims of the War.

According to all the official reports from the several firing lines in Europe—and this in a way includes all the censored dispatches from press correspondents—every man in each of the armies is fighting with enthusiasm, believes devotedly in the "cause" of his country, counts his hardships as nothing, and, when wounded, thinks only of getting back to the trenches. Presumably there are many such men in every army, but there are some others, and now and then something is heard from one of them—something in startling discord with the outgivings of War Boards and the matter "passed" by the censors.

Here, for instance, are a few lines from a private letter from a young English soldier to a trusted friend:

> All the brave ones and the good ones have answered and are gone. Some of them are beyond recall now. The old ones and the physically unfit are left to be England, Belgium, Germany, France—and Europe—tomorrow. * * * Is the acquisition of some one's land worth all of it? * * * I'm only a normal soldier; I'm only a common subject, and perhaps I don't understand, but I'm facing my Christian brother with a heavy gun and a bayonet, and I meet the same hopeless look in his eye that is in mine, and, all the time, I'm asking, Why? Why?

This man is probably mistaken in thinking himself a "normal soldier," if by that term he means that most of the others take the same view of the war that he does, and, coming from an Englishman, the reference to land acquisition is surprising, as that would come more naturally from a discontented German soldier. It is significant, however, that even in the ranks, nowadays, there is appreciation for what may be called the biological effects of war, and its tendency, especially in the case of volunteer armies, to take the best for cannon food and to leave behind the dull, the unadventurous, the cowardly, and the selfish to carry on the businesses of life, including that of keeping the race going.

He Joins a Notable Congeries.

In a review, printed in THE TIMES on Sunday, of "The Evidence in the Case," the book on the origin of the war which JAMES M. BECK has made from his since famous article in this paper, JOSEPH H. CHOATE not only accomplished his set purpose as commentator on the work of a brother lawyer, but he explicitly stated his own opinion and position with respect to the responsibility for the greatest and wickedest resort to arms that history records.

Without hesitation or qualification, Mr. CHOATE took his stand with nearly every other American of recognized distinction, and he expressed what is the practically unanimous American sentiment. There are, of course, those among us who accept as true the German plea of self-defense, but they can hardly be said to be of us, so few are they, and so easily explicable, in every instance, is their disagreement as a result of race, not reason, or else by their subjection at some time in the past to the peculiar influences which radiate from host to guest at an Emperor's table.

Mr. CHOATE accuses Austria of making upon Servia demands the only answer to which could be war; he declares that this was in effect the act of Germany and that Germany brought to nothing the subsequent efforts of England, France, and Russia to preserve the peace; he describes the invasion of Belgium as "a crime against humanity never to be forgotten," in no sense or degree excused or palliated by the necessity or expediency of taking that route into France. And after quoting the German Chancellor's admission of the wrong done and its motive, Mr. CHOATE exclaims, "Thank God, their military aims have not yet been attained, and, from present appearances, are not likely to be."

Defied the Censors and Lived.

That last phrase strikes the ear with a gentler impact than does, for example, "doomed to sure defeat," but, on analysis, it will be found to have precisely the same meaning, and it proves that Mr. CHOATE, too, sees that the war can have but one end, since any other would be intolerable to the world.

It has been often stated that not even yet has there been in any English publication a clear admission, with name and date, of the loss suffered by the British Navy when the Audacious went down. This, we have discovered, is not quite true, for in the course of a long and scathing criticism of the military censorship as applied to the English press, printed in the December number of The Quarterly Review, there appear not one, but three, references to that absurdly and uselessly kept secret. The first reads:

> It is, however, most unfortunate that the charge of suppressing important facts should have lately received support from the grave error of judgment—we can regard it as nothing less, and need regard it as nothing more—involved in the concealment of the mishap which befell the navy off the coast of Ireland on Oct. 25.

That was cautiously vague, but further along in the article is this:

> Of course the event was soon afterward known in Germany; and we have also before us a copy of the Vossische Zeitung for Nov. 24 with the heading "Ein englisher Dreadnaught vernichtet" ("Destruction of an English Dreadnought") in large type on its first page.

That tells what was lost, but the third reference, a page beyond, gives the name at last:

> Neither Admiral Togo nor the Japanese Admiralty was blamed for losing the Hatsuse; nor would the English people have blamed the Admiralty for the accident to the Audacious. They are, we believe, too sensible and too generous for that. What we do blame the Admiralty for—and we blame them severely—is for attempting to blindfold the public.

There has been no report of punishment inflicted by the censors for this defiance of their will, so perhaps nothing very dreadful would have happened to the London dailies if, in this particular case, when secrecy was so useless and publicity so harmless, they had defied the suppressors and boldly and promptly printed the information they all had within a day after the ship went down.

CONTRABAND SMUGGLING.

Federal Statutes Give Government Drastic Power to Stop It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with many others, I read the so-called "full text" of the communication to Great Britain on contraband searches and seizures, but it contained nothing touching a matter referred to in the earlier "summary." No details are given to us of the shipments of cotton with copper secreted in the bales, which, we were told in the summary, were a source of embarrassment to the Administration. Surely we are to be given these details—fully. Those of us who honestly comply with the statute law of our country are entitled to know who are the individuals among us, if any there be, whose sympathies or whose avarice is so strong that they do not hesitate to make false oaths whenever it may serve their purpose to do so. This is no mere question of pro-Allies or pro-German, or of ingenuity in evading the investigation of searchers of some foreign nationality; what we want to know is the names of those among us who violate the laws of this country, if there be any such.

Section 4200 of the United States Revised Statutes provides that before clearance shall be granted for any vessel bound to a foreign port the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo of such vessel shall deliver to the Collector manifests of the cargo, or the parts thereof shipped by them respectively, and shall verify the same by oath; the oath shall state that it contains a *full*, just, and *true* account of *all articles laden* on board of such vessels by the owners, shippers, or consignors respectively.

No bale of cotton with copper secreted in it has been cleared from any one of our ports without some one here making a false oath under this section.

Section 5392, United States Revised Statutes, provides that every person who, having taken an oath before a competent officer or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that any written declaration or certificate by him subscribed is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true is guilty of perjury. The punishment prescribed, in the same section, for this offense is a fine of not more more than $2,000 or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years, or both; and the offender shall thereafter be incapable of giving testimony in any court of the United States until such time as the judgment against him is reversed.

This is reasonably drastic, and it would seem the Government might, to some extent, relieve itself of the suggested embarrassments by initiating and pressing a few prosecutions against the offenders, if there be any offenders. The District Attorney who may have any such prosecution in charge could presumably avail of his challenges to secure a trial jury sufficiently neutral to disregard all foreign controversies and confine its attention to vindicating the laws of our own country. Unless they are enforced our reputation for commercial honesty may suffer some impairment.

L.

New York, Jan. 4, 1915.

Castle House Is Not Closed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement in your issue of Sunday that Castle House "is closed for the season" is, like the report of Mark Twain's death in Vienna, grossly exaggerated. The Castle School of Dancing continues, and Mr. and Mrs. Castle teach in it as usual. Castle House is still hospitably open, and not only to the Pekingese, chows, Airedales, and bulldogs from England or Boston, which were rendered homeless by the fire on the premises of the Misses Borland.

AMY FOSTER CORBIN.

New York, Jan. 4, 1915.

German Practice in Selling Arms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the humanitarian efforts of the American-Germans, Messrs. Bartholdt and Vollmer, to stop the sale of arms to the Allies, can you inform me how Germany has stood on the matter of selling to belligerents? Did the benevolent house of Krupp sell to Turkey during the recent Balkan war? Did Krupp ever sell to Japan or Russia in their conflict? As our Congressmen above named openly ask us to assist Germany should we not know the previous attitude of the Vaterland on this important question?

INQUIRER.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4, 1915.

"THE WAR AND THE WAY OUT."

Lowes Dickinson's Article Prompts Dean Duckworth to Picture Germany's State With World-Empire Attained.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By H. T. F. DUCKWORTH, Dean of Trinity College, Toronto.

The "governmental theory" of States, which is criticised in Lowes Dickinson's essay upon the war, is quite as old as the "Politics" of Aristotle, and much less respectable. Translated into action this theory turned Europe into a number of camps and finally a vast battlefield. It assumes the impossibility of obtaining any lasting adjustment of the conflicting claims and ambitions of States save by means of war, and history makes it clear that adjustments so obtained are not real adjustments and do not last very long. This "governmental theory" is at once epitomized and anatomized in the title of the fifth chapter of Gen. Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War," in the now famous phrase "World-power or Downfall." But let it be noticed that this phrase comes from a German book, a book written by one who may be regarded and accounted of as a typical representative of the classes who exercise power and authority in Germany and together constitute the German State. Of other Governments, I think it may be fairly said that they have not resolved that for them and those whom they represent, and to whom and for whom they are responsible, the future holds no possibilities but world-power or downfall, and that they have been endeavoring to break away from the tradition of their predecessors. But old traditions are hard to get rid of. As the Labor Member of Parliament said of the dignity and splendor of the opening of Parliament, "all this will take a lot of shifting."

In the case of Germany, the amount of "shifting" required will be—to borrow a word much in favor among the Germans themselves—colossal. "To a reflecting mind," says Aristotle, "it must appear very strange that the statesman should be always considering how he can dominate and tyrannize over others, whether they will or not. How can that which is not even lawful be the business of the statesman or the legislator? Unlawful it certainly is to rule without regard to justice, for there may be might where there is no right. The other arts and sciences offer no parallel; a physician is not expected to persuade or coerce his patients, nor a pilot the passengers on his ship. Yet many appear to think that despotic government is a true political form, and what men affirm to be unjust and inexpedient in their own case they are not ashamed of practicing upon others; they demand justice for themselves, but where other men are concerned they care nothing about it. Such behavior is irrational." There were, however, States in Greece which were organized simply and solely for despotic rule over neighboring communities, and as this despotism could be maintained only by the sword, those States were organized more or less completely on the model of an army in "cantonments." Thus war became the "final cause" of the State, and so the natural order was inverted, that which properly was a means becoming an end. For the reason why men go to war is that they may have peace, even as they labor in order that they may have leisure. (Aristotle, "Politics," Book VII., Chapters 2 and 14, Jowett's translation.) But from the point of view of such minds as Treitschke, the reason why men go to war is that they may gain new enemies, and the reason why they settle down to peace is that they may prepare for new wars.

The body-politic, in the view of the Carnifical School of political philosophers, is an organism which must ever be increasing in size, or shrinking and decaying. However, "certi sunt denique fines." Suppose that the German Empire were to increase and increase until at last the whole earth was ruled from Berlin. The day on which that detestable consummation was reached would see the beginning of the fatal decline. Even if the world-empire were solemnly to divide itself into a number of smaller and rival empires, in order to keep up the martial spirit of the human race, barbarized under "Kultur," by means of warfare, the end would be the same, though it would be reached more expeditiously. Moloch, the God of the Carnifical School, devours his votaries, and the more willing their service the more complete their destruction and the destruction of all whom they either convert to their fanaticism or compel to submit to its scourges.

In the case of Germany, there is reason to believe that not only "the State" (i. e., those who govern the course of public affairs,) but also "the nation" (i. e., those who submit to be governed by their "betters",) believes that two ways, and two ways only, lie open before it—world-power or downfall. This means that unless Germany is made to fall and be broken, there is no hope of peace for the world. A Germany defeated but not disabled will simply set to work at preparations for another rush at the ascent to world-power. So long as the German nation, in its present humor, is left free to prepare for war on a scale limited only by the extent of its own resources, the whole civilized world is condemned to a veritably infernal condition, alternating between the nightmare of armed peace and the delirium tremens of actual warfare.

Lowes Dickinson appears to take a Germanic view of Russia. He fears and distrusts the Russian nation, and all who are under the scepter of the Czar. Russia indeed is to be dreaded as the next great enemy to be faced by Britain and France, if Mr. Dickinson's estimate of Russia is the true one. But is it the true one? The acts of repression and coercion, which have characterized Russian Government in the past, express a State theory Prussian, rather than Russian, in its origin. Modern Russia, since the beginning of the eighteenth century, has been submitted to Prussian influence—witness the very form of the name given by Peter the Great to his new metropolis, a form which has only just been abolished to make place for a native Russian one. Russian bureaucracy is Prussian Government established in Russia. Prussian ways and means are alien to Russia. Black or White, Great or Little, and the present war may justly be expected to open the road to great reforms in the Russian State system. Furthermore, while the rulers of Russia have in times past assiduously paid their Prussian mentors the erroneous compliment of imitation, the Prussian has hardly been at pains to spare his less "advanced" neighbor's feelings by refraining from brutal manifestations of contempt based on a fancied natural superiority. In various ways Russia has been bullied, insulted and harassed by Prussia, and the present-day German, i. e., Prussian, outcries against Russian aggression and the "Slav Peril" ought to be accounted of as mere pretense, designed to secure favor and sympathy for the real offender and agressor by ascribing offensive and aggressive purposes to the intended victim.

Will any reasonable person deny the possibility of the States now allied against Moloch-worshipping Germany entering into a league, and binding themselves by a treaty for the settlement by peaceable arbitration of all differences which in the future may arise among them, and combined action against any power which may resort to hostilities against any one of their number? The league would include not only Britain, France, and Russia, but Belgium also, and Japan, and Servia. It would of course be open to any nation which of its own accord sought admission. No attempt should be made to force Germany and Austria into the league. German statesmen regard treaties as mere "scraps of paper," and Austrian statesmen follow whithersoever their German superiors beckon them. It may be said that the league of peace would not last, because self-interest is the only consideration which insures the observance of international agreements. But the lesson taught by M. Bethmann-Hollweg's unforgettable phrase will not be thrown away upon the world, and the nations now at war with Germany are nations which find their "self-interest" in peace, not in war, and by their fierce denunciation of M. Bethmann-Hollweg's cynicism—if by nothing else—stand committed to the most scrupulous observance of treaties, even though these should be to their own hindrance. Mr. Dickinson will probably say that the permanence of such a league of peace, if not its formation, will never be secured, because those who bear rule in the several States of the league will all be obsessed by the old State theory which denies the possibility of any State being prosperous save at the expense, and even upon the ruins, of other States. But are all the rulers in all the countries now allied against Germany incapable of learning, or are they committed to the maintenance of the old State theory in the way, and to the extent, that the rulers of Germany are committed? Are the rulers of Britain, France, and the Belgian nation inaccessible to public opinion? Has no change come over Russian Government in the course of the last ten years? The Czar has spoken of autonomy for Poland. Will he put himself, or suffer himself to be put, in the same class with the Kaiser and M. Bethmann-Hollweg when the time comes for him to make good his promise?

The Russian State has voluntarily sacrificed the revenue accruing from the sale of intoxicating drink. This is heroic legislation, and a finer kind of "Heldenthum" than that of German Sons of Odin and Moloch, who loot French and Belgian châteaux and bombard cathedrals. It is not in the least likely that either the German nation or its rulers will discard the old State theory. They may have to confess defeat in war waged with weapons that destroy flesh and blood. They will make their minds impermeable, however, to the "logic of events," for to them confession of error must needs present itself as enslavement of the mind, breakdown of the will, the last and deadliest humiliation. Unreconciled they will remain to the end. Their unreconciled, unteachable spirit must be prevented from ever again becoming dangerous to a world which desires to live at peace and holds the amelioration of the conditions of life better and nobler than slaughter, rapine, torture, pillage, and incendiarism, the works of German "Heldenthum."

FROM LEO M. FRANK.

Good Wishes from the Prisoner to Whom New Year Has Brought Hope.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In assuring you of my deep appreciation of the stand you have taken in my case, for the cause of justice, may I not extend to you my heartiest good wishes for a Happy New Year?

I feel that a more thorough understanding of the issues in this case among the people throughout the United States has been brought about to a great extent by the space you so kindly have given to it.

I am naturally gratified at the outcome of Mr. Marshall's presentation of our appeal to Justice Lamar, and am luxuriating in the atmosphere of my first victory.

With every good wish, in which Mrs. Frank and my parents join me, I am,

LEO M. FRANK.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 1, 1915.

Few Evictions by Landlords.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading City Marshal William J. Kelly's letter in THE TIMES I agree fully with him. In almost twenty years' experience with thousands of New York tenants one real estate firm I know of has actually dispossessed and set on the sidewalk only two tenants—one a janitor who was discharged and who refused to move and threatened bodily harm, and the other a very undesirable tenant, an unmarried man who used his flat for very objectionable purposes and who even paraded as a minister of the Gospel.

I believe that this is the experience of all real estate agents and owners, and that deserving tenants are rarely ever dispossessed and put out if they play square, do their best, and are honest with their agent or landlord.

J. H. THOMAS.

New York, Jan. 4, 1915.

THE UNWILLING BRIDE.

The world is a bride this morning!
A fair young bride—today
She weds with the ring of the Winter-king;
And oh, he is old
And cold
And gray!

They have decked her forth for the bridal feast
In raiment of virgin white—
They have draped her in drifting cloudy swirls
That fall in a mist of gossamer whirls
And wrap her in garments bright.
Her robe is bordered with filmier lace
Than the finest of cobweb mesh,
With broidered patterns of jewels that trace
From her vales and creeks to her mountain peaks
Where the Trumpeter Wind blows fresh.
But her voice is timid and tiny and weak
As the tinkling of ice-bound streams,
And she shrinks in spite of her brave array;
Like a frightened fawn she stands at bay
From the bridegroom's chilly kiss on her cheek.
For she knows that under the diamond dust
Of snow on her warm young breast,
Her heart keeps tune to the rune of June
Where he rides, a youth, in flowers dressed,
Over the hills in the far, far West,
With the light in his eyes of Summer skies
And the feet of Life in his shoon.

EDNA MEAD.

FORTUNE TO CHARITY FROM GRACE DODGE

Will Shows Gifts of $700,000 to Y. W. C. A. and $500,000 to Teachers College.

BROTHER GETS HER HOME

Residue Bequeathed to Him and Two Sisters—Value of Estate Not Given.

The will of Miss Grace Hoadley Dodge, for many years noted for her philanthropic activities in this city, was filed for probate yesterday at the Surrogates' Court. It contains bequests of $1,400,000 for charitable and educational purposes, as well as a number of deferred bequests of the same character.

Miss Dodge, who was the daughter of William Earl Dodge and a sister of Cleveland Hoadley Dodge of Phelps, Dodge & Co., left $300,000 to the Teachers College of Columbia University, in the founding of which she took an active part. To the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. she left another $500,000, and to the Y. W. C. A. of New York City $200,000, specifying that it be used in the general work of the organization and not for any particular branch.

Only a little more than a year ago Miss Dodge gave $375,000 to the four-million-dollar campaign fund of the Y. W. C. A.-Y. M. C. A.

In addition she gave the American College for Girls at Constantinople, $50,000; Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and the Home Board of the same church, $25,000 each; Travelers' Aid Society, $25,000; Y. M. C. A. of this city, $25,000; Auxiliary Society of the New York Association for Working Girls Societies, $5,000; the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, $6,000; the State Charities Association, $25,000, and the Riverdale Presbyterian Church, $25,000.

Cleveland H. Dodge, her brother, receives all Miss Dodge's property at Riverdale, including her home Grayston, and all its contents and her half interest in the twenty-six acres of land at that place which they owned in common. The will says that this is left to him for his services to her during her life.

Among the miscellaneous bequests are one to Miss E. Anna Buchanan, who receives the income from $15,000, which goes to the Working Girls' Vacation Society at her death. Miss Anne V. Young gets the income from $15,000, the fund going to Teachers College at her death. Miss Lydia S. Gould receives the same, the fund becoming the property of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church after her death. The income from $25,000 goes to the Women's Department of the World's Student Christian Federation, until that department is discontinued, and then it is to be used for general purposes of the board, and if the board goes out of existence, the money is to go to the Foreign Department of the Y. M. C. A.

Mary Hawks Mitchell and Elizabeth H. Hawks, cousins of Miss Dodge, get $25,000 each, and her nephews, nieces, grandnephews and grandnieces receive $10,000 each. To Grace Cleveland Porter of Summit, N. J., $10,000 is left, and to Mary Coxe Barlow, $15,000. Jessie E. Trindle, Miss Dodge's secretary, receives $5,000; Catherine A. Anderson, $2,000, and Elise Voelter, $10,000, "for twenty-eight years' services of faithfulness and help." Other bequests are: Mabel Cratty, $5,000; Lucette Daniell, $5,000, and James Earl Russell, $10,000.

Mary M. H. Dodge, Miss Dodge's sister, receives the income from one-third of the residuary estate, and at her death this goes to Teachers College and the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. in equal amounts. To Mrs. Alice Dodge Osborn, another sister, is left one-third of the residuary estate and $25,000 "in trust and confidence that she will dispose of the same according to written instructions." Cleveland H. Dodge also gets one-third of the residuary estate.

No estimate of the value of the fortune of Miss Dodge, who died on Dec. 27, is given. It consists largely of property in this city and holdings in Phelps, Dodge & Co.

INSUBORDINATE POLICEMEN.

The Public Will Not Suffer Them to Dictate Their Own Terms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his statement of changes in the laws desired by the police force, William B. Ellison exhibits amazing ignorance of public sentiment if he believes for a moment that the people of this city will stand for such radical legislation in the interest of a disaffected body of city employes. The promise that if given greater powers to arrest "on suspicion," and if freed from liability for wrongful arrests, the police will free the city from gangsters in sixty days is pure bluff.

It's a pretty state of affairs when insubordinate public servants presume to dictate to their official head and to intimate that unless matters are fixed to their liking they won't play. I greatly mistake the stuff of which Commissioner Woods is made if he yields to the plotting of the police on the suggestions of their eminent counsel.

It is time that the people, who pay $15,000,000 for protection against criminals that they do not get, should take a hand in this game and show the malingerers and station house lawyers of the force that the policy of bluff and promise is played out, and that a way must and shall be found to make a few lazy grafters get busy and do their duty.

If Commissioner Woods submits to the impudent demands of his subordinates he will show clearly that he is unfit for the position he holds.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

New York, Jan. 2, 1915.

Food for Austrian Babies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "protest" of the United States to Great Britain on the contraband question should be settled on so broad a basis that the shipment of food to Germany may become as nearly normal as limited shipping facilities will permit.

A news item in your paper states that "food has become so scarce in Austria that babies are kept in a condition of skin and bone on a diet of one potato a day"! Poor, innocent sufferers! The babies who were killed at Scarborough by bombardment died happily in comparison to babies dying slowly through blockade!

As a British citizen I cannot help but hope that food will not be denied the millions of our enemy civilians, who are the first to suffer from famine. We shall beat them with bullets and battleships, but for humanity's sake let us not starve innocent children!

WIL

SOCIETY SURPRISE IN TYTUS WEDDING

Widow of Robb de Peyster Tytus to Marry John Stuart McLennan on Thursday.

A NOVA SCOTIAN WIDOWER

Quiet Ceremony to be Held in Grace Church Chantry—Bride to be Lives on Late Archaeologist's Estate.

Society will be surprised to hear of the coming wedding on Thursday in the Chantry of Grace Church of Mrs. Grace Henop Tytus of Tyringham, Mass., and John Stuart McLennan of Petersfield, Sydney, N. S.

The wedding will be quiet and there will be no reception, owing to the illness of Mrs. Tytus's mother, Mrs. Henop.

Mrs. Tytus was Miss Grace Seeley Henop, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Henop, and with her sister, Miss Sydney Stuart Henop, now Mrs. Talbot Ewart, was educated abroad, chiefly in Paris. On their return to New York the Misses Henop made their début at a large and brilliant ball, and a year or two later Miss Grace Henop married Robb de Peyster Tytus.

Mr. Tytus died in August, 1913, at Sarnac, N. Y., where he had been living for several months. He was an artist and archeologist, and did considerable exploration and excavation work in Egypt, and obtained a concession from the Khédive of Egypt to excavate in the Luxor region, and made some interesting excavations and minor discoveries.

Soon after his marriage he purchased a large tract of land at Tyringham, Mass., where he built a large house and named the estate Ashintully, and devoted much of his time to farming and stock raising. He was twice elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Mrs. Tytus has two children. Mr. McLennan is a widower.

MISS MABEL FORSYTHE WEDS.

The Bride of Harold Tobey Under Floral Bower at Hotel Gotham.

The wedding of Miss Mabel Cameron Forsythe, daughter of John Forsythe of 393 West End Avenue, and Harold Tobey of this city took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the ballroom of the Hotel Gotham. The Rev. Dr. Frederic Winslow Adams performed the ceremony under a bower of white roses and smilax.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle, with a court train, and carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss George C. Boldt, Jr., was matron of honor. She was gowned in peach colored taffeta, with a taupe velvet hat, and carried Taft roses. Miss Manulita Boldt was the flower girl. She wore a white frock and hat and carried a basket of rosebuds.

MISS CLARKE WEDS TODAY.

Her Marriage to Rev. Stanley Brown-Serman in St. George's Chapel.

The marriage of Miss Marion M. Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Arthur Stanley Clarke, to the Rev. Stanley Brown-Serman, rector of Zion Church, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., will take place at noon today in St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, in the presence of the nearest relatives and friends. The Rev. William Brown-Serman of this city, father of the bridegroom, will officiate.

The bride will have her sister, Miss Louise Clarke, as maid of honor. The Rev. Arthur Hunt of this city will be the best man, and the ushers are to be the Rev. Duncan Brown, the Rev. Francis Little, H. L. King, and William F. Ward.

The church ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, 10 East Seventy-fifth Street. After a short honeymoon they will make their home in Dobbs Ferry.

PARTY FOR BRIDAL PAIR-TO-BE.

Mrs. Breitung Entertains for Hope Hamilton and H. L. Kaufman.

Mrs. E. N. Breitung, whose brother, Harry Livingston Kaufman of Cleveland, Ohio, is to marry Miss Hope Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, tomorrow afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, entertained last night at the St. Regis in honor of Miss Hamilton and her fiancé.

Covers were laid for twenty-six guests, and the table was decorated with lilies of the valley and pink roses. Silver bonbon boxes were given as favors. The guests included some of the girl friends of the bride-elect, and the best man, Louis C. Kaufman, and the ushers, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Arthur G. Hamilton, Benjamin Mosely, Mason O. Tilden, Prescott Ely, and Frederick Wooley.

There was informal dancing afterward, for which a few additional guests were invited.

MARRIED FORTY-NINE YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Coe Stewart Celebrate Their Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Coe Stewart of this city celebrated their forty-ninth wedding anniversary yesterday at the home of their daughter, Mrs. W. G. Mullner, 100 East Fifty-sixth Street. Mr. Stewart was for thirty-five years Director of music in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio.

Among the guests were W. G. Stewart, N. C. Stewart, Jr., of Buffalo; Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel T. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tuck, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mullner, sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart; also Prof. Albert B. Hart of Cambridge, Mass.; Representative Edward W. Townsend from New Jersey, Dr. Robert Abbe, the Rev. Charles Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Langstroth, and Mr. and Mrs. Hastings H. Hart.

Miss Agnes M. Keating Engaged.

William H. Keating of New York and Connecticut announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Agnes Margaretmary Keating, to Felix A. Muldoon. Miss Keating is a daughter of the late Mrs. Agnes Kennedy Keating, and a graduate of the Ursuline Academy and the College of New Rochelle. Mr. Muldoon is a graduate of St. Francis Xavier College and the Fordham University Law School. The wedding will take place in the Spring.

Edna Brown to Wed J. F. Wherry.

Mrs. Edward F. Brown of 495 West End Avenue has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Edna F. Brown, to J. Frederick Wherry of Newark, N. J. Mr. Wherry was graduated from Princeton University, Class of '93, and is a member of the Essex Troop and Princeton Clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

MELSON—HEIMSOTH.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund P. Melson of 5,164 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Irene Melson, and Joseph W. Heimsoth of this city. Miss Melson made her début last season, and is a graduate of Mary Institute and Mrs. Merrill's School, in New Rochelle, N. Y. Mr. Heimsoth is a graduate of the New York University and the law department of Columbia University. No date has been set for the wedding.

WHITTON—BAKER.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Cushman Whitton of 271 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hazel Lillian Whitton, to Harold Lovell Baker of Morristown, N. J.

MACKENZIE—SHAW.

The Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, rector of the Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity, Westport, Conn., and Mrs. Mackenzie, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Kendall Mackenzie, to Walter Adams Shaw of New York.

PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA.

Concert in Aid of MacDowell Association—Mme. Samaroff Soloist.

A benefit concert for the Edward MacDowell Memorial Association, carrying on its work at Peterborough, N. H., in aid of young aspirants in several arts, was the means of bringing to New York the Philadelphia Orchestra yesterday afternoon. This orchestra appeared here last season under its young conductor, Leopold Stokowski, and both won approbation from New York listeners, the orchestra as an excellent body of players, the conductor as a musician of authority and talent, of intelligence and ability. They renewed this impression at the concert yesterday, which was heard by a large and favorably disposed audience.

The programme was made up of a concerto grosso for string orchestra by Antonio Vivaldi, the dirge from MacDowell's Indian suite, appropriately played in memory of the composer, and Tschaikowsky's fourth symphony. Mme. Olga Samaroff was the soloist, who played Beethoven's fifth piano concerto. The concerto by Vivaldi is an interesting and in some portions, especially the first movement, impressive specimen of the early eighteenth century art. It has the characteristics that mark such compositions of its period; a "concertino" of several solo instruments playing in alternation with the whole body of strings: two solo violins, viola and violoncello, differently combined in the three movements. The string orchestra played with a solid and sonorous body of tone, but the ensemble was at several points seriously disturbed by a lack of precision.

There was a beautiful performance of the movement from MacDowell's suite. In this Mr. Stokowski showed an admirable sense of proportion, a fine feeling for the ordering of tonal quality and balance in the orchestral timbres, and still more important, a deep sympathy with the music itself. The music was raised to its highest power of plangent eloquence in his reading. The playing of the symphony, so far as the orchestra was concerned, was a fine piece of work, carefully finished in all technical details, and wholly realizing the conductor's intentions. Unfortunately Mr. Stokowski's reading was exaggerated in the matter of tempo modification, of accelerations and retardations, and in part oversentimental.

Mme. Olga Samaroff's performance of Beethoven's concerto was fluent, delicate, and nicely finished, rather than deeply poetical or nobly uplifted in its communication of the composer's ideas. They require, indeed, a broader style than hers, though there was room for admiration of her technical finish. There was also room for admiration of the fine accompaniment that was provided for her by her husband, the conductor, marked by finish and all the sympathy to be expected under the circumstances.

Justice Moss's Daughter to Wed.

Associate Justice Joseph F. Moss of the Court of Special Sessions has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Florence E. Moss, to George I. Roberts, Jr., of New Rochelle. Miss Moss is a graduate of the Ursuline Academy and the School of Applied Art and Design, and has known her fiancé since childhood. The wedding will take place in the early Summer.

MISS MORGAN OPENS TIPLESS DANCE HALL

Good Patronage Marks First Night of Venture on Roof of Strand Theatre.

WELL-KNOWN FOLK DROP IN

Partners for Lonely Visitors—Cut-Price Restaurant—Not a Philanthropy, Says Miss Morgan.

A twelve-piece negro orchestra beating out the latest ragtime, Miss Anne Morgan explaining how to run a restaurant and make it pay with oysters on the half-shell at 15 cents, bouillon at 10 cents, and other dishes accordingly low; scores of prominent men and women, among them Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, and the Baron and Baroness de Meyer, seated at tables or fox-trotting side by side with couples who drifted in from humble homes, and a swarthy person in Oriental attire, whose chief function seemed to be to keep order after the manner of the "bouncer" in the dance halls east of Fifth Avenue—these were some of the things that marked the opening of the newest Broadway dance hall on top of the Strand Theatre last night.

From the moment the elevators began running at 8 o'clock until the last dancer had left, well after midnight, there was a steady procession to the roof, where the problem of cutting the high cost of modern dancing is to be tackled in a new way. Signs reading "Please Do Not Tip Employes" were hung in prominent places, and even the hat check boys went home empty-handed.

"This is not a philanthropy," explained Miss Morgan. "It is not a working girls' venture, or anything like that. We have opened this place for the public, and we are going to make it pay."

Miss Morgan is one of four women interested in the new hall. With Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Elsie de Wolfe and Miss Elisabeth Marbury, comprising the Committee on Organization, she has been working for several weeks to perfect the scheme in the belief that New York needed a better-class dance hall, where prices were not prohibitive to many.

You Wait on Yourself.

The restaurant arrangements were placed entirely in Miss Morgan's hands, because of her success in this line with the lunchroom for working girls. By doing away with waiters and letting people help themselves at a counter and carry their dishes to the table, Miss Morgan believes it will be possible to sell good food at moderate prices and make it pay. Those who wanted nourishment last night had only to walk to a buffet counter near the entrance and select what they wanted.

For those stricken with thirst there was a green-and-white latticed soda fountain in another corner at which everything "soft" was obtainable. The favorite beverage last night seemed to be lemonade, and many women stood with the men sipping refreshments between dances. Alcoholic drinks were not sold.

Smokers had the freedom of the hall, and there was a separate corner for them, where they could recline in pale green wicker chairs, smoke and read the papers, while the rest of the crowd danced. Files of all the New York papers were stacked at one side.

Hall Made Over by Miss De Wolfe.

The entire hall has been redecorated in pale green and white by Miss de Wolfe. It is a large, roomy place, with an oval clearing in the centre for the dancers. Around this on all sides are small round tables with silver oak tops and chairs to match. The place is lighted by rows of electric bulbs, which throw their light upward from grooves near the ceiling.

It was said last night that dancing partners would be provided for the man or woman who dropped in alone. There will always be a chaperon on hand, and part of her duty will be to look out for lonesome visitors.

The admission fee of 50 cents a person will cover all the expenses of the evening, the committee says. You may sit at a table all evening and not order anything, and unlike many other low-priced dancing places there will be no extra charge to go on the floor. The system of charging 5 cents a couple each time the music strikes up causes a heavy drain on dancers' pocketbooks, the committee believes.

It is planned to open the roof at 11 o'clock in the morning and to serve a luncheon at noon. There will be music and dancing for those who care to indulge at that time of day, and the admission will be free. Tea and more dancing will follow from 4:30 to 6:30, the fifty-cent admission fee covering the price of tea. The evening session will begin at 8 and run until midnight—or later, if there is still a crowd. Nigel Barrie and ten assistants will give lessons in the morning hours, and again in the intermission between tea and the evening opening.

A stock company is backing the venture, and a long list of men and women appear as patronesses and patrons. Among them are Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Virginia D. Gildersleeve, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Arthur S. Burden, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Henry Clews, and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn.

Tennessee Society Dinner Friday.

Under the auspices of the Tennessee Society of New York a dinner and dance is to be given at the Hotel McAlpin on Friday evening in honor of Andrew Jackson.

Ex-Alderman Philip B. Benjamin.

Philip B. Benjamin, a former Alderman and once a well-known Tammany politician in this city, died yesterday at his home, 47 Norfolk Street, in his 85th year. He was formerly the President of the Florence J. Sullivan Association and was one of the founders of the old County Democracy. At the time of his death he was a clerk in the County Clerk's office. He was born in England and came to this country sixty-one years ago. Shortly after settling on the East Side, where he owned a cigar store at 328½ Grand Street, he married Miss Maria Isaacs, who was born in his home town. Mr. Benjamin is survived by nine children and more than twenty grandchildren.

Mrs. Jane A. Richards.

Mrs. Jane A. Richards, widow of Selden S. Richards, who was a member of the Stock Exchange, died Sunday morning at her home, 181 West Seventy-fifth Street, after a week's illness. Death was due to the infirmities of age. Mrs. Richards was born in Pearsall, now known as Lynnbrook, L. I., on Aug. 22, 1840, and was married in 1858. She was a member of one of the oldest Dutch families of New York, and was a member of the Christ Church congregation. Three daughters, Mrs. J. H. Wheeler of New Rochelle and the Misses Gertrude and Ruth Richards, and a son, Thomas T. Richards, who is in the banking business in Cranford, N. J., survive.

Dr. Joseph Hunt Wilson.

Dr. Joseph Hunt Wilson, for many years a member of the staff of the Custom House, died on last Saturday at his home, in Somerville, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year. He was one of the oldest graduates of Princeton University, being a member of the class of '46. Dr. Hunt was graduated from the Medical University of New York in 1850, and until 1870 was in practice in this city. In that year he removed to Somerville and became the editor of the Unionist Gazette. Dr. Hunt is survived by his widow, who was Miss Katherine Dunnington, and by a daughter, Mrs. Francis C. Van der Veer.

John Mullally.

John Mullally, formerly a Commissioner of Health in this city and for two terms a member of the Board of Tax Assessors, died on Saturday at his home, 223 West Forty-ninth Street, aged 79 years. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to this country when a young man. Mr. Mullally was at one time secretary to Prof. S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, and also for Cyrus W. Field. He was at one time a reporter on The New York Tribune, under Horace Greeley, and also on The New York Evening Post, with William Cullen Bryant. Mr. Mullally was editor of the Metropolitan Record for fourteen years, formerly the publication of the Roman Catholic Church in this city.

Charles A. Thompson Dies at 81.

Charles A. Thompson, formerly master mechanic of the Long Island Railroad, died yesterday, aged 81 years, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Koehler of 277 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, Queens. After leaving the Long Island Railroad Mr. Thompson was, until his retirement, superintendent of motive power of the Jersey Central. For several years he had made his home with his daughter, who is the widow of Conrad Koehler. Two sons also survive Mr. Thompson, Watson T., of Detroit, and Frank H., of Morris Park. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Flushing Masonic Lodge.

John Henderson Campbell.

John Henderson Campbell, formerly Republican State Committeeman from the Greenpoint district and a former secretary of the Republican County Committee, died on Sunday at his home, 197 Monitor Street, in his fifty-fourth year. He was prominent in politics and was a member of the Assembly in 1895, and later became Assistant Superintendent of Records in this city.

Monsignor F. F. Connolly.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Jan. 4.—Mgr. F. F. Connolly, pastor of St. Philip and St. James R. C. Church for the last fifteen years, died this afternoon of bronchial pneumonia, aged 71 years. He was raised to the Monsignorship in 1907 by the late Pope Leo. He formerly served at Bordentown.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ADELAIDE LENDERMANN, 72 years old, widow of John Lendermann, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John G. Hoblen of 128 Wildwood Avenue, Montclair, N. J., from apoplexy.

The Rev. HERBERT A. WOODS, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Quogue, L. I., died yesterday at his home in that village from apoplexy. He was born in Albany fifty-seven years ago. He left a wife.

PETER McGINNESS, 78 years old, of 1,048 Park Avenue, who was a well-known political figure when Richard Croker was head of Tammany Hall, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease in St. Ignatius Loyola Roman Catholic Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. He had gone to the church with his daughters, Mrs. Anna T. O'Connor and Miss Geraldine McGuinness, to attend mass in memory of his wife, who died a year ago.

Bulletin No. 8

Battles in Tenement Homes

A QUESTION ANSWERED

"How much of the amount you spend goes for administration?"

We are always glad of an opportunity to answer this question, for only by such a critical examination of the work can the public satisfy itself as to the efficiency of systematic charity.

Before the answer can be given there must be a definite understanding about the exact meaning of the word administration as used in family welfare work.

The Association does not, as many erroneously believe, investigate to learn whether or not the needy is "deserving" or "worthy."

We assume that all who apply for our service are worthy of some kind of help.

Our inquiry is made for the same purpose as the examination of a physician in a home in which sickness is present.

It is made to determine **the kind** of help the applicant needs and we must give.

While this is being made material aid is given the family to keep them from suffering.

Almost always the applicant's needs are greater than he himself realizes.

Our investigation or examination almost always shows that in addition to the food an applicant asks for, he needs a job, or more remunerative work; or that some member of his family should have medical treatment, or advice as to management of home and income.

If we should only investigate, the family would suffer for lack of the necessaries of life.

If, on the other hand, only the necessaries were relieved, the dependency would continue and in the end the family would be no nearer self-support.

A combination of the two—examination and treatment, which include all of the material aid necessary—is the only way to relieve the distress and permanently to restore the family.

Our Bureau of Relief last year spent $273,188.52, and of every dollar of this amount eighty cents went for the relief described above.

In addition to what we gave in service and aid we secured for the families in our care the help of relatives, friends and employers, medical treatment and nursing and convalescent care for the needy sick.

The cost of what we secured for these families, plus the money we saved by wholesale buying and distribution, would amount approximately to as much as the cost of general administration.

We spent just for the necessaries of life—food, clothing, rent, etc.—$5,228.13 more than our current contributors gave us.

All food was purchased at wholesale and distributed from our Food Supply Store.

If we had bought this same amount of food at retail, as individuals would have had to do, we should have had to spend approximately $30,000 more than we did for the produce and its delivery.

Ask for our Annual Report, now ready for distribution, and judge of our efficiency for yourself.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President. R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman Fin. Com. George Blagden, Treasurer.

Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

(This advertisement is not paid for out of funds of this Association, but by a friend who wishes to spread the gospel of efficient charity.)

Watch for next week's Bulletin—"COST OF A YEAR'S CAMPAIGN."

WILLIAMS BOYS GIVE PLAY.

"Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh" Acted by Cap and Bells at Plaza.

MRS. BUMPSTEAD-LEIGH, a play in three acts, by Harry James Smith. Produced by the Cap and Bells Club of Williams College. At the Plaza.

Justin Rawson	Donald De V. Bartholomew
Miss Rawson	Charles J. Massinger
Geoffrey Rawson	Rufus R. Rand, Jr.
Anthony Rawson	E. Erskine Porter
Stephen Leavitt	Edward R. Jobson
Mrs. Leavitt	Van Henry Cartmell
Peter Swallow	Donald F. Geddes
Kitson	Irving M. Day
Mrs. de Salle	Frank H. Hutchinson
Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh	Charles W. Brackett
Violet de Salle	Leonard C. Wolcott
Nina	Luther C. Goodrich

Cap and Bells, the dramatic club of Williams College, paid its annual visit to New York last night and presented the play, "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh," in the ballroom at the Plaza Hotel before a large audience.

"Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh," which was originally produced by Mrs. Fiske, was written by Harry James Smith of the class of 1902 of Williams. The part of Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh was played last night by Charles W. Brackett, and all of the parts were filled by young men, undergraduates of the college.

Among those in the cast were Donald Bartholomew, Charles Massinger, Rufus Rand, Jr., Erskine Porter, Edward Jobson, Van Henry Cartmell, D. F. Geddes, Irving Day, Frank Hutchinson, Leonard Wolcott and Luther Goodrich. The play was produced under the direction of Frank Lea Short.

Between the acts the Williams College orchestra, under the direction of James C. Bradford, entertained the audience with a musical programme, which contained many of the college songs.

CASINO TO BE $1 THEATRE.

Shuberts to Try the "Popular" Price Plan with "Experience."

The Shuberts have decided on a new plan at the Casino Theatre, commencing next Monday, when the highest priced seats will be $1.

"Experience," George V. Hobart's morality play which has been running for several months at the Booth Theatre, will be transferred to the Casino on that date, when the "popular" price plan will be put into effect.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Benson Bennett Sloan are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Jan. 2, at their home, 41 East Sixty-fifth Street. Mrs. Sloan is a daughter of Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University, and her marriage took place in June, 1913, in Munich, Bavaria.

Mrs. H. A. Robbins of Tuxedo and her daughter, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, are at the St. Regis for the remainder of the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Jr., of Convent, N. J., are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at their home, on Dec. 29. This is their second daughter. Mrs. Jones was formerly Miss Leila I. Haven.

The second of the four subscription dances, known as the Neighborhood Dances, is to be given on Friday evening at the Hotel Gotham. Mrs. Edwin W. Andrews, Mrs. Charles H. Delamater, and Mrs. John E. Weeks are among the patronesses.

The débutantes of the season will attend the second Junior Assembly tonight at Sherry's. Mrs. E. Francis Hyde is entertaining this evening with a supper and dance at the Gotham for Miss Margaret Lindabury. Miss Katharine R. Fitch is to give a luncheon for Miss Phyllis Brown, a bud of the Winter, and Miss Harriet Cady will give a Russian Christmas musicale at 601 Madison Avenue.

The Little Club Dances.

The Little Club, made up of society girls and men numbering 100 members, held its first meeting last night in the Restaurant Voisin of the Montana, 375 Park Avenue. Miss Helen Rickert, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Rickert, is Chairman of the committee in charge, the other members being the Misses Helen Eilbeck, Paula von Bergen, and Katharine Moore. Among the members at the dance were the Misses Katharine Adams, Edith Adams, Dorothy Battle, Ada Norfleet, Ella Carpender, Eulalie Garrison, Virginia Scully, Helen Hoffstot, Margaret Smith, Elizabeth Lyle, and also Robert Adams, Dunbar B. Adams, George Brokaw, Lawrence Cornwall, Frederick Cunningham, Carroll Robertson, Campbell Smith, Warren Barber, and others. There will be two more meetings of the club, at the same place, on Jan. 21 and Feb. 12.

Luncheon for President Anne Martin

Mrs. Mary Austin is to entertain at luncheon today at the National Arts Club in honor of Miss Anne Martin of Reno, Nev., who is President of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society. Among the guests are to be Miss Ida Tarbell, Commissioner Katharine B. Davis, Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

"Lumberjack Clergyman" Dead.

The Rev. Francis E. Higgins, known all through the lumber regions of the North and Northwest as the "Lumberjack Clergyman," died yesterday at his farm, near Toronto, Canada. He was 48 years old and had taken the Gospel to more than 30,000 of the roughest men in the world.

Henry John Roby.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Henry John Roby, at one time professor of jurisprudence, University College, London, and author of several Latin grammars and other works, died yesterday.

William Strutt, Artist, Dies.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—William Strutt, the artist, whose painting entitled, "Peace," hangs in the Peace Palace at The Hague, died yesterday.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.98 cents; imported beef, 10.70 cents per pound.—Advt.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

RAPPAPORT.—To Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Rappaport, 1,061 St. Nicholas Av., Friday, a son.

Married.

LEVY—GLASER.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Glaser, 31 West 124th St., announce marriage of their daughter Miriam to Mr. Frank D. Levy, Dec. 31, 1914, Rev. Dr. S. Greenfield officiating.

Engaged.

BERKMAN—JANOWER.—Jennie Janower of 285 Amherst St., Buffalo, to Julius C. Berkman of 606 East 9th St., city.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—On Monday, Jan. 4, 1915, William Ackerman, aged 50. Funeral services at his late residence, 185 Kingston Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, at 8:15 P. M. Interment private.

BALDWIN.—On Monday, Jan. 4, at her residence, 7 West 76th St., New York City, in the 77th year of her age, Emma Jane, widow of Joseph C. Baldwin. Funeral services will be held at All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av., on Thursday, Jan. 7, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

BENJAMIN.—Philip B., ex-Alderman, Jan. 4, 1915, aged 84 years. Notice of funeral, Wednesday morning papers.

BILLINGHAM.—Mrs. Charlotte P., Sunday, 821 Argyle Road, Brooklyn. Funeral services Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BROWN.—Augustus Cleveland, son of Rev. Silas Clark and Mary (Cleveland) Brown, at the Hotel Buckingham, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private. Rochester papers please copy.

BROWN.—Members of the Kappa Alpha Society are requested to attend the funeral service of our brother, Augustus C. Brown, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 5, at 3:30 o'clock.

THEODORE GILMAN, JR., Secretary.

BURGART.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, Nikalaus Burgart, aged 65 years. Funeral from his late residence, 243 West 107th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 9 A. M., to Church of Assumption, 49th St., between 9th and 10th Avs.

BURROWS.—At Rutherford, N. J., on Jan. 3, 1915, Mary Bradford, in her 77th year, beloved wife of Joseph Hopkins Burrows. Funeral services from her late residence, 11 Benoh St., Tuesday evening, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, 1915, at his residence, 197 Monitor St., Brooklyn, John Henderson Campbell, beloved husband of Emma Campbell, aged 53 years. Funeral services on Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, 1915, in the English Lutheran Church of the Messiah, Russell St., near Nassau Av. Interment on Wednesday morning at the convenience of family in Greenwood Cemetery.

COHEN.—Fannie, Monday night, in her 74th year, widow of Harris Cohen, mother of Ida, Joseph, Bertha, Sink, Minnie, Michelson, Eli, Moses J., and Herman Cohen. Funeral at 10 A. M., Wednesday morning from residence, 207 West 140th St. Chicago and Syracuse papers please copy.

COOK.—Miss Mary C., at Ossining, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 2, 1915, in the 76th year of her age. Funeral at Trinity Church, Ossining, Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 10:30 A. M.

COOKE.—At North Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 3, Sarah Frances Eaton, widow of the late John S Cooke, in her 79th year.

de BARY.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 4, 1915, at his residence, 412 West End Av., in his 73d year, Louis Albert de Bary, husband of Mary Henrietta de Bary. Funeral Wednesday morning, private.

DIKE.—Fanny Lowe, widow of Oscar D. Dike on Jan. 3, 1915, in her 83d year. Funeral from her late residence, 648 West 158th St., Tuesday, Jan. 5, 11 A. M.

EGLE.—Suddenly, Jan. 2, Ellen H., beloved wife of Edward Egle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Hellon. Services Wednesday, 2 P. M., at 1,045 East 85th St., Brooklyn.

FAIRBANKS.—At her home at Glen Ridge, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 4, Pauline St. Armant, wife of Charles Mason Fairbanks. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FENN.—On Monday, Jan. 4, Wallace B. Fenn, in his 84th year. Services private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FIELD.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1915, Mary A. Everett, widow of the late Uriah Field, in her seventy-fourth year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Brewster, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 1 P. M. Carriages will meet trains leaving Grand Central Station at 8:50.

HAVILAND.—On first month, 2d, 1915, David S. Haviland, in his seventy-fourth year. Funeral on third day, first month, 5th, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of his son and daughter, John L. and Cora Havilan Hoag, 281 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Interment private.

HOBBY.—At Bound Brook, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1915, Adah, wife of John Hobby. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Louis Dempsey, 87 Hamilton Place, New York, on Tuesday, Jan. 5. Solemn mass of requiem at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St., near Amsterdam Av., at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

HOEH.—Passed away on Jan. 2, 1915, Maria C. W. Hoeh, in her 84th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 534 Throop Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 2 P. M.

KIDDER.—Monday, Jan. 4, Mrs. Jane A. Kidder. Services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers. Boston papers please copy.

KOSTER.—Suddenly, at West End, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 3, Edgar J., son of John C. and Mary Koster, in his 17th year. Funeral at St. Michael's Church, West End, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 10:45.

LAW.—On Jan. 4, 1915, William H. Law, in New York City, formerly of New Haven, Conn. Funeral service at the Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St., Jan. 6, 1915, at 4 P. M.

McGINNESS.—Suddenly, Monday, Jan. 4, Peter, beloved husband of the late Josephine McGinness. Residence 1,048 Park Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McGREEVY.—Charles, aged 65. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, at her home, 43 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Margaret McLaughlin, daughter of the late Catherine Nond and John McLaughlin, formerly of Jamaica. She is survived by one sister, Mary, and one brother, John. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, 1915, in his 40th year, D. Maujer McLaughlin, beloved husband of Bertha T. Chatfield. Funeral services at his late residence, 839 Park Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Bayshore and Ithaca, (N. Y.,) papers please copy.

MANOLY.—Suddenly, on Jan. 3, Irma J., beloved daughter of Ludwig E. Manoly, in her 23d year. Funeral service on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 2 P. M., from chapel, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

MILLS.—Benjamin F., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. C. Rawolle, Greenwich, Conn. Funeral from his late residence, 145 West 122d St., Wednesday, Jan. 6, 2 P. M.

NICOLL.—Anna Lee, Jan. 4, 1915, widow of Gilbert O. F. Nicoll, at her residence, 190 Wadsworth Av., age 75 years. Funeral private.

O'BRIEN.—Catharine, daughter of the late Daniel and Cecelia O'Brien. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 7, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Francis S. McAvoy, 516 West 153d St., at 10:30 A. M. Requiem mass at 11 A. M., St. Catharine's Church, West 153d St.

OPPENHEIMER.—At Philadelphia, on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1915, Joseph E., beloved son of Sarah and the late Julius Oppenheimer of 1918 Bank St., in his 41st year. Relatives, friends, and members of Wendell Phillips Lodge No. 365, K. of P., are invited to attend the funeral services at Mount Hope Cemetery, Long Island, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 12:45 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

PEABODY.—On Friday, Jan. 1, 1915, James Crissy Peabody, husband of Rebecca M. Peabody, aged 66 years. Funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

REEVES.—On Jan. 3, 1915, William A. Reeves. Funeral from his late residence, 461 77th St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to Our Lady of Angels' Church, 4th Av. and 74th St., Brooklyn, where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated. Interment Holy Cross.

RICHARDS.—On Jan. 3, at her residence, 181 West 75th St., Jane A. Davison, widow of the late Selden S. Richards. Funeral service at Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 10 A. M.

RUNDALL.—Killed in action on Dec. 21, in Northern France, Arthur Montagu, Captain in the Fourth Gurkha Rifles, aged 34, and Lionel Beckersteth, Lieutenant in the First Gurkha Rifles, aged 24, dearly beloved and only brothers of Mrs. H. McBurney, Stockbridge, Mass. "Dulce et decorum pro patria mori."

ROTHSTEIN.—Passed away Jan. 4, Louis Rothstein, aged 76. Funeral service from late residence, 9 Eldridge St. Interment Cypress Hills.

Died.

SAUNDERS.—Jan. 4, Charles F., beloved husband of Louise Saunders, aged 44 years. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., Tuesday eve, 8:30 o'clock.

SAYER.—At Richmond Hill, N. Y., on Jan. 3, 1915, infant son of Henry Dick and Edna M Cook Sayer, aged 3 days.

SCANDLIN.—Susanna Margaret, beloved wife of Horace W. Scandlin, at Fort Washington, L. I., Jan. 3, 1915. Funeral services at chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Wednesday, 11 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

SCHULTZ.—Rosalie, aged 22 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Schultz, 2 West 120th St. Funeral 11 A. M. Tuesday.

SCHWICARDI.—After a lingering illness, Henry A., in his 57th year, at his residence, 2,272 Bathgate Av., Bronx. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Wyoming Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 492, and B. P. O. Elks, Bronx 871, members invited to attend. Inter

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance with Vigor Under Moderate Buying—London Reopening Without Influence.

The first full day's trading of the new year was marked by encouraging strength, and there was evidence in banking and brokerage circles of a belief that many adverse problems of 1914 had been solved in satisfactory fashion. The rising tendency of prices was more pronounced in late than in early hours, and the demand for securities was by no means limited to stocks. Bond dealers reported that the presence of funds received by investors in the form of interest payments on Jan. 1 was clearly discernible, particularly in the market for municipal bonds, with New York City securities especially prominent in the list of those sought after.

Outside of a possible sentimental influence for a time after business got under way, the reopening of the London Stock Exchange had little effect here. On the contrary, quotations on the local board moved in the direction opposite to that pursued by American securities in London, and there were no indications of pressure against our stocks that might have had its genesis in foreign quarters. The light trading done in American stocks on the British market, with accompanying price heaviness, brought no surprise, as it had been expected that dealings across the water would be more or less nominal for a time, at least. The greatest significance attached to the renewal of business through its customary channel in London was the proof it gave that financial conditions had passed beyond the stress resultant from the outbreak of war.

It was not until noon that the real tendency of the local market displayed itself, the preceding two hours having brought irregular price changes, with slight recessions from Saturday's closing level. When was no hesitation in move forward there was no hesitation in their action, and before the last hour gains extending from 1 to 3 points were scored in the prominent issues. Doubtless short covering accounted for a part of the advance, but indications of genuine accumulation of shares were the subject of general comment in brokerage offices. In seeking for causes of the upturn, a rather shadowy one was found in rumors that efforts were being made through the Vatican to bring about peace in Europe, but the fact that prices continued to rise after this influence had been dissipated by denials from responsible quarters proved that more stable factors were at work beneath quotations. Toward the close business slackened without bringing any considerable recessions from the best figures of the day.

The course of the money market favored the buying of securities. The renewal rate for call loans of 2¾ per cent. was the lowest of the Winter, and time money likewise declined to the season's lowest level. The quick sale of $15,000,000 six per cent. notes of the Argentine Government, which were offered by a banking syndicate, was an element of importance in Wall Street's attitude toward the general financial situation, as betokening the absorptive state of the investment market. Announcement that $2,000,000 in gold bars had been engaged at the Assay Office aroused considerable comment, as no explanation of the withdrawal was made. It was believed that the transfer of funds involved had some connection with payment for $6,000,000 bonds sold last week by the City of Montreal to local bankers.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4½	5	5	6
New York	4½	5	5	6
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	6
Cleveland	5	5½	6	6
Richmond	4½	5½	6	6
Atlanta	5	5½	6	6
Chicago	4½	5	5½	6
St. Louis	5	5½	6	6
Minneapolis	5½	6	6	6
Kansas City	5	5	6	6
Dallas	5	5	5½	6
San Francisco	4½	5½	6	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Four to six months.....8½@3⅝

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 3½@4 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. Renewal rate, 2¾ per cent.

60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time.....3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names.....4@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.85½	$4.84¾	$4.85
Cables	4.85¾	4.85½	4.85½

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.85	$4.85½
Paris	5.17	5.16⅜
Berlin	67⅞	68
Switzerland	5.25¼	5.24½
Holland	40¼	40⅛
Italy	5.33	5.32½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $376,920,379; balance, $31,183,809; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $680,792.

The local banks have gained $189,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c. discount; San Francisco, 30c. premium; Minneapolis, 45c. premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $2.50 to $10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅝d., up 1-16d.; in New York, 48⅝c., up ¼c.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Receipts and expenditures for Jan. 2:

	Jan. 2.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$632,682	$632,682	$108,305,615
Ordinary	703,603	703,603	105,250,772
Cor. & inc. tax	21,975	21,975	9,250,417
Miscellaneous	230,645	230,645	35,800,260
Total receipts	1,588,907	1,588,907	318,676,066
Expenditures	4,208,837	4,208,837	384,034,839
Deficit	2,619,930	2,619,930	65,358,773

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Protective Committee for stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, Jules S. Bache, Chairman, has selected the Empire Trust Company as depositary for the stock. Shareholders are requested to deposit their holdings before Feb. 1.

Warren W. Erwin & Co. has opened a branch office at 785 Broad Street, Newark, in charge of William F. Muth, Jr.

Frank English, formerly with Charles Head & Co., and Almeron G. Drake, formerly with Shoemaker, Bates & Co., have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Drake & English, with offices at 15 Wall Street, to deal in unlisted securities.

David U. Page has been admitted as a partner in the brokerage firm of C. C. Kerr & Co., 15 Wall Street.

John H. Davis & Co. have engaged Lucius U. Maltby, 2d, to take charge of their investment department, the scope of which has been considerably extended.

Frank K. Emmett, formerly with Thompson, Towle & Co., and Joseph M. Fitzgerald, formerly in the bond department of Tucker, Anthony & Co., have become associated with Sheldon, Morgan & Co.

Richard P. Milliken has joined the investment department of Jenks, Gwynne & Co. He was formerly with the General Service Corporation.

F. M. Lovett has become associated with the brokerage firm of Hoit & McWilliam.

Kountze Brothers are offering $250,000 New York City registered 4 per cent. bonds, due 1920 to 1926.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	129,048
Same day last year	228,538
Year to date	152,722
Same period last year	615,456
Average price and change 50 stocks	60.76 + .61
Same day last year	68.26 + .48

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	60.86	Jan. 4	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	68.37	Jan. 2	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25⅞	26⅞	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	26⅝	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ⅞
53⅛	53¼	11,700	Amalgamated Cop	52⅞	53¾	52	53¾	+1½
48	48	200	Agricul. Chem	48	48	48	48	...
34⅛	34⅜	3,620	Am. Beet Sugar	34	34½	34	34¼	+ ½
25¾	26	900	Am. Can	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ⅞
90	91	10	Am. Can pf	89	89	89	89	...
44	45½	600	Am. Car & Fdry	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	+ ½
38½	40	100	Am. Cotton Oil	39	39	39	39	+ ⅞
43	43¾	100	Am. H. & Leather	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
21	21¼	400	Am. Ice Securities	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅝
7¼	8	100	Am. Linseed	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼	...
23½	23⅞	550	Am. Locomotive	23¼	24	23¼	24	+1
57½	58	150	Am. Smelt. & Ref	57½	57½	57½	57½	+1½
99½	100	150	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅞
104	105	100	Am. Sugar Refin	104	104	104	104	+1
113	115	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113¾	114	113¾	114	+1
116⅜	116¾	1,110	Am. Teleph. & Tel	116¼	116½	116	116¼	+ ⅝
221	224	310	Am. Tobacco	220½	221	220	221	+1½
102¾	103¼	100	Am. Tob., pf. new	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ¼
77	79	100	Am. Woolen pf	78	78	78	78	+ ½
25⅞	26¼	600	Anaconda Cop. Co	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26	+1
10	10	200	Assets Realization	5	5	5	5	...
93⅞	94¼	3,410	Atch., Top. & S. F	93½	94½	93½	94⅛	+1⅛
69½	69¾	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	68½	69⅝	68½	69¼	+1
69	69½	700	Baltimore & O. pf	69¼	69⅜	69⅛	69⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	5	Bank of Commerce	168	168	168	168	...
48½	48⅝	3,810	Bethlehem Steel	46⅝	49	46⅝	48⅝	+2
92	92⅝	800	Bethlehem Steel pf	91½	92	91½	92	+1
85⅜	85⅝	1,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅝	85¼	84⅜	85½	+ ⅝
16	16½	500	California Petrol	16¼	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
156¼	157	960	Canadian Pacific	156	157	155⅝	157	+3
37½	37⅝	1,500	Central Leather Co	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
41	42½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	41	41	41	41	+ ½
10¼	10½	100	Chi. Gt. Western	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	...
87¼	87⅞	910	Chi., Mil. & St. P	86⅝	87⅝	86⅝	87½	+ ⅞
34	34½	1,700	Chino Copper	33⅝	34⅜	33⅝	34	+ ¼
21¼	22½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	22	22	22	22	+1½
114	114⅜	1,400	Consolidated Gas	113⅜	114½	113⅜	114½	+ ½
...	...	7,950	Consol. Gas rights	2⅝	2 7-16	2⅜	2⅜	...
40	42	350	Continental Can	40¼	41⅜	40¼	41⅜	— ¼
8¼	8¾	600	Corn Products Ref	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
142	142½	200	Delaware & Hud	142	142	142	142	+ ⅝
5	5½	100	Den. & Rio Grande	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
7½	8½	50	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
22¼	22½	2,100	Erie	21½	21½	21½	21½	+1
34¼	34⅞	300	Erie 1st pf	34¼	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+1¼
139	140½	100	General Electric	140¾	140¼	140¼	140½	+1½
83	83	300	General Motors	82	83½	82	83½	+1½
90	92	100	General Motors pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅝
24½	25½	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	25	25	25	25	+ ⅝
113⅜	114¼	1,050	Great Northern pf	113	114	112⅜	114	+1¾
25⅜	27	350	G. N. certs.ore prop	26	27	26	27	+1⅜
45	45½	100	Guggenheim Explor	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
107¼	109	100	Illinois Central	107⅝	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅞
16⅜	16⅝	600	Inspiration Copper	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	...
11¾	11⅞	1,050	Inter.-Met. v. t. rcts	11½	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
50	51	600	Inter.-Met. pf	50	51	50	51	+ ⅞
5	11	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	5	5	5	5	...
...	80	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	80	80	80	80	—1
152	152½	900	Lehigh Valley	131	132¼	131	132¼	+1⅝
207	211	100	Liggett & Myers	208	208	208	208	+ ½
44	44¼	845	Max. Motors 1st pf	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
18½	19¼	310	Max. Motors 2d pf	18⅝	19	18½	19	+ ½
53½	55	100	Mexican Petroleum	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1½
106⅜	108	200	M., St. P. & S.S. M	106	106½	106	106½	+1½
8	8¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	...
...	26	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	26	26	26	26	...
8¼	8⅝	1,600	Missouri Pacific	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
42⅜	42¾	300	Montana Power	42	42	42	42	+1
...	122	100	Nat. Bis. Co. pf	121	121	121	121	+ ½
9	9½	110	Nat. En. & St. Co	9¼	9¼	9½	9½	+ ¼
44	46	200	Nat. Lead Co	44	44	44	44	+ ⅝
105	107	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	—2¾
12⅜	12⅝	900	Nevada Con. Cop	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
86¾	87	6,600	N. Y. Central	84¾	87⅜	84¾	86¾	—2⅝
55½	56	3,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	54⅞	56	54⅞	55¾	+ ⅝
22	22⅜	400	N. Y. Ont. & West	22½	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ⅝
99½	100	400	Norfolk & Western	99½	99½	99½	99½	+1½
68¼	70	100	North American	68	68	68	68	+1¼
100	100½	510	Northern Pacific	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100¼	+ ¼
87	89¾	10	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	...
106⅜	106⅝	3,120	Penn. R. R	104½	106¼	104¼	106¼	+1⅝
87	88	100	Phila. & Read. C. & I	70	70	70	70	...
15¼	16½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	...
81	83	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+1⅝
34½	36	100	Pressed Steel Car	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅞
1	1½	300	Quicksilver	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
16	16¼	400	Ray Con. Copper	16	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
145⅞	146	18,120	Reading	143¼	146	143	146	+2⅝
75	75⅝	150	Rep. Iron & Steel	73	75	75	75	...
⅞	⅞	200	Rock Island Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
1⅜	1½	100	Rock Island Co. pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
3⅝	4	908	Rumely, (M.,) Co	4	4⅛	4	4	...
11¼	12	600	Seaboard Air Line	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
182½	186	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	184	184	182¾	184	...
...	...	300	Sears, R. & Co. pf	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	+ ⅛
22	24	10	Sloss-S. S. & T. Co	22	22	22	22	...
82⅜	83	3,610	Southern Pacific Co	81⅞	83	81⅜	82⅞	+ ⅞
...	14	100	Southern Ry. ext	14	14	14	14	...
35⅞	36¼	1,155	Studebaker Co	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36¼	...
32½	32¾	1,550	Tennessee Copper	32⅜	33	32¼	32⅜	+ ½
130	135	200	Texas Co	134½	134½	132	134	+4
36½	37	500	Third Avenue	36	36½	36	36½	+1
96½	97	25	Twin City R. T. Co	97	97	97	97	...
4⅝	6	300	Union B. & P. Co	...	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
117	117¼	6,710	Union Pacific	116½	117⅞	116¼	117⅞	+1½
78⅞	79⅞	200	Union Pacific pf	79½	79¾	79½	79¾	+ ⅝
53¾	55⅞	100	U. S. Rubber	53	53	53	53	+1½
102	102⅜	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102½	102⅜	102½	102½	+ ½
50¼	50½	16,100	U. S. Steel	49¾	50⅜	49	50⅜	+1
105¼	106¼	100	U. S. Steel pf	105	105	105	105	+ ⅝
50	50¼	1,900	Utah Copper	49½	50¼	49½	50	+ ⅝
15	15½	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	15	15	15	15	—2
1½	1⅝	210	Wabash pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	14	400	Western Maryland	9¼	10⅞	9¼	10⅞	+1⅜
57⅜	58	900	Western Union Tel	57⅜	58	57⅜	58	+ ¼
68½	69	400	Westingh. E. & M	69	69	69	69	+1½
1	2	200	Wheeling & L. E	2	2	2	2	— ⅝
2½	3	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf	3	3	3	3	— ⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	..	Pan 2s, r	..	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..	1938	96½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..	Pan 3s, r	..	..
3s, c, 1918	100¼	102	1961	99½	..
4s, r, 1925	108⅜	..	Pan 3s, c	..	..
4s, c, 1925	109¼	..	1961	99½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96½	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	..	88	C, M & St Paul pf	..	126
Allis-Ch.	6½	9	C & N W	..	170
Do pf	34½	37	Do pf	..	170
Am Ag Ch pf	89¼	91	Chi. St P, M & Om	..	132
A B S pf	80	85	Do pf	..	150
A B S & Fdy pf	..	97	C, C, C & St L	21	39¾
A C & F pf	111½	115	Do pf	45	..
Am C Pr	..	88¼	Cluett-P	..	67
Do pf	104	105	Do pf	97½	99⅞
Am Cot Oil pf	91	97½	Cleve & P	152½	..
Am Exp	..	97	Col & So	23⅜	28
A H & L pf	..	18½	Do 1st pf	42	52
Do pf	..	19¾	Do 2d pf	32¼	41
A Loc pf	..	6	Cont C pf	87½	91
Am Malt	4	6	Crex Carp	..	69
Do pf	..	32	Cub-Am S	..	48
A S pf	85	90	D & Co pf	..	80
Am Snuff	..	210	D, L & W	395	400
Am St Fd	26	32	Det Ed	..	112
A T & C	58	..	Det & M	80	..
Am Wool	15	20	Det U Ry	..	68½
A W P pf	..	11	Dist Sec	11¾	12
Ann Arbor	..	70	D, S S & A	..	5
Do pf	..	70	Do pf	6	9
Ar T & S pf	96½	97½	Erie 2d pf	26	31
Atl C L	99	110	F M & S	..	10
Bald Loc	..	40	Do pf	28½	33
Do pf	..	105	Gen Ch	160	165
Batop M	½	⅝	Do pf	107½	110
Br Sh pf	..	85	G'dich (B F) Co pf	92	95¼
Bruns Ter	..	7½	Hav E Ry, L & P	..	79
B, R & P	..	90	Do pf	..	91½
But'k Co	27	30	Helme (G W) Co	..	175
Cal P pf	50	51¾	Do pf	..	115
Canada So	56	..	Homest'ke	112	117½
Case (J I) pf	..	85	Do pf	..	110
Cent L pf	100	100¾	Hud & M	28	..
C R I & P pf	..	103	Int Agric	..	12
Do pf	..	102	Do pf	..	20
Chi & Alt	..	9½	Int Harv	..	92
Do pf	..	13½	Do pf	..	116½
Chi Gt W pf	..	27½	Int H Cor	..	73
			Do pf	..	115

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Int Paper	7	8	P, Ft W & C	..	151
Do pf	33	34	Pitts S pf	..	90
Int St P	..	3	Pr St C pf	..	101
Iowa Cent	..	7	Pub S C	..	106
Do pf	..	13	P'man Co	151	153
K C, Ft S & M pf	..	67	Q'kil'r pf	1½	2
Kan C So	21½	22½	Ry St Sp	23	23¼
Do pf	51	58½	Do pf	..	88
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf	105	..	Rdg 1st pf	84	86
K & D M	4	10	Do pf	80¾	83
Do pf	..	36	R I & S	19	21
Kresge(SS) Co	..	94½	Rumely(M) Co pf	..	19
Do pf	..	98	St L & S Fran	..	1½
Lack Steel	25½	36	Do 1st pf	6	12
Lacl Gas	87	90	Do 2d pf	2½	3¼
L E & W	3½	5	St L S W	..	17
Do pf	15	25	Do pf	..	37
L & M pf	115	..	Seab A L	..	38
L-W Bis	29	34	So P R S	..	100
Do 1stpf	100	103	So Ry pf	..	58
Do 2d pf	94¾	96	St'd Mill	43	45
Lorill Co	159	170	Do pf	67½	68¾
Do pf	..	113	Studeb Co pf	..	90⅞
Louis & N	..	112	Dec Pac	31	13
M'kay Cos	70	75	T P L Tr	96	..
Do pf	67	68	T, St L & West	..	2¾
Mex. Mot	15½	15⅞	Do pf	6	8
Man Elev	124	127	Tenn Cop	..	51
M Dep Sts	..	56	Tex Pac	..	9
Do pf	..	93	Third Ave	..	74
Mer Mar	⅝	1	Tol, St L & W	..	23½
Do pf	2½	7	Do pf	..	102
Mex P pf	69	76	U B & P pf	..	31
Miami Co	17½	18½	Un C M	20	21
M & St L	..	11	Un C M pf	40½	42½
Do pf	..	27	Do pf	97½	103¼
M, St P & S S M pf	..	105	Un Dry G	..	50
Do 1-1	78	82	U Rys In	7	8
Mor & Es	156	170	Do pf	22	23½
M Pow pf	..	100	U S C I P	..	9
N C & St L	..	135	U S Exp	..	75
Nat Bis	118¼	121	U S Ind A	15	25
Nat Bis pf	78	90	Do pf	..	75
Nat Ry of M 1st pf	..	25	U S R & I	..	51
Do 2d pf	4⅝	7	V C C pf	..	80
N Y A B	..	59	Va R & P	..	48
N Y, L & W	..	91½	Do pf	..	96¾
West	111	121	Wabash	¾	⅞
Norf So	..	26½	W F Exp	77	82
N & W pf	83¾	86	W Md pf	..	29
Ont Min	2	3	W E & M 1st pf	..	118
Pabst B pf	..	110	Weym-B	..	280
Pac Mail	18½	21	W & L E 1st pf	8	15
P T & Tel	25	27	Wis Cent	30	39
Peo G C	115½	117	W'sh (F W) pf	91	..
Petit-Mul	10	23	Do pf	113	114½
Do 1st pf	70	90			
P, C, C & St L pf	95	105			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sharp price advances were general in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The absence of any signs of important liquidation from London, following the reopening of the market there, was a factor in stimulating the improvement. Business enlarged on the advance and commission houses handled a heavy total of fractional lot orders. In the grain department great activity and strength developed, the upward movement being stimulated by renewed reports of heavy export purchases.

STOCKS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
1,040	Amal. Cop	52¼	53⅝	51⅞	53⅛
550	Am. B. Sug	34½	34½	34	34½
140	Am Can	25⅞	26¼	25⅝	26¼
30	Am. Cot. Oil	39	39	39	39
65	Am. Loco	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
10	Am. Smelt	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
10	Ana. Copper	26	26	26	26
20	A., T. & S.F.	94½	94½	94¼	94⅜
10	Balt. & Ohio	68½	69½	68½	69½
110	Beth. Steel	47⅞	49	47¼	49
80	Brook. R. T	85¾	85½	85¼	85¼
110	Can. Pacific	156	157	156	157
170	Cent. Leather	37¾	37¾	37⅜	37⅜
50	C. Gt. West	10½	10½	10½	10½
40	C., M. & St. P.	88	88	88	88
20	Chino Cop	34½	34¾	34¼	34½
690	Erie	21¾	22½	21⅜	22¼
170	Inter. Met	11¾	11¾	11½	11⅝
220	Int. Mst. pf	50	51	50	51
40	Lehigh Val	132	132	132	132
100	Max. M. 2 pf	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	Mo. K. & T.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
20	M.K. & T.pf	26	26	26	26
40	Mo. Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
30	Nev. Copper	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
250	N. Y. Cent	84⅞	87	84⅞	87
70	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	55½	56¼	55½	56
10	N.Y.,O. & W.	22½	22½	22½	22½
60	North. Pac	100½	100½	100½	100½
40	Pennsyl	105⅝	105⅝	105¼	105⅜
20	Pitts. Coal	15½	15½	15½	15½
2,880	Reading	143¼	145⅞	143¼	145⅞
10	Rock Is. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½
70	Sou. Pacific	83	83	82¾	82¾
30	Tenn. Copper	32¼	33	32¼	33
20	Texas Pac	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Third Ave.	36	36	36	36
1,290	Union Pac	116½	117⅞	116¾	117⅞
1,520	U. S. Steel	49¾	50⅜	49	50⅜
70	Utah Copper	50¼	50¼

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LONDON EXCHANGE RESUMES TRADING

About 3,000 Persons Sing National Anthem as Stocks Are Again Officially Quoted.

UNDER RIGID RESTRICTION

As Obstacle to German Liquidation —Little Business Done, Especially in American Shares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—About 3,000 persons sang "God Save the King" this morning at the opening of the London Stock Exchange for business for the first time since July 30 last. Although the attendance was fairly large, the amount of business done was extremely small, the stringent regulations in force proving a virtually insurmountable obstacle to speculative trading, especially that in which the New York Exchange was a factor.

According to the new regulations all sales must be made for cash and for spot delivery on the Exchange floor, after which they are registered by an elaborate process, which requires the filling out and depositing in the Exchange of no less than five cards. Since the Exchange closes at 3 o'clock, before the day's American quotations can reach London, all American trading is necessarily twenty-four hours late, and Shorter's Court is no longer headquarters for the so-called American market.

Today's official lists record only twelve bargains made in Union Pacific shares, eleven in Canadian Pacific, six in Southern Pacific, and four in New York Central. Aside from the rails there was little business done in American securities. A few sales were made in New York Telephone, always a popular stock in the London market.

Consols sold at 68⅝, or ⅛ higher than the minimum, but the trading in them was only about a sixth of the usual volume under the old regulations, when registering was optional. Some dissatisfaction was displayed with certain of the minimum prices, especially where the passing of dividends had forced the stock to a lower equivalent level.

The compulsory closing before the American quotations reach London and the prohibition of all sales except on the floor of the Exchange is designed virtually to do away with arbitrage with America so as to withdraw all speculative elements from the market and to keep every transaction under control of the Stock Exchange Committee and its governmental advisors, in other words, to put every possible obstacle in the way of Germany financing herself through London.

Although the volume of business done today was very slight, it is expected that it will improve somewhat after the members grow more familiar with the new regulations. At present, however, provincial trading seems negligible, and it is hoped that some changes will be made making this kind of trading more practicable. The committee is said to have expressed a willingness to drop the restrictive regulations as quickly as any given one is shown to be no longer necessary.

Severe penalties are announced for any member breaking the rules, but it is an open question as to how far these rules will affect those financial houses which have no seats on the Exchange. They are considered to have an unfair advantage, and to remedy this it is proposed to certain quarters to issue temporary licenses to Exchange members and for the duration of the war regulations to prohibit the selling of stocks by others.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—When the Stock Exchange reopened today there were absent on account of the war a number of British and French members, while the exclusion of aliens who were not able to satisfy the committee that they had severed all connection with foreign countries reduced somewhat the foreign attendance. Several English members appeared in khaki.

The fact that business has been resumed, even on a limited scale, is taken to indicate that the greatest crisis in the history of the Exchange has been safely negotiated. The committee decided to allow dealings only between 11 and 3, inside or outside the Exchange, and, with arbitrage business banned, there will be no street dealings in American securities for the present. The tone was generally cheerful. Money was plentiful, and discounts ruled easy.

Paris Prices Firm.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16 centimes.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

	London Close.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close Sat'y.
Amalgamated Copper	53½	52	51⅞
Atchison	95⅝	91⅞	93
Baltimore & Ohio	70	67⅞	68¼
Canadian Pacific	158⅝	154½	155
Chesapeake & Ohio	41½	40¼	40
Chi. & Gt. Western	10½	10⅝	10½
St. Paul	89¼	86½	87
Den. & Rio Grande	5¼	5⅛	5
Erie	21⅝	21⅛	21¼
Erie 1st pfd.	34½	33½	33
Illinois Central	109¼	105⅞	107
Louisville	118⅝	112⅝	112
Mis., Kan. & Tex.	8¾	8⅜	8
New York Central	86⅝	83⅞	84½
Norfolk & Western	101¼	98¼	98½
Ontario & Western	21⅝	21	21
Pennsylvania	105¾	103⅜	104½
Reading	73½	143½	143⅝
Southern Railway	14½	14	14
Southern Pacific	84¼	82	82
Union Pacific	118⅜	115½	116
United States Steel	50½	49	49⅝
De Beers	9½	...	...

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Midway	.06
Andes	.05	Montana	.33
Belcher	.40	North Star	.16
Best & Belcher	.05	Rescue Eulah	.06
Bullion	.01	Tonopah Merger	.22
Caledonia	.36	West End	.58
Challenge Con	.03	GOLDFIELD.	
Confidence	.20	Atlanta	.39
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Booth	.15
Con. Imperial	.01	C. O. D.	.08
Gould & Curry	.02	Comb. Fraction	.08
Hale & Norcross	.08	D'dfield B. B.	.06
Kentucky Con	.02	Florence	.51
Mexican	.44	Gold'd Con. M.	1.82½
Occidental Con	.85	Gold'd Merger	.34
Ophir	.08	Jumbo Ext.	2.10
Savage	.04	Lone Star	.11
Seg Belcher	.05	Silver Pick	.12
Sierra Nevada	.06	Vernal	.04
Union Con	.08	Nevada Hills	.28
Yellow Jacket	.25	Round Mountain	.38
TONOPAH.		MANHATTAN.	
Belmont	4.30	Manhat. Con	.03
Jim Butler	.73	Man. Big Four	.08
McNamara	.01		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	.10	10⅝	Jackpot	6⅝	8⅞
Elkton	47½	48½	McKinney	.39	43
El Paso	.140	180	Old Gold	.007	1½
Findley	3¼	3½	Portland	.109	117
Gold Dollar	4	5	Vindicator	.120	123
Isabella	14½	14⅝	R. B. H.	3⅝	4

ASSAILS COMMISSION RULE.

Theorists Fail in Technicalities, Dr. Humphreys Asserts.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 4.—President Alexander C. Humphreys of the Stevens Institute of Technology in an address here tonight said that the tendency of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the State Public Utilities Commissions had been to extend their powers from regulation to general control of business enterprises. The address was delivered in connection with the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary exercises of Brown University.

"While the Federal and State commissions have instituted some much needed reforms," Dr. Humphreys said, "they have done much which has been unnecessarily injurious to the industrial and commercial life of the nation. The railroads have of late years been so hampered and hindered by the Interstate Commerce Commission and those using the commission as a tool that the railroad situation today is causing deep concern to railroad officials and, bankers.

"I am of the opinion that the great majority of those who are conducting our public service corporations are more ready honestly to co-operate for real progress and efficiency than are the representatives of the people—the politicians, the amateur reformers, the professional reformers, and the know-it-all cranks.

"One of the most apparent defects in the operation of commission control, State and Federal, is the inability of the Commissioners to master the technicalities involved in the grave and complex questions which, lawfully or unlawfully, are found in their hands for settlement. Questions of engineering and industrial management are involved in the great majority of these questions, while the personnel of the boards is made up generally of lawyers and theoretical economists conspicuously deficient in practical experience."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of December show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing advances and those showing declines being stated separately:

Four roads	$1,449,113	+	$131,774
Twenty-three roads	8,804,948	—	2,960,898
Total (27 roads)	10,254,061	—	2,829,124

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for November—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$316,790	$327,881	$11,091
Net	113,086	119,436	6,350
Surp. aft. chgs.	20,187	20,614	427
5 mos. gross	1,420,424	1,485,634	65,210
Net	426,826	516,544	89,718
Def. aft. chgs.	37,633	*50,378	†88,011

*Surplus. †Increase.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for November—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	9,377	9,129	9,123
Gross	7,903,283	8,361,833	8,017,535
Net aft. taxes	2,706,430	2,639,983	3,377,437
5 mos. gross	42,065,064	43,938,524	42,585,271
Net aft. taxes	14,689,173	14,859,307	15,568,206

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for November—

Gross	7,379,909	8,161,618	8,670,292
Net aft. taxes	1,646,072	2,434,792	2,830,147
5 mos. gross	41,507,825	41,694,804	42,189,464
Net aft. taxes	12,080,313	12,456,223	14,906,416

The consolidated income account of the ST. PAUL SYSTEM, including Tacoma Eastern, Gila Valley, Bellingham & Northern, and W. S. S. & Y. P. R. R., for November and five months, follows:

	November.	5 Mos.
Gross	7,469,857	42,157,752
Net after taxes	2,057,545	14,297,316
Interest	1,185,886	5,923,795
Surplus	457,397	6,278,685

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for November—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	5,034	4,923	*4,723
Gross	4,050,145	5,337,128	5,154,109
Net after tax	660,090	1,220,217	1,386,730
5 mos. gross	22,707,356	26,573,055	24,872,000
Net after tax	4,698,236	6,219,890	6,448,822

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN for November—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	2,565,914	3,038,215	482,301
Net after tax	681,518	1,088,075	406,556
Other income	62,626	58,097	*5,628
Total income	744,145	1,147,073	402,928
Sur. after chg.	53,817	419,279	365,462
5 mos. gross	13,311,419	14,382,966	1,071,546
Net after tax	3,758,978	4,527,389	768,413
Other income	941,947	935,190	*6,757
Total income	4,700,924	4,860,580	759,655
Sur. after chg.	536,101	1,309,417	773,316

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
To. rcts. fr. op.	$8,022,451	$3,080,673	*$67,222
Express priv.	1,620,252	1,639,918	*19,666
To. trans. rev.	1,402,199	1,440,755	*47,555
Non-trans. rev.	42,804	30,014	12,790
Total op. rev.	1,445,003	1,479,769	*34,765
Total op. exp.	1,571,648	1,410,145	161,502
Net. op. def.	126,644	*69,624	196,268
Taxes	18,750	16,553	1,962
Op. deficit	145,894	†53,085	198,479
Three months:			
To. rcts. fr. op.	8,676,229	8,271,325	*45,696
Express priv.	4,480,512	4,488,199	*7,687
To. trans. rev.	4,195,717	4,233,126	*37,409
Non-trans. rev.	133,481	90,497	42,984
Total op. rev.	4,329,198	4,323,623	5,574
Total op. exp.	4,607,975	4,242,160	365,815
Net op. deficit.	278,776	†81,463	360,240
Taxes	53,191	48,633	4,570
Op. deficit	333,242	†33,229	366,472
Mileage:			
Steam roads	37,795	53,488	*15,692
Other lines	7,016	4,956	2,059

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
To. rcts. fr. op.	1,069,881	1,185,789	*$125,887
Express priv.	529,493	592,334	*62,841
To. trans. rev.	510,388	573,454	*63,046
Non-trans. rev.	26,313	26,902	*588
Total op. rev.	536,702	660,337	*63,635
Total op. exp.	522,158	531,868	*9,716
Net op. rev.	14,543	68,468	*53,925
Taxes	15,075	14,283	789
Op. deficit	542	†54,104	54,707
Three months:			
To. rcts. fr. op.	3,182,631	3,299,264	*116,633
Express priv.	1,622,811	1,680,016	*58,105
To. trans. rev.	1,559,819	1,618,347	*58,528
Non-trans. rev	72,684	72,003	680
Total op. rev.	1,632,503	1,690,351	*57,847
Total op. exp.	1,572,283	1,592,282	*19,996
Net op. rev.	60,218	98,069	*37,850
Taxes	44,665	41,628	3,036
Op. income	15,543	56,414	*40,871
Mileage:			
Steam roads	33,833	32,661	1,172
Other lines	846	865	*19

*Decrease. †Surplus.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4½	5.00 4.75
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.95 4.80
Buff., R. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5		4.95 4.70
Canadian Pac.	1915-'28	4½		5.10 5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½		5.20 4.90
Chi. & Northwest.	1914-'23	4½		4.90 4.70
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		5.50 5.12
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		5.05 4.95
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½		4.88 4.70
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5		5.30 5.10
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	5.10 4.85
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5		4.95 4.80
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.90 4.70
Miss., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5		6.30 5.70
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.85 6.20
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'23	4½@5		5.25 5.15
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½		4.80 4.62
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		5.65 5.35
Penn. Gen. F.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.75 4.60
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5		5.90 5.20
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5		5.30 5.12
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5		5.25 4.95
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		5.00 4.85
Virginia Ry.	1914-'19	5		5.40 5.10

New Minimum Prices.

The Stock Exchange yesterday made these reductions of minimum prices:

Baldwin Locomotive, 40 to 35.
St. Paul preferred, 126 to 123.
Crex Carpet, 69 to 60.
Deere & Co. preferred, 89 to 85.
National Railways of Mexico first preferred, 25 to 23.
Pacific Telegraph and Telephone preferred, 87 to 85.
Rumely preferred, 19 to 16.
United States Realty, 51 to 45.
Western Maryland preferred, 29 to 25.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position Dec. 31, 1914.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Dec. 19		$15,417,422.68
Receipts—		
Taxes and other revenues	$5,539,513.85	
Temporary loans	10,580,000.00	
		16,089,513.85
		$31,406,936.53
Payments—		
General administration	$6,344,273.80	
Redemption of bonds	4,000.00	
Interest on bonds	57,117.89	
Transfer to Brooklyn Sinking Fund	300,000.00	
		6,705,391.69
Balance Dec. 31		$24,701,544.84

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Dec. 19	$7,222,705.40
Receipts	1,522,905.26
	$8,745,670.95
Payments	8,050,142.80
Balance uninvested Dec. 31	$695,528.15
Aggregate balance Dec. 31	$25,397,072.99

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, January 19, 1915, for Contract 162—for about 8,000 square feet of face cutting of stones for Kensico dam. The stones to be cut will be furnished to the Contractor near the dam. The work is located in the town of North Castle, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of Five Dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN CALDER,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

WESTERN RATE HEARING

Will Begin in Chicago Feb. 15—Commissioner Daniels to Preside.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Public hearings on freight rate increases proposed by railroads west of the Mississippi River will begin in Chicago Feb. 15 and will be conducted by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Daniels.

The hearings will mark the beginning of an important rate case, essentially different from the recent Eastern case, in that the Western roads are not asking for a horizontal increase in all rates, but an increase based upon traffic conditions and upon the movement of individual classes and commodities.

Some of the advances proposed aggregate as much as 30 per cent., while others amount to only 2 or 3 per cent. On some kinds of traffic no increases have been proposed. It is understood the Western roads have endeavored to revise their rates so as not to bear too hard on the general shipper.

All of the tariffs submitted by the Western roads have been suspended by the commission. Protests, particularly from the railroad commissions of the Western States, have been filed and concerted action by the State commissions will be taken in opposition to the increases.

$2,000,000 GOLD ENGAGED.

Wall Street Puzzled Over Meaning of Large Transfer.

The engagement of $2,000,000 in gold bars at the Assay Office yesterday by a banking house aroused much interest in Wall Street, chiefly because no definite reason could be assigned to so large a transfer at this time. The principals in the transaction declined to say what the gold would be used for. This total of gold was the largest taken from either the Assay Office or the Sub-Treasury since the movement to Ottawa in settlement of the city's obligations in Europe ended toward the close of November.

There were various conjectures regarding the destination of the gold. Bankers who discussed the transaction were unanimous in saying that it hardly could be for export to Canada or Europe in the face of present exchange quotations. It was believed in some quarters that the bars would figure in some way in the payment for $6,000,000 bonds of the City of Montreal, sold here last week.

LIST NEW CENTRAL STOCK.

Special Meeting of Exchange Governors Passes on Consolidation.

Governors of the Stock Exchange at a special meeting yesterday admitted to the stock list $249,590,500 in shares of the New York Central Railroad Company, the stock of the consolidated properties that is to replace the present outstanding stock. The shares will be represented by temporary certificates until permanent certificates are issued.

The reason for calling a special meeting of the Governors to act on the listing application was that the Central's stock record books for the Jan. 15 dividend close on Jan. 8, and it was desired to give many shareholders an opportunity to exchange their holdings for new stock before that date.

Montreal Bonds Offered Here.

The banking firms of Kountze Brothers, A. B. Leach & Co., and E. H. Rollins & Co. are offering at 97½ and interest a part of an issue of $6,900,000 three-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of the City of Montreal. The bonds are redeemable as a whole at par and interest at any time on sixty days' notice, and mature Dec. 1, 1917.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

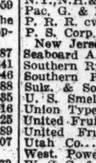
Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100¼	100⅜	3.50
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.75
Am. T. & T. sub	4.5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100¼	4.90
Am. Tob., sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	101¼	4.20
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100	100¼	3.90
Beth. Steel.	5	Jun. 11, '15	100¼	100⅜	4.25
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98⅞	99⅛	5.40
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¼	101½	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	89½	90½	7.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅜	99⅝	5.50
Chi. Ei. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	96	7.05
Con. Gas.	6	June, 1915	101½	102⅜	3.00
Con. Power	6	1917	96½	97⅜	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅜	99½	6.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	99⅞	99⅝	6.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	95¼	96	7.30
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	100½	101	4.90
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99¾	100	4.50
R. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	95	96½	15.00
Hocking Val.	6	July, 1918	99½	99¾	5.70
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100	100⅛	3.45
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	98⅞	99⅛	8.00
L. S. & M. So.		June, 1915	5.00	4.37	...
L. S. & M. So.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅞	100¼	4.82
L. S. & M. So.	5	Dec., 1915	99⅞	100¼	4.85
Louis. G. & E.	6	1918	96	97⅜	6.75
Mich. Central.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100	100⅛	3.55
Minn. G. El.	6	1917	99¼	99⅜	6.10
M. St. P.	6	Apr., 1919	99	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	89½	91	10.10
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99½	99⅝	5.45
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99¾	99⅞	5.25
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	98⅝	99⅝	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	98½	99¾	5.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	98	97½	6.60
Pac. G. & El.	5	Mar. 25, '15	100	100¼	4.10
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	99¾	99½	4.15
P. G. Corp. of N. Y.					
Seaboard A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	98¼	98⅜	6.10
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	98¼	99	5.95
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98¾	5.75
Stan. Oil of Ind.	5	June, 1919	98½	99¼	6.35
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	95½	6.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	96	98½	6.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97	97⅝	5.85
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97½	99	6.50
West. Power.	5	1915	99¼	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	1917	96	97¼	7.00

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	318	322
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power	13	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	41	45
*American Gas & Electric	87	100
*American Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
American Power & Light	63	66
American Power & Light pf.	82	85
American Public Utilities	45	55
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	20
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	50	55
Cities Service	47	48
Cities Service pf.	50	53
Colorado Power	13½	15
Colorado Power pf.	35	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	74	76
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78½	80
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	34	50
Electric Bond & Share pf.	97	100
Empire District Electric 5s	...	69
Empire District Electric pf.	...	70
Federal Light & Traction	10	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	52
Gas & Electric Securities	...	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	...	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Pow.	11	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	53	57
Northern States Power	94	96
Northern States Power pf.	80½	82
Ozark Power & Water	...	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	41½	42½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	80	82
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	21	24
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	74	79
Southern California Edison pf.	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	12½	...
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17	19
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	6	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	34	38
United Light & Rys.	43	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	68	72
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	68
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	12	14
Western Power pf.	55	58

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.



The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces the usual semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's 32d Consecutive Dividend.

SECURITIES—First Mortgages, in small amounts, on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.

Bank Department Supervision

Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small. SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened or by before 4 p.m. 11th earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

SAVINGS BANKS.

INCORPORATED 1827

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS.,
New Entrance—300 Fulton St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

4 Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors January 1, 1915, (payable on and after January 20th,) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before January 9th will draw interest from January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1915, Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the first day of January, 1915, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited before January 10th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1st.

ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PANFIELD, Cashier.

BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.

Blanks for opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

109TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after January 18th on all sums of $5 and up to $5,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1914, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 9th will draw interest from January 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

German Savings Bank

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th Street

New York, December 7th, 1914.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1914, on all sums entitled thereto under the by-laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable after January 20th.

Deposits made on or before January 9th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1, 1915.

ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

Jan. 1, 1915, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 9 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secty.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK

Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on December 31, 1914.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 13th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1915.

Open Mondays and Saturdays 6 to 8 P. M.

Clarence O. Bigelow, Pres.
William V. Hudson, Sec'y and Treas.
Accounts of Societies Accepted.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 9th, 1914.

191ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending December 31st, 1914, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20th, 1915. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal January 1st, 1915. Deposits made on or before January 9th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1st, 1915.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Sec

COTTON IS ACTIVE IN STRONG MARKET

Spot Sales Reach 10,000 Bales, with Advances of from 15 to 22 Points.

HEAVY BUYING BY THE TRADE

More Than 100 Points Rise from Recent Low Prices—Exports 52,000 Bales.

Yesterday's cotton market again furnished new high records and there was a considerable broadening of activity. Liverpool, which had shown a tendency to lag during the holidays reopened yesterday morning and more than met the New York advance of Saturday. Spot sales reached 10,000 bales at an advance of 13 English points, which is equivalent to $1.30 per bale. Further strength also was displayed in the English market after the opening here.

There was no reaction of consequence throughout the session and the continued firmness brought in new buyers. Considerable so-called "investment" cotton was sold, but these offerings were easily absorbed by fresh demand. The close showed a net gain of 15 to 22 points. The most pronounced strength was in the December option of the new crop, which advanced 22 points over the closing of Saturday.

Southern spot markets are beginning to respond to the strength in futures. Advances of ⅛ were recorded by Charleston, Norfolk, and Augusta.

Yesterday's upturn marks an advance of more than 100 points from the low point which was reached on Dec. 11, when May cotton sold at 7.25, July at 7.41, and October at 7.70. The recovery has been due chiefly to heavy buying by trade interests which has resulted in a marked scarcity of contracts at the higher level. When the weakness was pronounced there were many local operators and Southern shippers who were willing to sell the market in the expectation of lower prices. The Southern firms put out their sales largely as hedges.

Since the new Government types were received a week or so ago, there has been a strong disposition to examine into the improved character of the contract under the terms and provisions of the United States Futures act. The seller of hedges, while primarily making his transaction for the purpose of insuring himself against a fall in price, must also take into consideration the possibility that he may be called upon to deliver cotton on such sales.

The recent inquiry into the character of the new contract has put Southern shippers on their guard and they are not willing to take chances on being forced to make delivery without knowing more about what character of cotton will be demanded of them. This seems to be the most logical explanation for the failure of the South to sell hedges more freely.

Exports yesterday, which amounted to about 52,000 bales, included 26,768 to Great Britain, 14,857 to France, and 10,850 to other parts of the Continent. It now seems to look as if at least 4,000,000 bales would be exported by the end of this month. With this showing it does not seem at all unlikely that at least 6,000,000 bales will be exported by the end of the season. This is a much better showing than seemed possible two months ago.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points advance with 8.05 for middling upland; sales, 400 bales.

The range of contract prices was:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	7.95	7.90	7.93@7.97	7.80@7.82
March	8.13	8.00	8.12@8.13	7.93@7.95
May	8.32	8.18	8.31@8.32	8.12@8.13
July	8.50	8.37	8.49@8.50	8.31@8.32
October	8.74	8.58	8.73@8.74	8.55@8.56
December				8.65@8.67

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	20,559	23,702	11,760
New Orleans	8,361	13,576	10,583
Mobile	726	832	1,305
Savannah	16,947	9,758	7,639
Charleston	2,552	5,403	575
Wilmington	709	3,474	1,883
Norfolk	2,674	3,172	4,535
Total port receipts,	53,243,	against	41,985

since day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,392	638	336
Memphis	5,916	7,049	5,213
St. Louis	290	6,009	614
Houston	42,544	17,834	15,514

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	To-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	35,000, to 37,000	45,208	27,320
New Orleans	13,500 to 15,000	18,538	11,462

Total exports yesterday 52,205, so far this season 2,551,839, against 5,461,153 for same period last year.

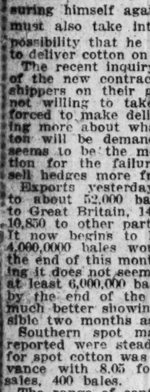
SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price, Midling. 1914.	Stocks.— 1914.	1913.
5,885	New Orleans	7⅞	330,176	312,174
—	Mobile	7½	53,347	60,812
2,855	Savannah	7⅞	320,401	160,577
1,337	Galveston	7⅞	471,648	259,532
—	Wilmington	7½	43,678	26,326
1,240	Norfolk	7⅞	60,482	68,049
2,116	Augusta	7⅞	155,842	93,089
5,300	Memphis	7⅞	293,934	200,474
60	St. Louis	7⅞	33,842	30,060
9,767	Houston	7⅞	184,203	185,051

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a good de business in spot cotton, with mic 13 points advance at 4.71d.

Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 50,000 bales, including 34,100 American; closed steady.

4 DRAWER MAHOGANY
LETTER FILING CABINET
Very Handsome. Capacity 20,000 Letters.



LIMITED QUANTITY --ONLY-- $9.95
Would be good value at $20.
GOLDSMITH BROS.
The Big Stationery Store
77 NASSAU ST., Bet. John & Fulton.
WE RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Stationery Catalogue Free for the Asking.

ARTISTIC COMMERCIAL PRINTING
At Exceptionally Moderate Prices
Printing of the highest quality executed at short notice. Inexpensive yet effective Booklets and circulars prepared. Valuable suggestions for developing business given free when requested. Attractive but dignified Letterheads, etc., prepared. Rush orders a specialty. Send for Representative.
Prices Always Moderate.
STAR PRINTING COMPANY,

HAS FAITH IN NEW HAVEN.

Elliott's Economies, President Hadley Thinks, Will Bring Results.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 4.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University spoke on the railroad situation, with special reference to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, before the Twentieth Century Limited Club of this city this evening. He said in part:

"The present condition of the New Haven road was brought about by a combination of some unwise finance with a great deal of unwise operation and unwise politics.

"At the end of 1903 the New Haven Road had outstanding about $75,000,000 of stock and $8,000,000 of fixed annual charges ahead of the stock. Ten years later its outstanding stock had increased to $150,000,000 and its annual charges to $21,000,000."

President Hadley then reviewed the measures which were taken from 1910 on to cope with the situation caused by decreases in revenue and increases in expenses and continued after referring to the change in Administration.

"Meantime two elements had entered into the situation—a commercial depression which greatly reduced the railroad traffic of New England and a desire on the part of the Government to dissolve the system by a prosecution under the Sherman Act. What would have been the outcome of such a prosecution if the case had come to trial, no one can tell. Under ordinary circumstances the company would have contested the question in the courts and would have had the matter judicially decided.

"Under existing conditions such a suit would have meant a receivership. The best that the company could do was to obtain a decree which should allow adequate time for the sale of its holdings in other transportation lines, so that the stockholders might obtain a fair price for them.

"If the business of the country, and particularly that of New England, should recover from the present depression within a reasonable time, the economies already brought about by Mr. Elliott, coupled with the more friendly policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the road in the matter of rates, are sufficient to insure a substantial surplus of earnings above expenses from the road itself; while the terms of the Supreme Court decree regarding the sale of outside holdings and the excellence of the Trustees selected under that decree are such as to give ground for hope that the loss on these properties will be by no means so great as was at one time assumed."

NEW HAVEN'S FINANCING.

Bond Issue Depends on Legislation, President Elliott Says.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—President Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, in a formal statement today said:

"It would be very helpful to the New England railroad situation if action could be taken and laws passed this Winter that would permit the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to fund its present floating debt of about $53,000,000 with long-time mortgage bonds.

"A mortgage, if issued, will probably not name any total sum, but bonds will be issued from time to time for purposes approved by the proper public authorities, and any mortgage will contain the necessary provisions protecting the right of existing securities.

"The Legislature of Massachusetts for 1914 directed the Public Service Commission to make an investigation of the relation of railroad companies to the statute laws of this and other States.

"To aid the commission in their work the New Haven company, within the past six months, has done much work in giving information to the commission about the conflicting laws of the New England States and about the New Haven finances. There have been several conferences. Among the plans discussed was that of a mortgage. Nothing definite has been done about it, and nothing can be done until the Legislatures of the various States take action."

President Elliott took the public into his confidence because of published reports that the company was planning to make a mortgage of $400,000,000.

ARGENTINA NOTES ALL SOLD

Issue of $15,000,000 Taken Up Within a Few Hours.

The $15,000,000 of 6 per cent. gold notes of the Argentine Republic, which were offered yesterday by bankers in this city, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and Pittsburgh, were all sold within a few hours.

The National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and Marris, Forbes & Co. disposed of the amount allotted to New York.

Bankers said that the success of the sale was gratifying in that it not only set forth clearly the present demand for investments, but strengthened the trade relations between the United States and Argentina.

The investment of American capital in Argentine securities, it was pointed out, should give sound evidence of the public's interest in South American affairs.

RETALIATION ON GERMANY

Reason for the Government's Appeal in a Customs Case.

The Treasury Department has instructed Assistant Attorney General Hanson to take an appeal in the case of P. C. Kuyper & Co., recently decided by the Board of General Appraisers in favor of the importers. The product in controversy consists of a cereal meal derived from wheat, corn, rye, or barley. The merchandise was invoiced as vegetable albumen and assessed for duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1913 as a non-enumerated manufactured article. The board sustained the claim for free entry under the provision for wheat products not specially provided for.

At the time the case was before the board the Government chemist reported that the product is not albumen but evidently a cereal meal treated in such a way as to get rid of most of the starch and leave most of the protein and that it is evidently derived from wheat, corn, rye or barley. Judge Hay, in his decision for the board, held the commodity free under Paragraph 644 as a wheat product.

The significance of the Treasury Department's action in ordering an appeal lies in the fact that the American Government is determined to retaliate on Germany for imposing a duty on wheat, wheat flour, or semolina when imported from the United States. It is understood here that Treasury circles are of the opinion that Germany's impost on American wheat and its products is of such a character as warrants the denial of free entry into this country of any German wheat products.

The department is said to hold that the imposition by Germany of a duty on American wheat and its products, when the present American tariff makes no such burden, constitutes a discrimination precluding the admittance of similar German products free of duty. In view of the importance of the issue it may ultimately be carried to the Supreme Court unless in the meantime Germany modifies its tariff treatment of American wheat.

WORST YEAR FOR FAILURES.

16,759 Business Crashes in 1914—Liabilities Total $362,235,312.

The forthcoming number of Bradstreet's will say that the 1914 failure record was an unfavorable one, the worst in history, as regards number, while the liabilities of failing traders have only been exceeded twice before since Bradstreet's totals were first compiled. The report goes on to say:

There were 16,759 failures, a total of 15 per cent. in excess of 1913 and 8 per cent. in excess of 1893, the hitherto record year. Liabilities of failing traders in 1914 aggregate $362,235,312, a total 22.7 per cent. larger than in 1913, but 5.5 per cent. smaller than in 1907 or 1893. Following are some comparisons:

Year.	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1914	16,759	$190,921,905	$362,235,312
1913	14,553	160,700,000	295,600,000
1908	14,044	168,400,000	295,900,000
1907	10,285	287,900,000	383,700,000
1896	15,004	147,800,000	246,900,000
1893	15,508	231,500,000	382,100,000

It, of course, needs to be observed that there are more people in business than in some of these earlier years, and that within reason failure loss tends to increase as the number in business enlarges. Thus, there are 65 per cent. more people in business now than in 1893, while the number of failures is 8 per cent. greater. The increase in number in business, as compared with 1908 is 17 per cent., while the number of failures is 19 per cent. larger.

CRUDE OIL PRICES ADVANCE.

West Penn Company's Action Is Expected to tSimulate Production.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4.—An advance of 5 cents a barrel in the prices of the principal grades of crude oil was announced here today by the West Penn Oil Company. This makes prices as follows: Pennsylvania crude, $1.50; Mercer black and Newcastle, $1.07; Bebell, $1.10; Somerset, 90 cents; Ragland, 70 cents; Corning was advanced 10 cents to 95 cents.

This is the first advance recorded since Aug. 20, when Pennsylvania crude, the base of the market, dropped to $1.45 after a long series of declines beginning from $2.50 a barrel. Renewed activity in all Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia fields is expected as the result of today's fixing of prices.

Industrial Hearings Postponed.

The hearings of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, which were to have been resumed in the City Hall this afternoon, have been postponed to Jan. 18. The principal subjects of the sessions here will be the work and influence of such philanthropies as the Rockefeller and Sage Foundations and State and Federal legislation for the relief of unemployment and the settlement of strikes.

New Partner in Hatch & Sheehan.

Samuel F. Moran, who for five years has been connected with the law firm of Hatch & Sheehan, has been admitted to the firm. Before coming to New York Mr. Moran was City Attorney of Buffalo.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market experienced an advance of 2⅜ to 3½ cents a bushel and established new high records for the entire season. May wheat in Chicago sold at 1.34¾, compared with the previous high record of 1.32 made early in September. The visible supply in the United States decreased 885,000 bushels, while the total American visible decreased 900,000, compared with a decrease of 283,000 last year. In the local cash market, No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.40¼ and No. 2 hard 1.40, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.35¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.39, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.42⅜	1.38¾	98⅛
July	..	..	1.28¼	..	94⅞

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.43⅝	1.40⅛	1.43⅞	1.39⅝	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.34⅝	1.32	1.34¼	1.31	91⅜
July	1.22½	1.20¼	1.22	1.19¼	87⅝

CORN.

The corn market was also strong, closing 1⅝c to 1¾c net higher. The visible supply increased 3,839,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 4,203,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 77½c cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and Prime Argentine 75c nominal.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75⅛	74¾	75⅜	73⅞	67½
July	76⅜	75⅝	76⅛	75	66⅝

OATS.

The oats market was firm with wheat and corn, and on rumors of export demand, closing ⅝c to 1¼c net higher. The visible supply showed an increase of 108,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 146,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 56c to 56½c; No. 2 white, 56½c to 57c; No. 3 white, 55½c to 56c; No. 4 white, 54½c to 55½c; fancy clipped white, 58c to 58½c; ordinary clipped white, 56½c to 57c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	55	54½	55	54¼	40⅝
July	53¼	52¼	53¼	51⅞	39½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was easier early, owing to lower hog markets and large receipts at Western points, which aggregated about 184,000, and on reports of liberal stocks at Western points. The strength in grain had a stimulating influence on values, however, and late in the day prices rallied with a more active commission house demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 62,000, estimated for Tuesday, 37,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
January	10.60	10.50	10.60	10.52	10.05	
May	10.95	10.72	10.92	10.80	11.00	
Ribs—						
January	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.80	
May	10.55	10.45	10.52	10.55	11.12	
Pork—						
January	18.90	18.45	18.90	18.52	20.25	
May	19.30	18.90	19.30	18.97	20.60	

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was more active, with a better scattered demand, and at the close of the day prices were 1@5 points net higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.85@6.10	5.88
January	..	..	5.90@5.93	5.85
February	..	..	6.05@6.12	6.00
March	6.25	6.20	6.21@6.22	6.18
April	..	..	6.30@6.31	6.28
May	6.50	6.44	6.43@6.45	6.42
June	..	..	6.55@6.56	6.50
July	6.69	6.65	6.66@6.67	6.62
August	..	..	6.73@6.80	6.73

COFFEE.

Total sales in the coffee market amounted to 13,500 bags, and after an early advance of 7@10 points, and a subsequent decline, the market closed barely steady at 1@5 points net higher. The local spot market was inactive, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 7¾@7¾c for Rio 7s, and 9¾c for Santos 4s.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	5.97@6.08	5.95
February	..	..	6.07@6.08	6.03
March	6.22	6.20	6.17@6.18	6.12
April	..	..	6.27@6.28	6.22
May	6.37	6.37	6.36@6.37	6.32
June	..	..	6.37@6.38	6.32
July	7.22	7.21	7.18@7.19	7.15
August	..	..	7.25@7.27	7.24
September	7.42	7.33	7.33@7.34	7.32
October	..	..	7.40@7.42	7.38
November	..	..	7.46@7.48	7.44

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for three days, 10,471 packages. Market steady for most grades of fresh creamery. Demand only fair, but there is a little more confidence than at the close of last week. Held creamery in fair demand and top grades quite firm. Renovated steady. Ladies quiet. Packing stock in moderate demand. Creamery, extras, (92 score), 33c; higher scoring lots, 36½@37c; firsts, 32@35½c; seconds, 28@31c; thirds, 26@27c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score), 32½@33c; higher scoring lots, 33½@34½c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 27@29c; State dairy, finest, 34@35c; good to prime, 29@33c; common to fair, 24@28c; renovated, extras, 26@27c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22½@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 23c; lower grades, 20@22c; packing stock, held, fine, 22@22½c; current make, No. 2, 21½@22c; lower grades, 19@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts for three days, 9,406 cases, not including 1,000 cases in transit for export. Fresh gathered eggs are very scarce, and the few lots arriving are often more or less seriously damaged by frost or mixed with old eggs. The scarcity of good, useful qualities is giving the market a still further upward tendency, and an advance of about 1c per dozen is well established. Storage eggs firm, and also favoring sellers; some sales at a further slight improvement. Near-by white eggs are quiet, and the supply seems to be ample at unchanged prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 41@42c; extra firsts, 40c; firsts, 38@39c; seconds, 34@35c; thirds and poorer, 29@33c; Fall refrigerator, poor to good, 20@29c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy charges paid, 27½c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25½c; undergrades, 22@23c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by, brown whites, fine to fancy, held, 40c; defective, 32@35c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 37@47c; Western, gathered whites, 37@43c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by, henery browns, 35@40c; gathered

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

1,000 SERGE AND SILK DRESSES WANTED, SPOT CASH; ALSO SHORT SUITS; QUANTITY NO OBJECT. BEN LEVIS, 15 WEST 26TH ST. 7197—MAD. SQUARE.

A JOBBER will pay spot cash for serge and silk dresses, serge skirts, silk, crepe, chiffon, and voile waists; must be cheap. Will look at same Tuesday at 10-30, 8th floor, 43-47 West 24th St.

OLD-ESTABLISHED IMPORTING HOUSE open to make connection with domestic silk mills; good banking facilities. S 80 Times.

Looking at ladies' and misses' Spring COATS, $3.50 to $12.50. Call all week, Rudinsky Bros., 27 W. 24th St., 7th floor.

JOB 100 DRESSES, serges, velvets, silk and evening dresses, fifty cents on the dollar. 24 East 22d St., seventh floor.

WILL LOOK AT SPRING SAMPLES, coats and suits, between 8:30 and 11 A. M. S. Rosenberg, 28-52 West 27th St.

SALESMAN WHO HAS MADE GOOD wants line for the Coast in conjunction with lace line. W 67 Times.

CONTRACTORS, cotton waists, call, with samples, Tuesday, 256 Church St., Room 32, between 1 and 4 o'clock.

H. Mahler & Bro., 32-34 West 20th St., have 100 mixture and chinchilla coats to close out at a low price.

JOBBERS OPEN to look at Spring line of silk, cloth, and colton dresses. Third floor, 114 West 20th St.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT SPRING COATS ALL WEEK. 137 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.

Jobbers looking at Spring coats in children's and juniors'; all week. 27 West 24th St., 11th floor.

Jobber looking at silk and satin coats; also white chinchillas. 56 East 11th St., first floor.

Philadelphia jobber open for dresses in serge and cotton. Store, 39 Worth.

JOBBER looking at Spring Coats and Suits. 36 East 12th St., 5th floor.

Jobber looking at stylish Spring ladies' coats. Lebow, 41 West 25th St.

JOBBER looking at new line of ladies' waists. A 338 Times Downtown.

Salesman to Carry Line of Fancy Linens, city and Middle West, in conjunction with one other line; must have following and experience; commission. Opportunity, S 205 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .4@4¼ per cent. for the best names.
Saturday .4@4½ " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Mexicans Buying Blankets.

Representatives of one of the contending armies south of the Rio Grande were in this market yesterday buying blankets for the soldiers. While it was said that the blankets they were selecting were similar in construction and weight to those that were being furnished to soldiers of the allied armies, the names of the contracting parties and the purchase prices were not given out.

***

A Shortage of Cuttings.

The ordinary sources of wool supply have been interfered with as a result of the war, and the piece goods mills also find now that, because of the dullness in the cutting up trades, very little waste will be obtainable for shoddy purposes. The raw product situation has become so critcal that, unless there is a change shortly, the mills will be unable to place reasonable prices on the cloth that is wanted by the foreign Governments. Difficulty is being experienced even now by the factors that took contracts and were not completely covered on wool. Some dependence for shoddy was placed on the remnants that the clothing and coat and suit trades sell, but, as pointed out, even this source of supply is failing.

***

Coat and Suit Styles.

The style tendency in the coat and suit trade is very well defined for the coming Spring season. The absence of confusion is set down to the minor part which Paris is playing this year in the fashion world. In fabrics, as well as colors, there are several universal favorites and, consequently, there is very little chance of a manufacturer going wrong in selecting his line. Gabardines, serges, and poplins are featured in next season's offerings in the popular covert shades. Battleship gray and navy blue are colors well thought of. Trimmings are in high colored effects and tasseled ornaments are used rather profusely. The outstanding style features are the princess back in coats and the flare skirt. Collars are cut high in the back.

***

Little Stealing by Employes.

According to one of the best-known dress manufacturers in this city, there is much less actual stealing of fabrics and supplies by employes of the various manufacturers than is reported from time to time. This manufacturer said yesterday that he has suffered a great deal more from the work of sneak thieves from the outside than he has from the thefts by his workpeople. "Not long ago," he said to a TIMES reporter, "a sneak thief got a package of goods belonging to me that was forth $130. I can safely wager that I have not lost that much in merchandise through my employes in the last three years. I am sure that other manufacturers have had similar experiences, and that they will agree that the greatest danger of theft lies outside of the workrooms."

***

Should Be a Good Shoe Month.

This should be a good month for the retail shoe trade, according to the Retailers' Profit Service Bulletin, sent out by Morse & Rogers of this city. November was not a good month for shoes, it says, and the call for novelties occupied the centre of the stage in December. As a result, there is a good part of the demand for staple Winter shoes still to be filled. The most stylish low shoe for women that was shown last week for Spring was a four-eyelet Oxford made with a dark tan calfskin vamp and a white kid back. It had two tan eyelet stays on each side and a narrow tan collar at the top. It showed blind eyelets between the stays, and had a Spanish heel and a narrow toe. It was also shown in such combinations as black and white and champagne and black. Colored kid is being used in the backs of the higher-priced Spring shoes to a considerable extent.

***

For the Comfort of Employes.

That the employes of Samuel Floersheimer & Bro. appreciate what the firm has done for their benefit was shown yesterday in the number of floral tributes they gave to mark the opening of the new factory in the Waldorf Building, 2 West Thirty-third Street. This factory occupies 28,000 square feet and has good, natural lighting arrangements. But, in addition to the light from the large windows of the building, the factory is provided with the indirect lighting system, a distinct innovation in workrooms. A type of incandescent light is used that burns in nitrogen gas, giving very powerful illumination. There are, besides, more than the usual number of exits, and the whole floor plan was carefully drawn up with the cooperation of the city officials in the building and fire prevention departments.

***

Sold 100 Fall Dresses Yesterday.

While most of the dress and waist manufacturers are now ready for buyers to come and look at their new lines for Spring, at least one popular-price house is still giving the most of its attention to Fall garments. In a single sale yesterday this house disposed of 100 dresses of this sort, at full prices, and the manufacturing plant is being kept busy turning out Fall goods that have previously been ordered. "Why should we be sitting here with our Spring line waiting for the buyers to come in," asked the head of this firm, "when Winter is only two weeks old? We are not one of the houses that forecast styles and then make up our goods. Few of the really big buyers of popular-priced goods are now ready to make their Spring selections. They will be starting to look around in about a month, though, and we will then be ready to show our hand."

Few Jewelry Failures.

According to statistics compiled by the Manufacturing Jewelers' Board of Trade, Providence, there were fewer failures among jobbing jewelers in this country in the year just closed than in any other year since 1911, when the number was the same. Altogether there were thirty-nine failures of this kind recorded for 1914, the total liabilities being $1,168,345. The year's largest single failure, which was for $582,320, occurred in February. Only thirteen failures occurred in the last five months of the year, despite the depressing effects of the war. Of the thirty-nine failures listed, seventeen of the embarrassed concerns were located in this city, three in Chicago, two each in Philadelphia, Boston and Minneapolis, with the remainder scattered. The jewelry manufacturers were harder hit. In Providence and Attleboro there were twenty-four manufacturers who failed, against eleven in 1913. The liabilities were, respectively, $433,197.33 and $118,360.

***

Gray Goods Open Quietly.

The demand in the local gray goods market was slow to recover from the effects of the holiday interruption, and as a result there was not a great deal of business put through yesterday. The printcloth demand was especially light, from all accounts, and few, if any, sizeable sales were made. The sharp upturn in cotton during the day however, is expected to stimulate buying today, particularly if the advance continues. Despite the inactivity of buyers, good prices were firmly held yesterday at recent levels. Few printcloth bids of consequence were spoken of, but there was some demand for sheetings. One buyer bid four cents for 200,000 yards of 36-inch, 48-52, four-yard goods, but the bid was not looked on with favor. A bid of four and one-half cents for 250,000 yards of 38-inch, 56-60, four-yard sheetings was also harshly treated. In both cases the mills wanted at least an eighth of a cent more. Prices follow:

	Spot.	Spring.	Future.
39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c.	5⅝c.	5¾c.
39-inch, 72-76s	5c.	5¼c.	5⅛c.
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c.	4¾c.	4⅞c.
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅞c.	3⅞c.	3¹⁵⁄₁₆c.
38½-inch, 64-60s	3½c.	3¾c.	3⅞c.
38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c.	3¾c.	3⅞c.
38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼c.	3⅜c.	3⅝c.
38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c.	3⅜c.	3½c.
27-inch, 64-64s	2¼c.	2½c.	2½c.
27-inch, 56-52s	2c.	2¼c.	2¼c.

LAUNCH 'BUY-IT-NOW' PLAN.

Farm Papers Hope to Put $400,000,000 in Circulation This Winter.

OMAHA, Jan. 4.—A nation wide campaign to assist in the revival of business activity under the slogan "Buy It Now," was launched here today by the Agricultural Publishers' Association, a national association of farm papers.

Briefly stated, the movement purposes to quicken commercial and manufacturing business by hastening purchases which in the ordinary course of events must be made sooner or later. The appeal is directed particularly to the farmers, who are to be urged to buy necessary implements and materials now rather than to wait until Spring.

The plan contemplates co-operation, which, it is argued, would correct unsettled conditions. It does not urge indiscriminate buying, but rather economical buying of those things which must be bought later. In the committee report which presented the plan it was asserted that if $10 were expended in the "Buy-It-Now" campaign by each of the 40,000,000 farmers of the country, $400,000,000 would be put into immediate circulation.

SWIFT COMPANY INDICTED.

Chicago Concern Accused of Violating State Cold Storage Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The Swift Packing Company of Chicago was indicted by the County Grand Jury here today on six charges of violating a State law that prohibits the holding of food products in cold storage for longer than ten months.

Counsel for the company received until next Monday to enter a plea to the indictments.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Walter Floeckher, resident buyer, 200 Fifth Avenue, has obtained the account of R. H. Stearns & Co., Boston. Among other accounts handled by him are the H. & S. Fogue Company, Cincinnati; the Gladding Dry Goods Company, Providence, and Joel Gutman & Co., Baltimore.

R. C. Fowler has succeeded R. B. Esselstyn as head of the ready-to-wear department of the J. E. Manix Company, resident buyers, 1,270 Broadway. A. J. Howie is now the assistant buyer of these lines.

A stock of $20,000 worth of high-grade laces and trimmings brought satisfactory prices at a sale conducted yesterday by D. Hartmann of 8 Greene Street. Prices ranged as high as $2.75 a yard, and the dressmakers, department store buyers, and trimming dealers who attended bought up the goods eagerly.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; L. J. Hofmayer, notions, furn. gods, hosiery; 43 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; H. Greenbaum, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; F. M. Taylor, house furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Model Pants Co.; L. Leventhal, trousers; Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—M. Epstein, caps; St. Denis.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.— L. S. Root, silks, velvets; C. W. Conklin, ready-to-wear; W. Finlayson, laces, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; 200 5th Ave.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; M. A. McBride, mdse. mgr.; R. B. Esselstyn, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Ave.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss E. Sadelson, waists; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—T. P. Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; W. R. Clark, millinery; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Levy Dept. Store; L. Levy, dry goods; Continental.

BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; P. Clancy, dresses, waists, skirts; 38 West 26th.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; B. J. Cutcliffe, lilens; W. A. Hooper, toilet goods, cutlery; F. R. Williams, ladies' gloves; F. C. Kemball, costumes; S. M. Averill, lamps; W. Fitzgerald, linings; Mrs. Rogers, gloves; Mr. Cheyne, linens; Miss Sweeney, Miss McHugh, jobs misses' dresses; Mr. Finlayson, corsets; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—J. Baer, woolens; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. F. Watson, furniture; 31 Union Square; York.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes, Sons Co.; Mr. Raphael, mens' boys' furnishing goods; F. M. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss O'Neill, misses', children's millinery; Mrs. C. Phillips, ladies' dresses; Miss Mahoney, skirts; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Mr. Kay, mdse. mgr.; 31 Union Sq.

BUFFALO—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; C. O'Rourke, Mrs. McCall, hats; 621 B'way.

BUFFALO—L. S. Given; jobs dresses, suits, plush coats; 15 East 26th.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; E. L. Henderer, notions; W. J. Boyle, dress goods, silks; 214 Church.

BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; R. Wilson, millinery; J. E. Breese, laces, trimmings, hdkf's., ribbons; 214 Church.

BUFFALO—Mrs. Ulrich & Co.; J. May, furn. goods; Bristol.

CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; H. M. Hillman, waists, C. C. Gunn, job coats; J. J. Seehof, millinery; 116 West 32d.

CHICAGO—"The Fair"; C. W. Knoepfel, auto supplies; 225 4th Ave.

CHICAGO—Siegel-Cooper Co.; H. L. Bernbaum, ladies' ready-to-wear; 15 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Siegel Co.; Mr. Mesorow, jobs coats, suits; 7 West 22d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; Miss J. E. Bauman, boys' clothing; 215 4th Ave.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. L. Mayne, G. C. Karoffe, millinery; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; Mr. Jensen, ladies' neckwear; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Lieberman Bros. & Sobroff Co.; I. Lieberman, hats, caps; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—D. B. Fisk & Co.; J. A. Braucht, untrimmed hats; 29 W. 38th.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; H. Boyd, silks, ribbons; Miss Beckman, trimmed hats; G. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers; R. G. Bryden, pattern hats; T. J. Phelan, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; C. Popper, jobs ladies' coats, dresses, children's dresses; 31

RESERVE BANK BUYS CITY REVENUE NOTES

Invests $50,000 in Municipal Warrants in Towns Other Than New York.

REDISCOUNT DEMAND SLOW

Federal Reserve Board Has Not Formulated Definite Regulations to Govern Use of Reserve Funds.

The Federal Reserve Bank has begun to invest its funds, following a ruling received by it from the Federal Reserve Board. This ruling is temporary and confidential, and relates specifically to municipal obligations issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes. Under it the Reserve Bank has bought in the market $50,000 of revenue warrants of cities other than New York. Similar purchases are to be made soon.

Since the Reserve Bank opened on Nov. 16 it has not done enough business to pay its expenses, owing to the lack of demand for rediscounts. It has made a small profit from such rediscounts as there have been, but pending action by the Reserve Board it has been unable to use its cash in any other way. It has, therefore, been in the anomalous position of having some $100,000,000 on hand, with practically no means of making it bring in any returns.

The officers have not, however, been at all disturbed by this condition, as the investment of its available cash for a few weeks during the year would create earnings sufficient for expenses and moderate dividends. They have had in mind also the possibility that the bank might later on be called upon for rediscounts, thus adding to its earnings. The Federal Reserve act says:

> Any Federal Reserve Bank may, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, purchase and sell in the open market, at home or abroad, either from or to domestic or foreign banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, cable transfers and bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities by this act made eligible for rediscount, with or without the indorsement of a member bank.

Every Federal Reserve Bank shall have power to buy and sell, at home or abroad, bonds and notes of the United States and bills, notes, revenue bonds, and warrants with a maturity from date of purchase of not exceeding six months, issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes or in anticipation of the receipt of assured revenues by any State, county, district, political subdivision, or municipality in the continental United States, including irrigation, drainage, and reclamation districts, such purchases to be made in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board.

The Federal Reserve Board has had the whole field of open market operation under consideration for some time, but has not yet announced its regulations on the subject. About ten days ago, in a temporary regulation, it authorized the purchase of Government bonds on a moderate scale, but no such purchases were made by the New York Reserve Bank. The board has now authorized, also in temporary form, the purchase of city warrants.

The officers of the Reserve Bank here are disposed to resort particularly to acceptances as a means of making profitable their idle funds, but this subject has not been acted on, even tentatively, by the board.

The Reserve Bank has adopted a policy of rotating the membership of the Executive Committee, in order to afford to each Director an opportunity for such service. Out-of-town members of the committee are to serve but one month at a time and those in town but three months. In accordance with this plan, there were two changes in the membership yesterday at the first meeting of the New Year, Franklin D. Locke and Leslie R. Palmer taking the places of Henry R. Towne and William B. Thompson.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Apparel, Jewelry, Cotton Ties, and Liquors.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, have been overruled by the Board of General Appraisers in protests as to cotton wearing apparel imported under the Tariff Act of 1909. The goods were returned by the Appraiser as being composed in part of lace made on the Lever or Gothrough machine, duty being assessed by the Collector at the rate of 70 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed that the lace was not made on the particular machines named above and that the goods should be allowed to enter at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The board denies the contention.

J. L. Vandiver, Philadelphia, objected to the Collector's assessment of 70 per cent. on cotton corsets imported under the Act of 1909 and taxed at the rate of 70 per cent. ad valorem as being made on the Lever or Gothrough machine. The importer claimed the goods to be properly dutiable as cotton wearing apparel at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 349. A decision in this case was made by the board on Aug. 28 last favorable to the importers. This has been reaffirmed on a re-hearing.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., were given a rate of 45 per cent. on hat pins valued at over 20 cents per dozen pieces as "jewelry." The action of the Collector in assessing at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the Act of 1909 as articles of personal adornment was reversed.

A. Marx & Sons, New Orleans, were taxed 45 per cent. ad valorem on importations of cotton ties, as manufactures of metal under the Act of 1909. They were claimed to be free of duty as American goods returned. Judge Somerville points out that, as there was a lack of compliance with the customs regulations regarding the identity of the merchandise, the board is compelled to overrule the protest.

M. Jurovich claimed that a number of barrels of still wine out of an importation should have been assessed at only 45 cents per gallon under the present tariff laws as containing less than 14 per cent. of alcohol. As the importer failed to offer sufficient proof in support of his contention, the Collector's classification was affirmed.

L. Craddock & Co., and E. Eppstein & Co., Galveston, protested against the Collector's action in assessing duty upon a quantity of gin in two shipments determined by actual gauge instead of adopting a conventional gauge. The importers failed to offer proper evidence with the result that the Collector's assessment stands.

EDUCATION NOTES.

An allowance for outside experience will be made for persons appointed as teachers in the school for the deaf.

Manual Training School 166, Manhattan, will be set aside for use of the Wadleigh High School.

Joseph Fitzgerald has received provisional appointment as an attendance officer.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to appropriate $2,219.53, representing proceeds derived from the sale of products of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, to the Special Trade School Fund.

The Board of Education has rejected all bids received on Dec. 1, 1914, for alterations and additions to the electric equipment in the Jamaica Training School for Teachers.

The Principal of Public School 22, Brooklyn, has been authorized to establish a pupils' luncheroom in that building.

Contracts have been awarded for the transportation of pupils in the several boroughs of the city.

E. Gordon Hopper, draughtsman, has been assigned to act as assistant to the Deputy Superintendent of Buildings until Feb. 1.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Walter N. Seligsberg and Jacob Schechter of New York City were admitted to practice.

738—U. S. v. Mrs. R. H. Theurer.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

66—David Shapiro v. U. S.—Mandate stayed.

194—U. S. ex rel. Chott v. Thomas Ewing, Comm'r of Patents—Herbert Wright substituted as a party defendant in error in place of A. G. Wilkinson.

730—J. Fletcher v. U. S.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

776—D. P. Clark v. The Schieble Toy and Novelty Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

706—Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat. Bank of Phila. v. Ridge Avenue Bank.—Motion for writ of certiorari to bring up whole record and cause submitted.

204—L. & N. R. R. Co. v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted.

673—L. & N. R. R. Co. v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted.

721—C. C. Moore v. F. L. Donahoo.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

717—Denver Chemical Mfg. Co. v. Thomas Lalle.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

648—Joplin Mercantile Co. v. U. S.—Leave granted to file brief as amici curiæ.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Jan. 5: 409, 604, 456, (and 457,) 597, 599, 14, 630, 422, 628, 648, 493, (and 494,) and 645.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 435, Post Office Building.

Cuneo Imp<SS Banes.	Cutlook Co<Cupples.
Smith<SS Little.	Re Transfer 2.
Conti.ental Securities (1 R T 3 acts).	Nation Elec Sig<Telefunken.
Church Co<Hilliard Hotel.	Autoplano<Am Co.
Fill<Cunard.	US<Bliss.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Fountain El Floor Box<Yale & T.	Fowler<Penn RR.
Hearn<NY N H RR.	U S<Penn RR.
Howland<Roscom Ilty Am Fluet Wheater Co.	Barber<Foster.
Anagnosti<Weld.	Sullivan<Oceanic St Nav.
Uptergraff<Penn RR.	Donnelly<same.
Dowiginis<Mutl Profit Rity.	Harrigan<same.
Newman<Andrews.	NY B & M B RR<Marshall Same<Anderson.
Sarker<CNY.	NY & R B RR<same.
NY Wkly Newspaper Transp<Anderson.	Marlotte<Canedella.
Ryon<J RR (2 acts).	Deichser<Massey.
Weld<De La Perriere.	Hazard<Oceanic St Nav.
Curtis<Lanston Monotype.	McLellan<Reid Donald 88.
Lakatos<D L & W RR	Hill<Mason.
Leslie<Int M Mar.	Simonelli<Boston Ins.
	Maxwell<Mason S.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Toch<Zibell D R P.	Stephano<Stamatocules.
Lambert Pharmacal<Bolton Chem.	Hollander<Frank.
Waldheimer<14 St B'k	Demayo Sealing
Levis<Lang.	Michener Stowage.
Maurel<Smith.	Walker<Harriman.
	Thowless<Waterman.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Nicholas Power<C R Baird Co (2 acts).	Kennedy<United Cork. (2 acts).
Uni Button F & B<Bremer.	Fuchs<Auslander.
Brookheim<Rosner.	Bird-Archer<Ryder.
P A T<Sisotta Frascohini Motors.	McKey<Buck.
Brunswick-B-C<Man. Rubber.	Porter<Shulof (2 acts)
Jackson<Bradley.	Graham<Ramadell (2 acts).
	Vadel<So Am Secur.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.

United L & B Mfg Co<Barthela Mfg Co.	Cardoza<B'klyn Tr Co
Marconi<Atl Com.	Lovell-McConnell Mfg Co<Bindrim.
Read<Nevins No. 2. Same<same, No. 3.	Metal Pkge<Am Can.
Col M & Co Corp<Adriance M W.	Piel<Auto Sup Mfg.
Same<Rubsam & H.	Gillman<Seidman.
Griffin<Karp.	Zinn<Am S Razor.
Fuller Co<Currier Co.	Marconi Wireless Tel<Lowenstein.
D & Column Co<Banham Column Co.	Rubes<Elec Spark Ap.
	Rohrdt<Wynne.
	S G V Co<S G V Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Sherman<Phila & Read. Ry. Case on.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Case.	People ex rel Urban Water Supply Co<Connolly.
People ex rel Stanton<Waldo.	People ex rel Gallagher<Waldo.
People ex rel Van Doren<Prendergast.	Moot<Moot.
Re CNY (15 222 St.)	Deitch<Deitch.
Re same (Deyo.)	
Re same (Jansen.)	

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Hotchkiss, JJ. At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

Morrison<Scherman.	Re Grant.
Cahn<Morris.	Melhade<Steel & M C.
Morris<Cahn.	D'Arcy<I R T.
Dunn<Rupprecht.	Wilson<Shotair.
Gerbino<Greenhut-S C Co.	Levi<Heiss.
Boyle<Fuller Co.	Krevits<C RR of N J.
Ian N Bk of Highbridge<Hudson.	Spritzer<Ahearn.
Politis<Wabash RR.	People<Sianoyanki.
Sherry<Proal.	Lawrence<Littfield.
Simpson<Stallo.	Hack<Waldo.
APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Bijur, and Gavegan, JJ.—For hearing of appeals of orders and judgments from Municipal Court.	Reddy<Silverman.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lehman, J.—Litigated motions at 10:30 A. M.

Rycki<Unique Feature Co.	Morris<Hawkes.
People<Siegel.	Fraser<Appel.
Re Krueger (Benson Av.)	Intelisano<Bronx Co (2 acts.)
Boehm<Boehm, Jr.	Adams<A Mischler.
Cobre Gd Copper<So Pacific Co.	Callahan<Ebret.
Macy<Ladd.	Hill<Gordon.
Re Zeraga.	Kissell<Catheart.
Honey<Roney.	Krawtsuk<Champ Paper Co.
Cary<Cary.	Kaiser<Morrow.
Gross<Berggrin.	Nieman<Cauldwell W.
Breyfogle<Brayfogle.	Publicity Leasing<Ludwig.
Droege<Brawner.	Britt<Hagaman.
Lemuller<Goldg.	O'Donnell<same.
Dev Co of Am<So Pac	Met Trust<Person.
McGloin<Page Co.	CNY<Malry.
CNY<Gurian & H.	Marlow<Equit Life.
Strieker<Newman.	Paum<Hamill.
Blanchard<Blanchard.	Ratner<Hull Pottery.
Foley<Thomson.	C RR of N J<Hudson Nav Co.
Leary<Leary.	Macy<Peck.
Lowe<same.	Schwartz<Greenfield.
Am N Bk of Nashville<Griffenhagen.	Leavitt<Leavitt.
Solling<Pieper (2 acts.)	Creighton<Lune Amuse Co.
Foley<Thomson.	Wallace<Woolf.
Re Cook.	Barber<same.
Mott<James.	Orr<Orr.
Canavan Bros Co<Elkan Rity Co.	Simon<Hitterman.
N Y Dairy Dem Farfield Dairy Co.	W P Ellison<Bouner.
Singer<Singer.	Coster<Kaufman.
Nisbet<M Walsh.	Barasa<Golde & C.
Platz<Platt.	Inti Handkerchief<Morse Co.
Nelsloom<Meeks.	Life P Film<Alco Film
Joseph M Dodd Co<Dodd.	Lcutrel<Van Benschoten.
Roach<Roach.	Levy<Wolfe (2 acts.)
Crow Con<Auerbach.	Allen<Fleitmann.
Stull<CNY.	Assets Realis<U S Metal Prod Co.
Blankfort Mints Co<Dickey & Sons.	Haber<Rosenthal.
Hopf<Markowitz Co.	Schenstrom<Johannsen.
Re Berardini.	Benjamin<Appenzeller.
Blinn<Gtr N Y Film.	Lehrburger<Oppenheimer.
Harms Co<Leonhard Mnkel Bew Co.	Geffen<Sachs.
Walbaum<Heany.	Butler<Garrison.
Demetriou<Winston & Co.	Menice<Schweinler Press.
Lodico<same.	Van Duyn<Chautauqua Inst.
Werner<Werner.	Am Hardware<38 W 60 St.
Re Mitchell (Smith & Mitchell.)	Hoye<McBean.
CNY<Runkle (2 acts.)	Sanders, Jr.<Barnaby.
Shapiro<Shapiro.	Hynan<Van Oppenheim<Mittelstaedt.
Finley<Kane, &c.	Same<same.
Same<same.	Guenther Pub<Ridgway.
Re Inst of Educat'l Travel.	Butler<Morrison.
Tietsort<Knapp.	O'Neill<Melcher.
O'Brien<Withington.	

PART II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J., at 10:15 A. M. Motions

Isaacs<Solomon.	Marx<Maresch.
Rose<Solomon.	Rector St Geo Ch<Morgan.
D'Utassy<Barrett.	Lippe<Lippe.
Eastman F C Co<Wiele.	Ryan<Ryan.
Heine<Glosk.	Davidson<Buchanan.
Metz<Tannenbaum.	Glass<Glass.
Mott<Martin, (2.)	Waechter<Gt Cts Rity
Mecca Rity Co<Macon Hotel.	Cordier<Cordier.
Puritan Pure F'd Stollwerck.	Kindgen<Bohaty.
Re Snyder, (157th St.)	Dinnean<Dinnean.
Citron<Battaglina.	Cotillo<Cotillo.
Same<Weal.	Carlo<Brennan.
Whyrlan<Howe.	Beatty<Beatty.
Madden<Madden.	Guido<Guido.
Scarpulla<Scarpulla.	Dick<J Spencer T Co.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.	Raw Silk Trad<Kleinberger.
Pisani<Mitchell, (2.)	Struth<Struth.
Demurrer, Thomasshefsky<Man & Q, &c, Co.	Schwartz<Schwartz.
Preferred causes:	Kenaico Cemetery<NY Trust Co.
Marwin<Warren.	Gremaldi<L'hard Rity
Ingraham<Moynihan.	Whytten<Howe.
Conde<Conde.	McConville<McCony.
General Calendar:	Triplett<Triplett, Jr.
Makepeace<Cukor.	Cordin<Cordin.
Horwits & M<Horwits Co.	Avchen<Bunin & C.
Zalenko<Times S Imp	Diamond<NYW 23 RR
Haenger Co<Breitbart.	Tax Lien<Appelby.
Goodwin Con<Verm'at Hygeia Ice Co.	Gorenstein<Gorenstein
Briggs<Sweeney.	Kenning<Kenning.
Turovsky<Lapkin.	Palazzo<Palazzo Shoe
Levinson Wrecking<Brand.	Masterson<Masterson.
Siering<Plucker & A.	Marcus<Stoopack.
Bronner<Bronner.	Zeeman<Solomon.
Pilet<Tuttle.	Speck<Maduro Merc.
Lewis<Donald 88.	Prem<Shay.
Goldman<Hopp.	Thompson<Tompkins Lunch.
	Uffnell<Schacht I W.
	Freeborn<Rosenthal.
	Posner<Posner.
	Clear.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J., case on; V., Blanchard, J., case on; VI., Hendrick, J., case on; VII., Cohalan, J., case on; VIII., no day calendar.

Trial Terms.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

N J Paint<Davis, Lakency & Co.	Kandel<Nat Bank of Commerce.
Briskman<Bibla.	Coyle<Lippard-Stewart M C.
Marks<Marks.	Irwin<Warshousky.
Wilson & Sons<Burton.	Name<Reisberd.
Metuchen N Bk<Nixon	Gertanbach<Gertenbach.
Simpson<Met Tr Co.	Clear.
Morton<Griffin.	

PART II.—(Adjourned Oct. Term)—Page J.—Held in Part XIV, at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Title Guar & Trust Co<Pam.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Morrison<CNY.	Hillis<I R T.
Litchback<St I Cream	Husson<Park.
McAnif<N Y Edison.	Torisco<S Av RR.
Gebellen<CNY.	Morgera<CNY.
Hamburger<Levy.	MacLean<I R T.
Reid<Motel Saville.	Herbst<CNY.
Ignatowits<Werbewsky.	Dolinger<CNY.
	Clear.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Regan<Sargent.	Simon<Dykeman.
Perbel<Wunsche.	Lawrence<Grossin.
Maltz<Muldoon.	Wolchok<CNY.
Wall<Sanborn Map.	Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

C McKeon<Sherman.	Hyams<Tishman.
W McKeon<same.	Littlet Middlemiss.
Healy<C RR of N J.	Braus<N Y Cons RR.
McGarrall<CNY.	Scaglioni<Pitts Con.
C Smith<same.	Kasendorf<Nass E R R
M Smith<same.	Fritkin<NY Rys.
Ballinger<Albright.	Ortelee<Dougherty.
Cit N Bk<Moody Manual Co.	Taylor<Burns Bros.
S Carpenter<Prescott.	J Alpert<Newcastle Bottling.
W Carpenter<same.	S Alpert<same.
Jacobson<C I & co RR.	Clear.
Timlin<I R T.	

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rog.erio<Nag El RR.	Case on.
Pallwsky<CNY.	

PART VII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

P Umstadter<Schuck.	Weiss<Jones.
P Umstadter<same.	Liff<Oberly.
Shenk<Oliva.	Weiss<NY Rys.
McAdric<Lampit.	Langone<Donovan Co.
Rosoff<Goldfarb.	Clear.

PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schlesinger<Geoghegan	Shapiro<Rosenthal.
Timofavish<Bradley Con.	Mollica<Maron Co.
Bossonetti<Herbert.	Herrity<Bing.
	Case on.

PART IX.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van Zandt<Roberts.	Dickstein<Schulman.
Sauer<Cent Pk. &c. RR.	Hiner<R T.
French<Silver Motor.	Hey<Schwann.
Reichard<Stearns & Foster Co.	Graham<White.
	Case on.

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Roche<S Av RR.	Goldenberg<3 Av RR.
Coffey<Union Ry.	Case on.
Pradi<42 St, &c, Ry.	

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Sciarello<Keenan.	Brodsky<Lyons.
Glass<Knick Ice, (2 acts).	Kuhiman<B H RR.
Hanley<Butler.	Berman<Indep I Crm.
Monroe Greenwood<Wrtnamaker.	Chermik<C I & B RR.
Martha Greenwood<same.	Dutch Reoplechase.
Trievan<New Eng RR.	W Lewis<same.
Plett<Pitts Con.	P Lewis<same.
Muller<NY Edison.	Craprisio<Cent New Eng RR.
	Clear.

PART XII.—Ross, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dardis<McNally.	Burke<Cahn Hanger
Albanese<Pitts Con.	Mekki<Holbrook, C & R.
Lass<Liebmann S Brew.	Bullock<Durr.
Monk<Wits<Asteo Asph Inc.	Scolaro<Borden's Milk Co.
Donohue<E Riv Mill.	Spivak<Dake.
Brandes<Bradley Con.	Clear.

PART XIII.—Adjourned to Jan. 11.

PART XIV.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Farley<Lobden.	Harding<US Zinc.
Rhrlich<Lockhart, Jr.	Orbris Rity<Judson.
Miller<Miller.	Minsky<Minsky.
Same<same.	Williams<CNY.
Heyn<NY Times.	Jamaica W S<Drum'd.
Vogel Co<Wolf.	Gritenhagen<Whilden St.
Steffner<Princess Cor.	Haney<L V Struc Steel
McCurrach<McInnis.	Wallins<Von Morsteen
Turnbull<Foulds, Jr.	Kahn<Mahler Co.
Steiner<Ptd & Cas.	Fine<Ginsburg.
Fed Huber<Hilderbr'd	Peschmann<Hayes.
Howe<Plymouth Rub.	Case on.
Stevens-Eaton<Cox.	

PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Murphy<Bishop.	Same<Coml T M A.
Sherry<Fed Ter Cotta.	Same<Travelers Ins.
Detmer Woolen<D, L & W RR.	Carroll<Bradley.
Coe<Katz.	Mercantile Nat Bk<Schnering.
Whiston<CNY.	Fed Tr<Carberry.
Kemater<Bedell.	Clear.
Same<Order U C T.	

PART XVII.—Recess.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Israel<Gikoiny.	Scanlon<Carrollan.
Aldrich<N Y C RR.	McArthur Bros<CNY.
Morris & Cumings<McMullen Co.	Ernsthal<Proctor.
	Clear.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:	James T Murray.
Henry P Dunham.	Rudolphine Rust, &c.
Thomas Sturgis.	John G McGinn.
Elisabeth Neil.	Bridget Clayton.
Nathan E Clark.	Samien Davis.
Daly, infants.	Mary S Stockwell.
Jacob Grunbaum.	Annie Fiper.
Sigmund Lemberger.	Ida Goldstein.
William Scott.	Bridget Bulman.
Oschlogros, infants.	Moses Lee.
Matthews, infants.	Louis Mahler.
Gertrude Deesle.	Elizabeth C Fields.
Harry Stockbower.	Fanny E Ottley.
Samuel Benesi.	Maurice Seligman.
Rachel Reines.	Elisabeth Mahl.
Harry Goldman.	Bridget Maloy.
Harry Satllow.	Bastiann C De Wachter, &c.
Barnet Behrman, &c.	Louis Mahler.
Thomas J Creamer.	William Pentin.
Frans Knittel.	Solomon Rothfeld.
Charles Dempsey.	John Merll.
Norah C Brown.	Sophie Green.
Ellen Munday.	Adam Gangler.
Joseph L Hance.	John N Beekman.
Robert McNeilly.	Louis L Schwartz.
John McCaffrey.	James Sullivan.
Sarah Ward.	John Willetts.
Dominick Colaiasi.	Titus Blakman.
George M. Chapman.	Ratje Bunke.
Albert D Oppenheim.	Jane J Boudinot.
Henry T Cutter.	George W Bohde.
Henry T Cutter.	Henrietta Kriekepiel.
Patrick J Connell.	Elisabeth M Chalkwell
Catharine H Van Riper	Thomas Barrett.
Alexander McDonald.	Jacob Cohen.
David Gross.	Catherine Hayden.
Daniel Burke.	Thomas J Dunn.
Ernest C Koerner.	Thomas J Dunn.
Margaret Lucid.	Thomas J Dunn.
Juliette C Henderson.	Aaron B Strauss.
Rudolphine Rust, &c.	Estate of:
Solomon R Jacobs.	William O Walter.
Augusta Hyatt.	Adolph Holderman.
Stephen McPartland.	Herbert Wickenhelser.
Harris Gabriliowits.	Elisabeth S Kirby.
David Nugent.	John Kiernan, Jr.
Leander T Chamberlain.	Phebe Pearsall.
Leander T Chamberlain.	Wills for probate:
Dora Miller.	Jane B Sullivan.
George Levy.	Margaret Honeyford.
Martin Schrenkeisen.	Charlotte E Dunn.
George Reiss.	Peter A Franklin.
George Reiss.	Alfonso Paramunia.
Mary A Faughnan.	James H Parry.
Maria Cohn.	Walter Ellefsen.
Elisabeth S Kirby.	Eliza V P Richards.
Thomas Rudden.	Dora Corcoran.
Robert W Sayles.	Dutton O Wright.
Samuel Budd.	Louisa Mattiole.
Dorothea Blenker, &c.	George W Thedford.
Sarah Bernstein.	Lester Frank.
Andrew Hutton.	James B Sullivan.
Charlotte H Higbie.	Charles J O'Sullivan.
Eliza W Tibble.	
Arnold Blum.	

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S., at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I., Allen, J. At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Cooper & Co<Ashenfarb.	Reliance Serv<Hall.
Muller & Co<Robertson, (2.)	Retail Roomers.
Jefferson R E<Runkle	Bannerman<Yellow T
Strander<Regenbaerger	Bichowsky<Munter.
Levine<Bell Co.	Rubin<Steel.
Tompkins K Marble<Carusi.	Kantrowitz<Tracht.
Binder<Full.	Trachtenberg<Bayerle.
Marshall<McQuillan.	Irish Elec Co<Piquerron.
Lemport<Barrett.	Ursula<Cefola.
McClelland<Sykes.	Rosenberg<Hultz
Carnegie Tr<Patten.	Berks Knit Mills<Crown H Co.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Klar<Rubin.	Loft<F W Bauner Co.
Fried<Son.	Brecheisen<Cohen.
Blumenfield<Sec Bank	Baccarano<Hammer.
Perry<NY Rys.	Kavet<Lynch.
Same<same.	Donovan<3 Av R R.
Wachtel<Van Russ Prest.	Fischer<N Y Rys.
Lavine<Enterprise M Bedstead Co.	Berkowits<Augusta Costume Co.
B & O RR<Lowenstein	Gettle<N Y Rys, (2 acts.)
Heidman<Freitag.	Gallin<Concordia P I.
Hall<Lewis Hist Pub.	Brunstein<Pa Bronz.
Whittaker<Monroe.	Schwartz<N Y Rys.
Quinn<Samuels.	Costello<Bradley Con.
Schlessinger<Eckley.	Halpern<Horowitz.
Conyngton<De Witt.	Karsch<Lloyd.
Synd Trading<Harris.	Burke<Maloy.
Erlich<Bradley Con, (2 acts.)	Goldberg<N Y Rys.
Peacock<Adler.	Meglioki<Gutterman.
Feinstein<Rubin.	Kalman<Berg.
Cucullaro<Boser.	Jacob<Weil.
Spear<Unterberg.	Reines<Gunning.
Huber<Callan.	Kimbell<Mass. Bond's, &c.
Feast<Collier.	Balling<Bayhes.
Meyer<Eng.	Partridge<Garrett.
Ambrose<N Y Rys.	Case on.
McNamara<Kramer, (2 acts.)	

TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Finnelle, J., at 10 A. M.

Bevasky<Denner.	Holman<Gunnell.
Plaza Oper<Reddy.	Flattery<Lawrence.
Forman<Wavecrest F.	Fuller<Borden.
Rugoff<Handman.	Panas<Portora.
Spitzer<Greenen's.	Salmon<Yellan.
Alvino<De Riso.	Hannon<Geraty.
Strauss & Co<Cuyler Rity.	Sefferman<Dite.
R I W Lamp R Paint<Haddes & Son Co.	Schroeder<Otis Lithog Co<Dialamy.
J I Case Threshing Mach<Well.	Sommer<Kohn.
Crafty<Hoopstealing.	Chelsea Fire<F S W Friedberg<Abel.
	Averesch<W 8h E R.

These causes may either be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Harris<Mason & H.	McCarthy<Ringler & Co.
Schaefer<Union Ry Co of N Y (3 acts.)	Hyde<Garvey.
Dreanfo<Dunn.	Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Samala<N Y & Stamford Ry.	Weir<P Chester.
Riggio<N Y Rys.	Dunn<N Y C R R.
Coutant<I R T.	Larosa<Willis Co.
Britton<Mason & H.	Tumino<Willis Co.
Van Hook<same.	Croft<Pisk! L & R R.
Tackman<Leibhold C.	Tholin<Rinschede.
Goodhart<Hasbrouck.	Liberty Brew Co<It.
Russell Miller<Fuchs.	Boyce<Tarrytown.
Stehlin<City & C Con.	Bonton<Hughes.
Gardella<Pitts Con.	Romard<Cahill.
Becker<Chester Hill Auto, (3 acts.)	Daly<I R T.
Barrett<Conklin.	Chi<Gifford Co.
Reynolds-Metz<May.	Hetsel<NY, NH RR.
Buttacavoli<Cusso.	Guidiano<Preade.
Monsees<Roberts.	Washburn<Jacobs.
Highest number reached, 945.	Badgley<New Rochelle Hospital.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Sawyer, S.—Wills for probate:

George W Llewellin, Flather A Mead.	Executor's Accts.: Jane Sabbatin.
Ruth Berdine.	Chauncey T Secor.
William Boggs.	In re Estate:
Daniel Fallon.	William H Gedney.
Admrs. Accts.:	Julia W Wilkins.
Michael Tierney.	Order to show cause:
Accounting:	John A Campbell.
Mary A McGuirk.	Trust Accts.:
	Elizabeth T Gardiner.

These causes will be called and passed for the day, upon request of counsel:

Reichenbach<Mermaid Waist.	Commi D, &c, Co<Mad Mills.
Eisenfeldt<Shields.	Goodman Collar<Rothschild.
Schwartz<Diamond.	Wilhelm<Salesky.
Film Stock<Prog M P Stgsbee—New Era.	Anshen<Ostrich, &c. Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J. White<Buckley—Charles H. Murray. Waller<Kasnge—Wilbur Larremore. Stover<Gamewell Fire A Co.—Warren Leslie. Richards<Richards—Wm. Arrowsmith.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Union Ex Co<Flanagan—Ashton Parker.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J. Anna Goldman<John H. Rodine—Marcel Levy. Elisabeth Von Bernhardorff<Rae Nowick—John Reid, Jr. Geo. Menaker<Morris Rosenbaum—Robt W. Maloney.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Anna E. Schmidt<Sigmund Hornichter—John Brown.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar:

Wells<Wells.	Re Verndran's Sons.
Re Larty.	Fieger<Elder, Jr.
Morville<Munch Trucking Co.	Fieger<same. Anderson<Carucci.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Wolf<Sheffield.	Kopilk<Cosmo Bank.
Thurman<Jacobwits.	Gottfried<Ferrieri.
Gottlieb<Allen Rity.	Fox<Market & H A T
S Breslin<Halfman.	Decker<Decker.
J Breslin<same.	Damello<Stramello.
McNulty<Linch.	

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Dibble<Nathan B. Levin Co.—Geo. B. Hayes. Goldman<Cohen—John J. Hynes.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ. Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Keenan<Milk.	Verillo<Stamford Ry.
People<B H RR.	Leberman<Edgemere Co.
Same<Balofsky.	Cavanagh<Sea B RR.
Same<Black.	Murphy<same.
Same<Int Nickel Co.	Re Welch.
Same<Laster.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HERMAN BOKER & CO.—Carl F. Boker, trading as Herman Boker & Co., importers of steel and hardware, 106 Duane Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy on Sept. 4, 1914, showing liabilities of $2,071,952 and nominal assets of $2,658,345, is to pay creditors in full, part cash and part on time. Judge Augustus N. Hand of the District Court yesterday confirmed a composition with the creditors. The terms are 40 cents cash, including holders of notes of the Valley Forge Cutlery Company, indorsed by Mr. Boker; 22½ cents, notes of a new corporation, payable in nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, and 37½ cents to be paid over dividends received from $125,000 of the stock of the new corporation, which will be capitalized at $500,000. The sum of $450,000 has been deposited in a trust company to pay the 40 cents on the unsecured liabilities, which are $1,018,121. In addition to the above, 15 cents is to be paid to holders of notes of the Valley Forge Cutlery Company, indorsed by Mr. Boker, in three new forms of the Valley Forge Cutlery Company. There are several large creditors in England and Germany.

STANDARD SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY of 421 East Thirty-seventh Street has made an assignment to Leo Oppenheimer. The deed was signed by David Rothschild as Vice President. The company was incorporated in December, 1910, with capital stock of $10,000. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the company by these creditors: John J. Hayes, $456; John Skalla, $900, and Joseph Bodendorf, $51.

LEVINE & HARRIS, INC., manufacturers of waists, at 29 West Fifteenth Street, has made an assignment to Myles A. Walsh. The business was started in 1911 by the firm of Levine & Harris, and was incorporated on June 30, 1914, with capital stock of $15,000. The liabilities are said to be about $8,000. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the company by Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel for these creditors: R. A. Culnan, $19; S. Katz, $17; Rusch & Co., $320, and Columbia Silk Mills, $425.

LEON GOLDENBERG, importer and commission dry goods dealer, 484 Broadway, has made an assignment to Isidore D. Morrison. A petition in ankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Frank J. McMann, $1,000; S. Ehrenteld & Co., $147, and Phillip Bernstein, $19.

GLASH & LASK, composed of Jacob Glash and Herman Lask, clothing dealers, 90 Bowery, have made an assignment to Herman Schirf. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by these creditors: Mayer Solomon, $4.7; G. S. Powers, $375, and J. N. Shaine & Son, $97. The liabilities are $8,500 and assets $1,500.

JACOB UNGAR.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Ungar, manufacturer of furniture, 149 First Avenue, by these creditors: A. Hennburger, $170; Nathan Gertler, $150, and Morris Crames, $219. He made an assignment on Saturday to Walter Ernest. The liabilities are $30,000 and assets $15,000.

ISAAC DAVIS, dealer in housefurnishing goods, 249 and 281 Grand Street, has made an assignment to Isaac Siegel. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Max Augenblick, $95; Harry Marks, $500, and Cambridge Glass Company, $170. On July 4 Mr. Davis suffered a loss by fire and is said to have received $2,000 cash insurance and the damaged stock of $13,000.

WUCHER & KLARISH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Wucher and Hyman Klarish, who composed the firm of Wucher & Klarish, dealers in furniture, by these creditors: Nathan Yulman, $353; Joseph Ginsberg, $72, and Julius Jacobson, $155. Samuel Wucher, dealer in furniture and bedding, at 121st Street and Park Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel Cohen.

COLOMBI DE AGRO COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Colombi De Agro Company, Inc., wholesale and retail dealer in groceries and wines, 28 Mulberry Street, by these creditors: P. Paterne & Co., Inc., $372; Michelangelo & Montagino, $68, and Italian Importing Co., $57.

SAMUEL M. HYMAN, a physician of 112 East Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,372 and no assets. Among the creditors are Henry Lyttman, $5,000, and Dr. M. A. Werner, $2,000.

LEOPOLD H. GEIS of 1,184 Madison Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,146 and no assets.

JAMES M. WEST of 427 West Twenty-third Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $437 and assets $208.

WALTER P. DELMONT of 426 West 163d Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $925 and no assets.

OWEGO CAR COMPANY.—Asa B. Kellogg has been appointed receiver for the Owego Car Company, manufacturer of cycle cars at 238 Fifth Avenue and Owego, N. Y.

McGOWN-SILSBEE LITHO COMPANY.—Abel I. Smith has been appointed receiver for the McGown-Silsbee Litho Company, postcard novelties, of 128 Park Row.

SAMUEL HARRIS & CO.—J. M. Tallman has been appointed receiver for Samuel Harris of Samuel Harris & Co., interior woodwork, of 262 East Fifty-third Street.

MICHAEL STERN.—John L. Lyttle has been appointed receiver for Michael Stern, jeweler, of Port Chester.

ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, manufacturer of waterproofing compounds, of 5 East 108th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $70,798, mostly as indorser on notes, and assets of $98,888, consisting of shares of stocks, $93,130; claims, $4,870; materials, $880, and cash in bank, $8. The shares of stock are in these companies: Guarantee Waterproofing and Construction Company, Marvel Waterproofing Company, Thomas J. Taylor Company, and Economy Soap Company. Among the companies whose notes he indorsed are Johnston, Elliott & Co., Kane Rip Rap Wood Manufacturing Company, Metal Novelty Company, Economy Soap Manufacturing Company, Thomas J. Taylor & Co., and S. Sheindelman & Co.

HYMAN GARFINKEL, department stores at 182 West 125th Street, 643 Second Avenue, and also in Bronx and Jersey City, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $36,729 and assets of $8,180, consisting of stock, $8,000, and deposit for gas and electricity, $180.

SARA FERTIG, dealer in cloaks and suits at 469 and 470 Seventh Avenue and 675 Sixth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $35,246 and assets, consisting of fixtures, $500; cash turned over to the receiver, $175, and stock, value not stated.

MAX ROTH, as the Max Roth Novelty Hat Company of 656 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,311 and assets of $1,675.

FREEDMAN BROTHERS, delicatessen and grocery, 64 Rivington Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,266 and assets of $2,054.

SOLOMON FELDMASSER, dealer in jewelry, 1,542 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Arthur S. Cohn.

L. BARNETT & SONS, INC.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of L. Barnett & Sons, Inc., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 6 West Thirty-second Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $31,470.

JULIUS MEYER.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Julius Meyer, manufacturer of sweaters, 35 West Thirty-sixth Street, with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $59,161.

JOSEPH SEIDEN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Joseph Seiden, manufacturer of trousers, 23 East Forty-eighth Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $30,951.

ISAAC GURYAN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Isaac Guryan, dealer in men's furnishing goods and clothing, 230 Broadway and 292 Fifth Avenue, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $67,000.

LOUIS SCHWARTZ.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Louis Schwartz, dealer in dry goods, 698 Second Avenue, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Peter G. Smith of Orland, Ill., a contractor, petition filed. Liabilities, $15,880; assets, $91,946.

A. C. Sherrard & Company, Chicago, Custom Housen brokers; voluntary petition; liabilities, $6,820; assets, $2,994.

The Frank M. Morris Co. of Chicago, books, art works, and pictures; voluntary petition; liabilities, $18,008; assets, $23,444.

CORNING, N. Y.—D. B. Grimley, a wholesale dealer in grapes at Hammondsport, petition filed; liabilities $20,282; assets $6,769. The secured liabilities are $120.85.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Augustus N. Hand yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

PATRICK H. DOWNEY, clerk, 800 East 173d Street, formerly Treasurer of the Glen Construction Company; liabilities $103,365.

ALBERT W. DE LONG, of Pelham; liabilities $35,720.

VINCENT ANASTASIO, tailor, 245 East 128th Street; liabilities $1,667.

MORRIS FINKEL, 1 East 160th Street; liabilities $4,780.

LOUIS W. FLAUNLOCHER, real estate broker, 130 West Fifty-seventh Street; liabilities $11,000.

FLEISCHMAN & WILENSKY, restaurant, 226 Columbus Avenue; liabilities $1,620.

F. D. GREEN & CO., builders, 1,123 Broadway; liabilities $19,500.

NATALIE S. STIEBEL, 75 West Seventy-fifth Street; liabilities $3,744.

ISAAC STROH, 72 Ridge Street; liabilities $8,000.

MORRIS WILSON, jeweler, 1,826 Amsterdam Avenue; liabilities $8,424.

NELSON & BLUME, tailors, at 168 Madison Avenue; liabilities $6,110.

WILLIAM ASSUSCHKEVITZ & BRO., importers of furs and skins, 134 West Twenty-sixth Street; liabilities $79,616.

ISRAEL FEIT, embroideries, 279 East Third Street; liabilities $16,594.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anderson, Frank E.—Mfgrs. Commercial Co., coats, $166.
Ash, Sidney—J. Ehrlich & Sons, $1,223.
Asinof, Maurice—A. Kolminsky, $158.
Austin, Henry M.—James Beggs & Co., $372.
Brown, Frederick—Hess Realty Co., $162.
Bradley, Millie—People, &c., $1,000.
Batchker, Philip—S. Tobias, $458.
Borowsky, Israel—C. F. Keyes et al., $130.
Bonagur, Mariano—C. A. Lane, $2,742.
B. House Co., Inc.—M. Genodman et al., $194.
Beagan, Michael A.—A. G. Spalding & Bros., $458.
Barone, Tony—H. A. Gebelein, $174.
Cofola, Donato M.—C. Priore, $2,128.
Claude, Toby—E. M. Van Horn, $255.
Carberry, Thomas F.—F. McEnamey, $248.
Cantwell, John M.—Browning, King & Co., $129.
Clark, Vincent F.—H. & E. Gothberg Mfg. Co., $231.
Clifford, Walter—Gimbel Bros., New York, $108.
Coombs, John B., and David Plummer—Edward E. Buhler, $128.
Davis, Alfred G.—F. Winterbottom et al., $199.
Doktor, Moses—M. H. Weinstein, $142.
Fieldman, Sol—C. Schwartz, $122.
Fineman, Jacob—Migdalsky Bros., Inc., $282.
Flanagan, J. Emmet, executor—D. Israel, $101.
Fuller, E. M.—H. Cook, $161.
Fields, Nat—O. Oestreicher et al., $228.
Gold, Jay—W. Slairn et al., $532.
Goldblum, Abraham, 2d—D. D. Deutsch et al., $819.
Gallo, Danis M.—F. W. L. Butterfield, $680.
Goldson, Jacob M.—S. P. Tull, $528.
Gerber, Fannie, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Gens, Frank—E. Reibstein et al., $123.
Gunsburger, Jacob—S. Mayer, $508.
Hildner, Frederick—Lang & Co., $191.
Herbert, Fred W.—J. B. Raebeck et al., $125.
Hain & Doykos—Belding Bros. & Co., $124.
Ideal Vacuum Cleaner Co.—A. A. Miller, $1,-134.
Independent Doll Co.—T. B. Bleecker et al., $119.
Jonas, Benjamin, Isaac Jonas, Morris Smith, Morris Weiss, and U. S. Drug Label Box Works Corporation, $1,000.
Jones, John B.—L. C. Dilks et al., $397.
Johnson, Benjamin F.—Security Bank of N. Y., $1,463.
Junko, Eugene M.—Princess Waist Co., $104.
Jacobson, Simon, and Morris Glicman—W. Horowitz, $179.
Killis, Joseph P.—Union Stove Works, $247.
Johnson, Mary H.—R. I. W. Damp Resisting Paint Co., $216.
Kreizer, Bernard—Rector, &c., of St. James's Church, $252.
Same—S. Jones, $552.
Kohn, Frederick G.—J. J. Finn, $1,068.
Karlinsky, Max—Cape Colony Co., Inc., $187.
Lipschitz, Jacob, and Fannie Holinsky—W. Alsberg et al., $352.
Lane, Peter—Seneca Distributing Co., $241.
Lieberman, Hymie, and Morris Notowitz—J. Handwerger, $115.
Louis J. Kaufman, Inc.—L. Leavitt, $409.
Maresca, Vincenzo—G. H. McEntee, $107.
Mann, David—J. Jaffa et al., $154.
Mutual Furniture Co.—Youngsville Mfg. Co., $371.
Merendina, Antonio, and Francesco Mignemi —People, &c., $500.
Myers, Geo. K.—Brooks Bros., $232.
Mead, Thomas J.—American Brass & Copper Co., $137.
McLeish, George—Bank of the Metropolis, $100.
Marshall, Harford T., and Richard B. Constantine—R. C. Turnbull, $558.
Olson, Charles, Jacob J. Schmuckler, J. H. Taylor Construction Co., and National Surety Co.—M. Cantwell, $1,000.
Pacific Electric Co.—J. W. Rosenberg, $115.
Queenard, Geo. H.—A. J. Eddy et al., $544.
Rector, Geo. W., and Joe B. Mally—Upright Co., costs, $533.
Robinson, Mabel, or Mabel Hamilton—W. Brilliant, $467.
Rector Gas Lamp Co.—New Haven Sherardizing Co., $161.
Ronkin Printing Co.—American Sales Book Co., Ltd., $106.
Rosogno, Rosina—Bee Realty Co., Inc., $140.
Renevue Realty Co. and Estelle G. Winston—F. M. Cavanaugh, $103.
Shiffman, Lillian, Pincus, and Marion—S. Silberman et al., $352.
Simon, Rose—F. C. Bauman, $2,238.
Same—Same, $8,268.
Same—Same, $3,296.
Seacombe, Chas. M.—Crew-Levich Co., $138.
Scherr, David—M. Augrist et al., $113.
Standard Sand & Gravel Co.—N. Y. Trap Rock Co., $1,277.
Same—Nassau Sand & Gravel Co., $1,523.
Shlikmann, Samuel—P. Sachs, $357.
Schwartz, Jechiel, & Sam Laster—S. Schwartz, $113.
Standard Sand & Gravel Co.—Goodwin-Gallagher Sand & Gravel Corp., $21,229.
Stone, Samuel—H. Grayer, $187.
Saperstein, Kalman—I. Saperstein, $19.
Trustees of Presbytery of N. Y.—Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 22d Street, costs, $10.
Tinker, Frederick H.—F. Simon, $405.
Tranaglino, Renzo—W. Goldstone, costs, $133.
Same—P. Gitte, costs, $106.
Scheer, Abraham J.—H. P. Lincoln et al., $145.
Strong, Frederick W.—National Surety Co., $2,900.
Same—E. Dumble, $908.
Seymour, John S., Frederick Seymour, and William A. Magrath—O. B. Potter Properties, Inc., $3,482.
Tynberg, Sigmund N.—P. Weinberg, $146.
Theodore H. Masten Co.—Robinson & Roders Co., $112.
Waterbury, Cleveland Livingston—P. Outerbridge, $220.
Wright, William F.—E. E. Mackenzie, $489.

In Bronx County.

Andrew Kitchen Realty Co., Charles Shapiro, and Jane Kitchen—Edward E. Buhler & Co., $228.
Batchker, Philip—S. Tobias, $458.
Bosse, Rudolph—State of N. Y., $1,000.
Briante, Rocco—Oriental Fireproof Sash & Door Co., $155.
Jaffe, Max B.—L. Radin, $270.
Malano, Vincenzo—S. Settani, $329.
Ozabe, Edward F.—R. M. Hauptman, $325.
O'Leary Realty & Construction Co.—C. P. Buckley et al., trustees, $4,314.
Ramberger, Henry—C. W. Foster, $108.
Stern, Paul—A. Stern, $3,340.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

Valentine, George—H. Harburger, April 7, 1914, $794.
Williams, Eliza J.—S. McCormick, Dec. 23, 1913, $1,826.
Suffrin, Herman, and Nathan Schwartz—Nassau Finance Co., Oct. 14, 1914, $434.
Alfred E. Norton Co.—J. Drummond, April 16, 1912, $5,608.
Same—Same, April 11, 1913, $138.
Same—Same, Dec. 24, 1914, $112.
Birdsall, Avis S.—F. E. de Raismes, Jan. 14, 1914, $599.
Cochar, Charles—N. J. Schery, Oct. 9, 1914, $113.
Dailey, John D.—Park Row Realty Co., Nov. 27, 1914, $107.
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.—M. Cantwell, June 18, 1914, $2,855.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Eligible lists for battalion chief, examiner of charitable institutions, second-grade clerk, coroner's physician, and farm superintendent will be made public in a few days.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan 20 at the New York Custom-House a competitive examination for lay inspector, grade 1, for men and women at salaries at $840 per annum, in the Bureau of Animal Industry. Department of Agriculture. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, and practical questions. At least three years' experience in handling live meat-producing animals is a prerequisite. Experience in handling meat alone will not be considered sufficient. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BLUM, SAMUEL H., (Dec. 29;) no realty; personalty over $10,000; all to widow.

CROWE, WINFIELD S., (Dec. 15;) personalty over $10,000; all to widow.

ETTINGER, JENNIE, (Dec. 11;) $30,000; jewelry and household effects at 97 E. 97 st, equally to children; grandchildren, Viola and Malcolm Ettinger, Herbert and Raphael E. Solomon, and Raphael E. Moss, $1,000 each; Montefiore Home, $250; Rockaway Park Sanitarium for Jewish Children, $200; residue divided between 4 children, Leonidas, Sidney P., Flora E., and Tessie E. Ettinger.

FRIEDLANDER, SARAH, (Dec. 21;) realty over $10,000; personalty over $10,000; all to sons, Joseph H., Arthur R., and daughter, Clara Friedlander.

HEALY, JESSIE M., (Dec. 14;) personalty, $7,000; realty, $6,000; all to mother, Mrs. Marietta B. Healy, and to other relatives on her death.

HORNER, JAMES B., (Dec. 27;) personalty over $10,000; Mary Gray, David Horner, and Marian Gray White, each $5,000; Marshall F. Horner, son, $1,000 and oil business; Jos. Mathias and Abr. Schenkelm, good will of cubeb cigarette business.

KATZMAN, LOUIS J.; (no petition;) all to widow.

KEITH, MINNA, (Sept. 29;) personalty, $800; to Gmmma K., daughter, and Chas., son, $400 each.

MAYER, MATHILDE; (no petition;) all to relatives.

MURRAY, MATTHEW H.; (no petition;) all to widow.

PETTY, MAY WEIMYSS, (Dec. 18;) personalty, $2,400; all to husband, Sidney A. Petty.

PFEIFFE, JAMES W., (Dec. 25;) realty over $1,000; personalty not over $10,000; Helen Louise widow; Julia Floyd Parker and Jessie Gale with Phyfe, daughters, share equally.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Block Front on Washington Heights Purchased by Builder for Immediate Improvement with High-Class Apartments—Edward W. Browning to Erect Another Thirteen-Story Apartment—An Active Bronx and Suburban Market.

The realty market made a strong recovery yesterday and opened with two important deals on Washington Heights, involving about $500,000, a West End Avenue corner sale, and the purchase by Edward W. Browning of a site on West Seventy-first Street for another thirteen-story apartment hotel.

Mr. Browning has three hotels rapidly nearly completion at the present time at 42 West Seventy-second Street, 118 West Seventy-second Street, and 126 West Seventy-third Street.

The most important of the Heights transactions was in the Fort Washington section and involved the block front on the east side of Haven Avenue from 178th to 179th Street, having a frontage of 185 feet and a depth of 147 feet.

It was sold by William B. Somerville to Myer Solomon, who will break ground at once for the erection of high-class apartment houses covering the entire plot. The J. Romaine Brown Company negotiated the transaction.

Estate Buys $200,000 Apartment.

The second deal in the Fort Washington section involved the six-story apartment on the northeast corner of Haven Avenue and 168th Street, known as Strathcona-on-the-Hudson, sold by S. L. Pakas to an estate.

The structure, which occupies a plot fronting 74 feet on Haven Avenue and 109.3 feet on 169th Street, with northerly and easterly lines measuring 127.8 and 71.7 feet, respectively, was acquired by the sellers from the builders, the Strathcona Construction Company, about two years ago.

The estate will take title to the property under the name of the Anmin Company, now in process of incorporation. John L. Taylor was the broker in the deal, the property being held at $200,000.

Site for Fourth Hotel.

Edward W. Browning took title yesterday to the property at 31 West Seventy-first Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, and will begin this morning to tear it down to make way for a thirteen-story apartment hotel.

The structure, which occupies a lot 25 by 102, was purchased for $37,000 from L. M. Stanton, and the buyer expects to clear the site in record time and have his steel frame well under way by the first of the month.

The other three hotels, which will be ready for occupancy about Feb. 1st, Mr. Browning reports, are almost entirely leased, the principal demand being for small suites of two and three rooms.

West End Avenue Corner Sold.

Fidelia S. Phinney has sold to an unknown buyer, reported to be a builder, the five-story American basement dwelling on the northwest corner of Ninety-second Street and West End Avenue. The plot fronts 36 feet on the avenue and 33 feet on the street.

Faulhaber & Co. Agency Sold.

Negotiations were concluded yesterday for the purchase of the agency business of Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. by the Knap & Wasson Co. The latter will retain the present quarters of Faulhaber & Co., at Broadway and 156th Street, as well as its own offices at Broadway and 181st Street.

$250,000 Times Square Lease.

Another important lease in Times Square, involving about $250,000, was announced yesterday by Nelson, Lee & Green, who have completed leasing for Samuel K. Jacobs the entire store floor and basement in the building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth Street. The store just leased has a frontage of 26 feet on Broadway with a depth of 150 feet, and a frontage of 16 feet on Forty-eighth Street. It adjoins the Strand Theatre, and has been leased to James Conry, who will immediately upon completion of alterations and decorations open a restaurant.

Mr. Conry's lease covers the entire basement of 9,000 square feet, and this is to be used as a grill room and cafe house. This lease completes the renting of the building, except the top floor and a portion of the fourth floor. The aggregate rental for a term of ten years has been fixed at $250,000.

Bronx Borough.

The four-story flat at 2,049 Washington Avenue has been sold by John A. Steinmetz for S. B. Steinmetz to R. Williams, and the same broker sold the single family house at 1,471 Commonwealth Avenue for B. O. Crawford to Thomas O'Connell.

Richard H. Scobie has sold to a client for William Schmuits 973 Fox Street, a five-story apartment house on a plot 40 by 100. It is within two short blocks of the Simpson Street Subway station.

Builder Buys in Long Island City.

James B. Thomas has sold for a client a plot with a frontage of 75 feet on the west side of Steinway Avenue, 25 feet south of Vandeventer Avenue. The purchaser, a prominent Brooklyn builder, will break ground immediately for the improvement of the plot with four high-class store and apartment dwellings.

$20,000 Sale in Elmhurst.

The Mann Construction Company has sold to an investing client of James B. Thomas the two three-story brick store and apartment dwellings now in course of construction on the southeast corner of Arlington Street (Twentieth Street) and Woodside Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I.

The buildings occupy a plot with a frontage of 40 feet on Woodside Avenue and 100 feet on Arlington Street, and contain four stores and apartments for four families above.

Backwoods Sold to N. T. Guernsey.

Backwoods, the country estate of Miss Anna S. Wilson on Round Hill Road, Greenwich, Conn., has been sold by S. Osgood Pell & Co. to Nathaniel T. Guernsey of the legal staff of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Somewhat unusual interest is lent this sale, in view of the fact that the property sold, which comprise about fifteen acres and which is essentially of New England Colonial character, was until this transaction one of the few remaining old Greenwich homesteads that had not passed into new hands, it having been in the possession of the seller's family for half a century, and prior to that time had been owned since Revolutionary days by a branch of the Peck family, from which that section of Greenwich takes its local name, Pecksland.

Immediately adjacent are the estates of I. N. Phelps Stokes, Ernest Thompson Seton, and H. J. Fisher.

Suburban.

Adams & Keeler have sold for Horatio W. Thayer of Nottingham, England, his former Summer home at Ridgefield, Conn., to Dr. R. W. Lowe, and for Mrs. Herman Vogel of Tuxedo, N. Y., her residence on Main Street, Ridgefield, to Mrs. Margaret W. Bush of New York City.

New Bronx School to Cost $275,000.

C. B. J. Snyder has filed plans for a new public school to be erected in the Borough of the Bronx at a cost of $275,000. It will be a five-story brick structure and occupy the block front on the south side of Spofford Avenue between Cauter and Faile Streets, fronting 200 feet on the avenue and ninety-four feet on each street.

Y. W. C. A. to Rebuild Swimming Pool.

Plans have been filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for rebuilding the one and four-story chapel and neighborhood house at 741 to 745 Tenth Avenue into a swimming pool and restaurant.

The four-story building will be reduced in size to a one-story building for use as the swimming pool and the one-story building made over into the restaurant. The Young Women's Christian Association is the owner. William S. Miller is the architect and has placed the cost at $10,000.

State Tax Conference.

The fiftieth New York State conference on taxation has been called for Jan. 19, 20 and 21 in the auditorium of the new State Education Building, at Albany.

The Committee on Arrangements hopes to have Gov. Whitman and a number of other State officials attend this year's convention and is also extending invitations to county and city officials.

Dwellings Leased

The Louis Becker Company has leased the three-story residence at 549 West 159th Street for Jessie B. Cranmette to M. Starr Colgate.

James A. Sheeran has leased for Heibner & Wolf the dwelling at 131 East Eighty-seventh Street to William Hahn.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., have leased for Miss Grace H. Potter for the season, the five-story and basement dwelling at 52 Park Avenue to Benjamin Nicoll.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company with M. & L. Hess has leased in the sixteen-story Hallenbeck-Hungerford Building, the ninth floor, containing 20,000 square feet, to the Gardiner Binding & Mailing Company for ten years from May 1 next at an aggregate rental of $110,000.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Charles Laue the entire building, 194 Water Street, to the Stallman Import & Export Company for a term of five years.

Realty Notes.

Supreme Court Justice Goff has appointed Chester J. Byrns, receiver in foreclosure action of the five-story tenement located at 200 East 102d Street.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for two apartment houses to be erected on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, 142 feet east of Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, on a plot 100 by 115 feet, for the Boyd Realty Company, to cost $80,000.

Tenement property at 213 and 215 East 110th Street was given in payment for Laurel Court, at 552 and 554 West 141st Street, reported sold last week by S. and J. H. Albert, brokers.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

93d St, 19 West, n s, 248.4 ft w of Central Park West, 19.7x100.8, 4-story dwelling; Theodore Hansen, trustee, against S. F. Williams et al.; S. Borinski, attorney; H. McCarthy, referee; due, $10,994.46; taxes, &c., $1,130.87; to the estate of Oscar E. Schmidt for $12,250.

By Joseph P. Day.

136th St, 102 West, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, 3-story dwelling; M. E. Webber, trustee, against C. B. Cole et al.; M. S. Borland, attorney; W. A. Hirsch, referee; due, $8,901.33; taxes, &c., $246.22; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

125th St, 114 West, s s, 170 ft w of Lenox Av, 30x100.11, 4-story tenement and stores; Moritz Walter et al., executors and trustees, against K. G. Farrell et al.; Henry Walter, attorney; Benjamin Tuska, referee; due, $82,541.91; to the plaintiff for $75,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Riverside Drive, 244, s e corner of 97th St, 107.6x71.11x irregular, 4-story apartment house, Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Mary Lyons had on Nov. 17, 1914, or since; Abraham Snydecker, attorney; withdrawn.

3d Av, 3,856, w s, 66.7 ft s of 128th St, 16.8 x100, 3-story tenement and store, 1-story extension; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Harold Thompson had on Dec. 13, 1913, or since; Samuel Bitterman, attorney; to the plaintiff, Bernhard Blumenthal, for $750.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

21st St, 132 and 134 West, s s, 387.5 ft w of 6th Av, 46x98, 12-story loft and store building; Samuel Kempner et al. against Newstate Co. et al.; action 1; Kurzman & F., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $34,-363.93; taxes, &c., $228.56; subject to mortgage $130,000.

22d St, 136-140 West, s s, 433.5 ft w of 6th Av, 69x92, 12-story loft and store building; same against same; action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $31,421.70; taxes, &c., $2,911.85; subject to mortgage $220,000.

St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 191st St, 100x100, six-story apartment house and stores; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Almeds Construction Co. et al, action 1; P. Stern, attorney; R. C. Oehman, referee; due, $32,808.98; taxes, &c, $1,600; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $155,000.

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 192d St, 100x100, six-story apartment house and stores; same against same; action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $32,803.98; taxes, &c, $1,600; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $155,000.

112th St, 203-5 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11, six-story flat; German Savings Bank against M. M. Mertens et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $10,691.25; taxes, &c., $3,881.23.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

7th Av, s w corner 113th St, 100x75.11, seven-story apartment house; German Savings Bank against M. Mertens, individually, et al, executors and trustees; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; Edward Jacobs, referee; due, $34,-397.08; taxes, &c., $1,715.51.

93d St, 111 West, n s, 134.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.5x100.8x irregular, four-story dwelling; Margaretha Eggers against M. J. Edwards et al.; S. E. Miner, attorney; Ely Neuman, referee; due, $2,191.80; taxes, &c., $657.42; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $13,000.

By Henry Brady.

8th Av, 687, w s, 60 ft n of 48d St, 20.2x100, four-story offices and store building; Veronica Monk et al against Cornelius Doyle et al; J. J. Harris, attorney; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $14,325.54; taxes, &c., $1,100.84.

8d Av, 1,813, e s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x 100, five-story tenement and stores; Mayer Katzenberg against Abraham Storch et al; Sidney Nordlinger, attorney; S. H. Weinhander, referee; due, $18,934.48; taxes, &c, $320.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations; items under $5,000 omitted.

45th St, 21 West, to a six-story store and loft building; G. Pinchot, 60 Wall St, owner; W. Buchell, 245 West 55th St, architect, $15,000.

10th Av, 741 to 745, to a one and four-story chapel and neighborhood house; Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Av, owner; W. S. Miller, 141 East 40th St, architect, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JAN. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANNON St, w s, 225 ft n of Remington St, 50x100; Rebecca I. Goldsmith to Frederick Hoffman, Weehawken, N. J., Dec. 31; attorneys, Burnstine & G., 149 Broadway. $100

CHURCH ST, w s, 72.7 ft s of White St, 50.9x— Central Building Improvement and Investment Co. to 274 Church St. Co., 41 Park Row, (mtg $85,000,) Dec. 31; attorney, Berger, D. & A., 41 Park Row.....$100

GRAND St, w s, 75 ft w Wooster St, 25x100 Roger Sherman, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co, 1 Madison Av, Jan. 4; attorneys, Woodford B & B, 1 Madison Av.....$30,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,735, w s, 21 ft n of 108th St, 25x75.1 (forclosure Dec. 21;) Joseph D. Kelly, referee, to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, Jan. 4; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$19,000

LOTS 132 to 137, map of lots in 12th Ward, No. 1,099; William E. Paine to William E. Paine, Jr., and another, 328 West 108th St, April 30, 1913; attorney, Thomas Gilleran, 299 Broadway.....$1

LUDLOW ST, 144, e, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x80.4, Alice Richard to Lena Katz, 1,117 Westchester Av, all-liens, Dec. 28; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$1

MADISON ST, n s 125 ft e of Jackson Av, 25x79; Nathan Burnstine to Frederick H. Hoffman, Weehawken, N. J., Dec. 31; attorneys, Burnstine & G, 149 Broadway, $100

ORCHARD ST, w s, 227.1 ft s of Remington St, 59.9x74.9; Nathan Bober to Nathan Oskinsky, 188a Vermon Av, Brooklyn, ¼ part, (mtg $16,500,) Dec. 31; attorney, M. Leibner, 63 Park Row.....$100

PARK AV, s e corner of 71st St, 96.8x42.6; Eugene Meyer, Jr., to Marcia M. B. Tucker, 803 Park Av, Dec. 22, (mtg $300,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $1

RUTGERS PL, w s, 182.4 w of Clinton St, 26x116; Nathan Oskinsky to Nathan Bober, 177 Van Buren St, Brooklyn, ¼ part, (mtg $30,000;) Dec. 31-14; attorney, J. M. Leibner, 63 Park Row.....$100

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 184th St, 40.10x—; Flora M. Burnstine to Frederick H. Hoffman, 126 Hauxhurst Av, Weehawken, N. J., Dec. 31; attorneys, Burnstine & G., 149 Broadway.....$1

WILLETT ST, s e corner of Stanton St, 25x 25; B. S. B. Holding Co. to Martha Cesner, 1,045 Madison Av, Dec. 22, (mtg $41,500;) attorney, Samuel A. Potter, 140 Nassau St. $100

WILLETT ST, 52, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 16.8x100, with all right, title and interest to strip in rear 10 ft wide, with right of way to Sheriff St, Samuel Miller to Reuben Zirin, 1,851 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $13,500;) Dec. 26; attorney, I. Popkin, 230 Grand St.....$100

5TH AV, 1,030, n e cor of 84th St, 42.2x115, with all right, title, and interest to strip on 8th St, 115 ft e of 5th Av, 10x42.2; Catherine H. Hindley to Louis G. Hamersley, Red Hook, N. Y., one-half part, all title, C A G. Jan. 25; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$2,000

23D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 128.9x irregular x110x98.9; Lehmaier, Schwarts & Co. to James M. Lehmaier, 450 West End Av, (mtg $80,000,) Dec. 26; attorneys, Hirsch, S. & L., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPEITY; James M. Lehmaier to Hy. J. Schwarts et al., 600 West End Av, (mtg $80,000,) Jan. 2; attorney, same.....$1

22D ST, 419-21 East, n s, 200.6 ft w 1st Av, 62.6x98.9, Barnet Michaloon et al. to Agnes Segal, 169 Hewes St, Brooklyn, (mtg, $37,000,) Dec. 29; Attorney Louis Moss, 29 Court St, Brookly

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A Northwestern Canadian disturbance of marked character has reached Manitoba, the general depression extending southwestward into Colorado and Utah. The disturbance has not yet caused any precipitation to the eastward, but there were general, though light snows in the Plateau region.

There were also more light rains in the Pacific States, with indications of another disturbance approaching the North Coast, and there were rains in east Texas and extreme south Florida. Elsewhere over the country fair weather prevails.

Temperatures are still low in New England and high in the Northwest. Elsewhere they do not differ much from the seasonal average, except in Kansas and the Lower Missouri Valley, where they are quite high.

The Western disturbance will continue eastward attended by snow in Northern Plains States, snow or rain Tuesday night or Wednesday in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Upper Lake region, and probably on Wednesday in the Ohio Valley. There will also be rain Tuesday on the North Pacific Coast and on Wednesday in the North Pacific States generally.

It will be warmer Tuesday from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward and on Wednesday in the Atlantic States. It will be somewhat colder Tuesday in the extreme Northwest and the Rocky Mountain region, and on Wednesday in the Plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Upper Lake region.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Tuesday and Wednesday will be light variable, becoming south and moderate to fresh by Wednesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, light east shifting to moderate south Tuesday night; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, cloudy and warmer; probably snow or rain in north portion.

Southern New England—Fair Tuesday, warmer in interior. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness and warmer.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, cloudy and warmer.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, snow or rain.

Northern New England—Fair, warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably snow in southwest portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.... 35	20	4 P. M.... 35		33
6 A. M.... 36	20	6 P. M.... 36		30
9 A. M.... 37	23	9 P. M.... 35		30
12 M.... 35	28	11 P. M.... 30		30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 22; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 33 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 19 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 46 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.40 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.41 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
5:10—75 University Pl.; Hotel Albert..... Loss. Not given
5:35—632 5 Av.; Joseph & Co.....None
6:12—26-28 W. 118 St.; Mrs. M. F. Baker..$500
6:30—676 Columbus Av.; Klein's Drug Store.....Slight
7:45—86 Worth St.; J. S. Turner & Co..None
9:00—145 W. 58 St.; not given.....None
10:35—221 E. 39 St.; Mark Kaufman.....Slight
11:10—2,038 Ryer Av.; Wm. Chapman..Slight
11:15—102 E. 20 St.; Dr. Rogers.....Slight
P. M.
12:05—119 Broome St.; Esther Goldberg..$100
1:00—257 E. 3 St.; Gussie Merma.....Slight
1:15—1,350 Lyman Pl.; Mr. Lott.....Slight
1:20—48 Maiden Lane; Thos. Weiss.....$250
2:15—30 E. 130 St.; Wm. Slevin.....Slight
3:05—608 E. 133 St.; Morris Kruger.....Slight
3:15—36 E. 40 St.; Chas. O'Hara.....$25
3:40—630 Hewitt Pl.; Sam'l Camen...Slight
4:05—166 St. & Wash. Av.; G. Prisco..Slight
4:25—1,167 Amsterdam Av.; Richard Valender.....Slight
4:40—336 E. 166 St.; Dr. Fanning.....$25
4:45—250 E. 105 St.; Israel Selben.....Slight
5:05—101 Waverley Pl.; M. Beverus..Slight
5:05—416 E. 167 St.; Elizabeth Barry..Slight
6:50—99 Av. C; Solomon Gabelowits..Slight
7:45—1,710 Bathgate Av.; J. Brown..Slight
8:00—226-242 William Sa.; McConnell Printing Co.....Slight
8:30—24 Renwick St.; Ida Dillington..Slight
9:15—2,311 Westchester Av.; Mary Barburg.....Slight
10:15—1,566 Madison Av.; J. Minggelgreen.....$400

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Capts. detailed to act as Inspectors, to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 5: S. L. McElroy, 16 Insp. Dist.; E. I. Walsh, 14 Insp. Dist., to 7 Insp. Dist.

Title of Inspector revoked, to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 5: Capt. W. J. Lahey, 7 Insp. Dist., to 4 Prect.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 5: Capts. Richard O'Connor, 63 Prect., to 14 Insp. Dist., assigned in command; E. J. Bourke, 4, to 63. To take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 5: Patrol Andrew Boss, 16, to Traf. C; A. A. Walsh, 152, to 166; Edward Luckhardt, 165, to 170; H. S. Nicholson, 166, to 25; Mounted, Traf. W. J. Lenahan, to 166 from 170, without horse and equipments; I. B. Baird, to Traf. C from 174, with horse and equipments.

Temporary assignments: Lt. R. E. Enright, 107, to command 152 for 10 days from 1 A. M. Jan. 1; Patrol. W. H. Foley, 15, and T. F. J. Cavanagh, Traf. C, to C. O., duty in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies for 10 days from 8 A. M. Jan. 4; J. F. Lyons, 81, to 7 Insp. Dist. for 10 days; Police Headquarters, Manhattan, for 10 days from 4 P. M. Dec. 31; J. F. Curley, 81, to bicycle duty at booth, Mariner's Harbor, for 10 days from 8 A. M. Jan. 1; J. J. A. Kee, 169, to C. O., duty in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies for 30 days from 8 A. M. Jan. 3; Francis Kane, 276, to office of Chief Surgeon for 30 days from 9 A. M. Jan. 4. To Det. Bu.: T. F. Mullen, 13, for 10 days from noon Jan. 4; Gustave Schley, 14, and S. G. Donahue, 24, for 10 days from 4 P. M. Jan. 5; W. R. Wittenberg, 15, for 5 days from 4 P. M. Jan. 4; Carl Wuesnhoefer and G. L. Roeder, 43, for 15 days from 6 P. M. Jan. 6; T. P. Shea, 171, for 10 days from 4 P. M. Jan. 4. To be 10 days from 4 P. M. Jan. 1, prects. indicated: J. D. Kiley, 2; J. C. Sterett, 16; P. J. Walsh, 62; V. W. Corell, 36. For 10 days from 4 P. M. Jan. 4, prects. indicated: J. F. Shea, 5; Frank Flynn, 7; Anthony Pecorucco, 22; Charles Kane, 25; Morris Friedlander, 38; Joseph Wey, 39. For 10 days from 4 P. M. Jan. 6, prects. indicated: G. A. O'Connor, 1; Daniel Leonhardt, 15; Amedo Pulignano, 23; Henry Sommers, 63; Sigmund Lipscher, 63; Abraham Snydecker, 156.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. Selig Whitman, Traf. C, to Det. Bu. from 4 P. M. Jan. 2.

Leaves (with pay.) Capt. Owen Rooney, 152, 10 days, from 1 A. M., Jan. 1, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay.) Patrolmen Francesco La Battaglia, 13, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Jan. 2; Wm. Hall, 72, 2 days, from 12 P. M., Dec. 31; G. M. O'Dea, 147, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 3; J. A. Cody, 148, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1; Roy Jayne, 152, 2 days, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; H. J. McKillop, 159, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1; Robert Wood, 161, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; W. F. Goodburn, 165, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Dec. 31; T. P. Sullivan, 174, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; Louis Spamer, 283, 3 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1; John Shaughnessy, 285, 2 days, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1.

The following applications for pay are approved: Patrol. T. J. Heaney, 63, from 3:35 P. M., March 14, to 12:45 P. M., Dec. 12, while under suspension; V. J. Myers, 277, from 2:30 P. M., March 20, to 12:45 P. M., Dec. 12, while under suspension.

Reprimanded: Patrol. Arnold Samish, 154, absent from post; J. W. Mulder, 158, improper patrol; W. G. Steinbrink, 158, improper patrol; W. J. Sarvis, 161, absent from post; Henry Kludt, 167, improper patrol; F. N. J. Hahn, 169, absent without leave; E. W. Simmons, 171, absent from post; P. X. Conway, 281, same; N. W. Fleischmann, 283, same; P. F. Morris, 283, same; Obed Trill, 285, same; W. L. Blair, 172, improper patrol; A. C. Sakins, 281, lost shield; Michael Lawless, 279, inside telephone booth.

Charges dismissed—Sergt. Louis Mencking, 63, kicked a man; Patrolman H. R. L. Keepers, 40, accepted money from woman; J. E. Shevlin, 143, improper patrol; A. A. Martinez, 144, same; Andrew Wieland, 154, same; J. J. Connors, 164, same; Joseph Englert, 164, same; J. J. Grady, 157, failed to properly patrol.

Restored to duty to take effect 2.44 P. M., Dec. 31, Patrolman J. J. O'Leary, 43.

Suspended From Duty—Patrolman J. S. Whelan and W. C. A. Austin, 10, to take effect 12.57 P. M., Dec. 31; J. J. O'Leary, 43, to take effect 2.46 P. M., Dec. 31.

Fire Department.

The dept. band will report to T. S. Richards at Terrace Garden at 7:30 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Appointed as ununiformed firemen for a probationary period of three months and assigned: Henry C. Huttenlocher, Eng. 204; John J. McCusker, H. & L. 108.

Capt. Michael J. J. Martin, Eng. 15, is designated as Acting Chief of the 4 Battalion, to take effect at 8 A. M. Jan. 6.

Leaves without pay: Henry W. Robinson, Eng. 163, 12 hours from 8 P. M. Jan. 7; Patrick Donahue, H. & L. 2, 96 hours from 8 A. M. Jan. 13; John J. Delaney, Eng. 66, 12 hours from 8 P. M. Jan. 5.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—1st Lt. D. Olmstead, 8 F. A., detailed for duty with 1 Regt. of F. A., N. Y. N. G., about Jan. 17.

Major C. P. Summerall, F. A., detailed temp. as a member of the Ord. Board during the test of a 3.8-inch howitzer at Sandy Hook, N. J., during Jan.

Capt. T. A. Roberts, Cav., visits to instruct militia cavalry; 2 visits each month, beginning Jan. and ending June, from Providence to New Haven, Conn., and Hartford, Conn., then return to Providence; 4 visits each month during same period from Providence to Boston.

Changes in stations and duties of Judge Advocates: Lt. Col. F. L. Dodds, Eastern Dept., to this city for duty in office of Judge Adv. Gen.; Major B. Winship, present duties, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, as Judge Adv. of Southern Department, and Major H. M. Morrow, Southern Dept., on arrival of Major Winship, then to Governors Island as Judge Advocate of Eastern Dept.

Orders Dec. 8, relating to Major J. W. Van Dusen, M. C., revoked, and on expiration of present leave, to this city for duty in office of Surg. Gen.

Major J. H. Ford, M. C., from further duty at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, effective on return to U. S., then report to Adjt. Gen. for further orders.

Major F. F. Russell, M. C., after present leave, to Camp Otis, Canal Zone.

Maj. E. E. Person, M. C., from further duty at Army War College, this city.

M. C. officers designated to conduct correspondence courses under supervision of Chief Div. of Mil. Affairs, for Medical officers of Militia in the States and territory specified: Maj. W. E. Vose, Maine and New Hampshire; Capt. M. D. Weed, Vermont; Maj. P. C. Field, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho; Lt. Col. F. P. Reynolds, Hawaii; Maj. E. F. Wolfe and Capt. F. W. Palmer, California; 1st Lt. W. A. Scholenber, Mont., Wyo., North and South Dakota; Capt. C. C. Billingsley, Kansas and Nebraska; Maj. G. R. Reynolds, Texas and Oklahoma; Maj. J. R. Church, Ark., and Louisiana; Capt. L. S. Hughes, Colorado and Utah; and Capt. J. R. Barber, Arizona and New Mexico.

The Board of M. C. officers, Maj. E. R. Whitmore and A. W. Williams and Capt. A. D. Tuttle, to meet at Med. School, this city, to revise the first-aid packet with a view to including injection of iodine as one of the component parts of the packet.

1st Lt. L. A. Meraux, M. R. C., to active duty. He will report to comdg. officer, Hackensack, Inc., for duty.

1st Lt. V. E. Miltenberger, M. P. C., on relief from present duty with troops in Colorado, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for temp. duty.

Lt. Col. H. D. Snyder, M. C., from office of Surgn. Gen. of the Army, to the Canal Zone, for assignment to station to supervise Med. personnel and matters of sanitation.

Capt. B. H. Brown, Q. M. C., to the Phpns.

M. C. officers detailed to enter Army Field Service and Correspondence School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to take course in Field Service School, and will proceed there April 1 for duty: Majors I. W. Rand, L. A. Fuller, D. Baker, E. P. Wolfe, R. N. Winn, and C. P. Robbins.

M. C. officers designated to take correspondence course, in Army Field Service and Correspondence School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.: Majors P. C. Faulleroy, G. A. Skinner, F. M. Hartsock, C. J. Manley, W. F. Truby, E. E. Persons, W. E. Vose, P. H. McAndrew, J. A. Murtagh, L. Brechemin, Jr., C. D. Buck, C. E. Koerper, W. Dewitt, F. S. Halloran, W. C. Field, B. H. Dutcher, H. A. Webber, D. F. Duvall, F. M. Cusher, C. S. Ford, W. M. Roberts, E. L. Ruffner, C. Y. Brownlee, G. M. Ekwurzel, W. W. Reno, G. H. R. Gosman, S. W. Dyrenforth, Thornburgh, K. Nelson, and H. G. Shaw.

Leaves: Capt. C. H. Ball, Inf., 10 days; 1st Lt. W. J. Fitzmaurice, 10 Inf., 1 month and 15 days.

Navy Orders.

Comd. H. V. Butler, commissioned from July 1.

Lt. Comdrs: H. C. Mustin, to Aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla., as officer in charge and R. P. Zogbaum and H. A. Baldridge, commissioned from July 1.

Lts. R. S. Edwards, V. V. Woodward, B. Bruce, R. S. Crenshaw, C. B. Robinson, and R. T. S. Lowell, commissioned from July 1.

Jr. Lt. I. H. Mayfield, Mare Island Yard to the Severn.

Lts. F. D. Daubin, W. G. Faus, O. C. Greene, R. E. Sampson, and M. L. Hersy, commissioned from June 5.

Ensigns J. L. Rodgers, the Connecticut, to the McCall; M. W. Latimer, to the Arkansas; O. C. Greene, the Chattanooga, to the New York; J. Y. Dreisonstok, the Arkansas, to continue treatment Naval Hosp., Wash., D. C., and A. E. Gray, from comd. of the D-1, to connection fitting out the L-2 and in command when commissioned.

P. A. Surgn. E. W. Philips, Phila. Naval Hosp., to continue treatment at Las Animas Hosp.

Chaplain W. G. Isaacs, to the Wyoming.

Hosn. M. J. Wilkinson, to command the Potomac.

Pharmacists J. A. Winterbottom, the Solace, home wait orders, and R. T. Abernathy, Phila. Hosp., to the Solace.

Chf. Machsts. A. V. Kettals, G. J. Lovett, H. E. Burks, W. Collins, and C. Dunne, all commissioned from June 17.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Ozark, at New York Yard; Proteus, at Cristobal; Brutus, at Santo Domingo City; Maryland, at Tiburon; Flusser and Reid, at Charleston; Delaware, at Vera Cruz, and Tacoma, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed: Caesar, Balboa, for San Francisco; Preston, New York Yard, for Charleston; Pontiac, New York Yard, for Newport; Cleveland, Mare Island, for San Diego; Montana, Guantenamo, for Guacanayabo Bay; Cyclops, Vera Cruz, for Lobos Island, and the Annapolis, Manzinillo, for Acapulco.

The Paducah, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, will leave about the 6 for South Coast of Cuba to resume surveying work.

The Hannibal, Portsmouth Yard, will leave about the 6 for Atlantic Coast of Nicaugura to resume surveying work.

The Oregon placed in commission at Puget Sound Yard, Jan. 2.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SAFE INVESTMENT.

Several good tenement properties taken in foreclosure by first mortgage; reconstructed, cleaned and put on paying basis.

SELL AT COST
$3,000 to $5,000 cash; balance first mortgage at 5% 5 years; no cost to borrower.
COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
JOHN W. AHERN, LOAN OFFICER.
59 Liberty St.

Spuyten Duyvil villa sites; auction prices; choice locations. Baker, 7 East 42d.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want to buy tenement property, in poor condition or not, between 14th and 34th, 6th and 9th Ave. M. S. Dahl, 650 West 80th.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANY-WHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. OFFICE SUB-LETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5786.

To let, great sacrifice, store, lofts and basement, 50x100, equipped, sprinkler, Holmes wiring, low insurance, store contains office partitions and shelving; suitable for dry goods. 96-98 Grand St.

Corner loft, extra light, elevator, steam, N. E. corner Cedar and West Sts. Supt. on premises. GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT. Farragut 9494. 1,133 Broadway, at 26th.

A.—2,887 Broadway, near 112th St.; very attractive store; great business centre; reasonable rental. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

141 WEST 20TH ST.
Lofts, 25x92; good light, low rent; steam heat and elevator service. Inquire janitor, or C. F. Duryea, 107 Lafayette St.

DESK ROOM WITH FACILITIES; WOOLWORTH BUILDING; $15; REFERENCES. S 208 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Office space for rent; also stock room, if desired; excellent location; reasonable rent; first floor. 816 Broadway.

Desk room and small space in a fine office; splendid location. Room 401, 1,123 Broadway, Corner of 26th St.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Stores in the midtown section, Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

35th, 20 East.—Parlor floor for doctor; furnished or unfurnished.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Lee Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle.

Properties of the better class; sale and rent. O'CONNOR & McCANN, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A farm of one acre at Glen Rock, New Jersey, adjacent Ridgewood, half mile from station; 30-mile view; street all improved; new house, 8 rooms and bath; oak floors, steam heat; exceptional country home; $5,000. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.
Price $4,250; seven-room house, handsomely decorated; plot 74x105; all improvements; 5 minutes to station; near trolley. Waggoner, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., City.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

At Palm Beach, Fla.—Three new, elegantly furnished, 6-room apartments; fine private home; for season.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

$200,000 to loan on first mortgage, Manhattan Borough preferred. Owners and brokers may apply; reasonable rates. Myron Sulzburger, Attorney-at-law, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Money advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. R. M. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a Line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on case.

A.—A. THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 60th St., near Broadway.
One room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $46 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. Exceptionally clean apartments. No objectionable tenants.
'Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway. "L" and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 9920 Col.

Furnished or unfurnished, an attractive five-room apartment. Reed House, 537 West 121st St., near 116th Subway. Inquire on premises.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 230 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Newly furnished, high-class 3 and 4 room apartments; piano; Washington Heights. Apply Romaine, 830 West 179th St.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left; restaurant. 3 rooms and bath, furnished, $55 month upward; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $40 month upward. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

A COUPLE wants first-class furnished apartment, five or six large, bright rooms, until June between 59th and 86th Sts. Address I. R. Smith, Bretton Hall.

Wanted, 2 large, light rooms with bath, Central Park West or 59th, 40th Sts., East; 4th, 5th Avs.; state price. W 68 Times.

Wanted by two ladies a small furnished apartment with kitchenette for two months; state price. W 69 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

5th Av., cor. 12th, overlooking Old Presbyterian Churchyard.—100 feet of lawn in front; three-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St. or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

Three-room apartment; might be used in connection with small business; just west of 5th Av. Apply 4 West 29th St. or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., Broadway and 156th.

504 West 180th, corner Pinehurst Av.—High-class 7-room elevator apartments.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d St.; 9-room apartment, 3 baths.

East Side.

1,787 Madison Av., near 118th St.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $50-$52.

755 Park Av., corner 72d St. 9 and 11 rooms, 3 baths, $3,500 to $5,500.

Madison Square apartments to lease. 40 East 26th St.

Brooklyn.

856 Nostrand Av.—Five large rooms, bath; continuous steam heat; hot water supply; parquet floors; all improvements. Inquire Superintendent.

11 Monroe Place, 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 Borough Hall Subway; room and bath; excellent services; telephone; $22,50.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

From Feb. 1, housekeeping apartment, 4 or 5 rooms, unfurnished, west side, below 100th St. preferred; limit $800; give full particulars. W 85 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Single rooms; select neighborhood; adjoining 5th Av.; good table.

54TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board; private baths.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Room and board; gentlemen; references; also table board.

53D STREET, EAST, 37 AND 52.

73D ST., 12 EAST—Two large rooms, running water, excellent table, also limited number of table boarders; references.

MADISON AV., 486.—Third floor, front alcove room, large closets; reduced rates; telephone.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests.

50TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; good board; telephone; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath, continuous hot water; private house.

70TH, 62-64 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining; excellent cuisine optional; table guests.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; every convenience; superior table; Subway and L.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good table; homelike; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Unusual opportunity secure medium room, steam; first-class board.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; double and single rooms; modernly furnished; superior table; electricity; phone.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, large, small rooms; table guests; Subway; references.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, next bath; small; excellent English cooking; references.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; moderate rates; table guests.

82D, 55 WEST.—Outside hall room; running water, bath; $7; excellent board.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; quiet; homelike; superior board; reasonable.

83D, 17 WEST. — High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

86TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; private bath; southern exposure; every convenience; excellent home cooking; reference; table guests.

93D, 252 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, private baths; excellent meals; reasonable; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private home; separate beds; dressing room; lavatory; every convenience; superior table.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Exceptionally warm rooms, private bath; singly or en suite; excellent cuisine.

113TH, 625 WEST. — Comfortable, warm, large rooms; lavatories; near bath; wholesome table.

124TH, 31 WEST.—Beautiful accommodations; elevator service; $10 one, $18 two; excellent cuisine; Subway; Christian family; references. Adam.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals. Ti Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Two sunny rooms; exceptional meals; $12 weekly. Morningside 4960. Payne.

WEST END AV., 531.—Comfortable steam heated room; electricity, telephone; excellent home cooking; references.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

Lady of refinement wishes room and board in elevator apartment on Broadway, between 70th and 110th Sts. W 78 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Orange, N. J.—Nice, bright, warm rooms; six minutes from Highland station; reference. Address X 293 Times Annex.

INVALIDS, convalescents, elderly people; ideal conditions; near New York; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; parlor suite; newly opened house.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired of hotel or club life, may find a comfortable, completely furnished room with bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; quiet, private house; rate reasonable.

53D, 65 EAST.—Suite, with private bath, back parlor, kitchenette; private house.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Parlor, suitable physician, dentist; large, small, en suite, or single.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 561, (Near 56th.)—Large, sunny, well-furnished room; reasonable; references.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house, charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

9TH, 32 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms with every convenience; rent moderate.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $12 for week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall rooms; running water, bath; $4-$4.50.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Two rooms; sunny; en suite; bath, electricity; private house; references; bachelors.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid front room; private bath; electricity; steam; select.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Unusually well arranged suite of offices for one or two physicians or dentists. Bryant 1267.

50TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large studio; desirable front parlor; parquet floor; southern exposure.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Sunny, comfortable, single room, with bath adjoining. Plaza 6296.

52D, 238 WEST.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; well heated; convenient; telephone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor, desirable doctor's office; attractive room; private bath.

56TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive, high-class rooms; all modern improvements; references. Otero.

56TH, 347 WEST.—Desirable rooms, well heated; running water; shower baths; telephone.

57TH ST., 152 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; one or more. Apartment 1. Rambrandt.

57TH ST., 280 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; fifth floor.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Large parlor bedroom; private bath; $40 monthly, formerly $60. Lawson.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room, 1 medium, 1 single; handsomely furnished; perfectly kept house; moderate; responsible people.

68TH ST., 30 WEST.—Magnificent rooms; dressing rooms; private bath; conveniences; homelike; board optional.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, bath; continuous hot water; private house.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; single hallroom.

70TH, 62-64 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining; excellent cuisine optional; table guests.

65 WEST 70TH ST.
Two or three large, pleasant rooms, together or single; high-class apartment.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Handsome large room, private bath; steam heat; breakfast; references; convenient subway; homelike surroundings. Apartment 4W.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; suitable one, two; running water; references.

72D, 147 WEST, near Broadway.—Beautiful furnished room, with toilet, private bath; continuous hot water; surplus heat.

73D, 255 WEST.—Select house; large room; private bath; also smaller room.

73D, 272 WEST.—Double room; shower; electricity; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath if desired; all conveniences.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Private house; parlor floor, private bath, suitable light housekeeping.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; also back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms with private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished room; private house; references.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private bath; twin beds; smaller rooms.

78TH, 140 WEST.—Extra fine furnished, large, front rooms; running water; good table.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large furnished room; running water; breakfast optional; one, two persons.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large front room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath, every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large room, private bath, kitchenette; all conveniences.

82D, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; large, small; southern exposure; convenience, telephone; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; single room, adjoining bath; reasonable.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, private baths; medium sized room, running water; bath.

85TH, 252 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room; southern exposure; new apartment; women only; references required. Miss Porter.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath; exclusive neighborhood; Riverside; subway.

96TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished corner room adjoining bath, with shower; private family; breakfast optional. Linz.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Comfortable, warm rooms, modern, fine; convenient neighborhood. 3249 Riverside.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; conveniences. 7206 Riverside.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentleman desiring superior accommodations, bachelor's quarters; moderate. Apt. 7.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large, sunny, beautifully furnished, for one, two; twin beds. 7B.

99TH, 244, (Corner Broadway.)—Front room; running water, telephone, electricity. Butler.

100TH, 229 WEST.—Sunny room; private family; refined lady, couple; elevator. Apt. 22.

111TH, 536 WEST.—Sunny room; private bath; strictly high-class. Apply evenings. Apt. 87.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Comfortable front room, private family; gentleman; references; select apartment. Knight.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Attractive outside room; elevator; private family. Apt. 6-E.

114TH ST., 611 WEST.—Desirable room, private family; southern exposure. Apt. 1.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Overlooking Riverside Drive; every comfort and convenience; bath connecting; reasonable.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Desirable rooms; adjoining baths; modern conveniences. Patterson.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 420 WEST.—1 or 2 front rooms or en suite. Apartment 22.

119TH, 423 WEST.—Attractively furnished, sunny, three rooms, kitchenette; strictly high-class.

121ST, 509 WEST, (Columbia grounds opposite.)—Beautiful sunny double room, with kitchenette; single room also; restaurant. See Yeiman.

121ST, 190 WEST.—Beautiful suites or separate; small room; modern; refined; suitable doctor.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Warm light room, every convenience; business woman. Apt. 5E.

122D, 212 WEST.—Large front room, outside; one or two; business gentlemen; telephone; references.

122D, 511 WEST.—Unusually large, attractive room, one or two; American family; board optional.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Rooms, $2 up; large, small; newly furnished; private house; Subway; references.

139TH, 526 WEST.—Comfortable single room; $3; all conveniences; private family. Apt. 11.

140TH, 608 WEST, (Apt. 44

KEPT MRS. ROGERS FROM DEATH BEFORE

Woman Now Dying Was Persuaded by Man She Loved Not to Kill Herself in 1911.

HAD REFUSED TO WED HER

New Woman Witness Tells of Former Mrs. Walters's Life After She Divorced Her Husband.

The tragedy which finally has overshadowed the life of Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters-Rogers, whose baby girl and boy have died from the bichloride of mercury she administered to them and then took herself, was averted three years ago, it was learned yesterday, only by the persuasion of Lorlys Elton Rogers, the lawyer and one-time actor, whom the dying woman regards as her husband. In the Winter of 1911, it was asserted, she demanded that Rogers should marry her and he refused. She has told her physician on her deathbed that she then made up her mind to kill herself, but his persuasions led her to give up her intention of committing suicide at that time.

Arthur M. Walters, the husband whom the dying woman left to live with Rogers, is somewhere on the other side of the continent, at Iola Minc, Zinc, Ark., or Zinc, Mont. Messages have been sent to him in both places notifying him that his former wife is rying and that even if she lives she must in all probability face a charge of homicide for causing the death of her son, John, 2 years old, and her daughter, Lorida, 8 months old. These children, Mrs. Ida Rogers supposes are still alive, as the physicians have not dared to tell her of their death.

When Mrs. Rogers-Walters left the home of Arthur M. Walters, at 201 West Eighty-fourth Street, in the latter part of 1910, it has been ascertained that she went to some place in the mountains of Tennessee or Virginia for her health after obtaining a divorce from Mr. Walters.

Joined Rogers After Her Divorce.

Believing she had regained her health, Mrs. Walters, or Rogers, wrote to a friend, a music teacher, to find her a desirable place to board. Attractive rooms were found for her in the apartment of a friend of the school teacher, Miss Caroline Rendell, at 944 St. Nicholas Avenue. Mrs. Rogers lived there for six months.

In that time Mrs. Ida Walters-Rogers confided to Miss Rendell that she was a divorcee, and that she was very anxious to be married to Lorlys Elton Rogers. She described him as a "splendid man," and said he was the son of a famous Southern actress, Charlotte Thompson.

Rogers visited the woman at the apartment of Miss Rendell freuently, coming about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He and Mrs. Walters took long walks, and usually stayed out until 7 and sometimes 8 o'clock in the evening. Miss Rendell said she was convinced that Mrs. Ida Walters-Rogers was an admirable woman.

"I will never forget one night in our flat," Miss Rendell said yesterday, "when a tragedy was narrowly averted. I remember Mrs. Walters told Mr. Rogers that she wanted him to marry her. He put he roff by telling her that he couldn't possibly do so until his son, then only 16 years old, became of age."

Miss Rendell then told of a second meeting between Mrs. Walters and Rogers, when she demanded that he should marry her, but was put off with promises.

Knew Mrs. Ida Rogers's Father.

In the course of their acquaintance Miss Rendell learned that her boarder was the daughter of an old friend of her own, "Sammie" Sniffen, a well-known horseman in his day. Their families had known each other in the Bronx and in Harlem, and for a long time were members of the same church.

The court records of this county show that on Nov. 25, 1911, Charles Lex Brooke of 63 Park Row served a cummons and complaint on behalf of Ida S. Walters on Arthur M. Walters, beginning a divorce action against her husband who at that time was living at 201 West Eighty-fourth Street. Justice James W. Gerard, now Ambassador to Germany, heard the suit.

Mrs. Walters testified in the action that she was married in Elizabeth, N. J., on April 11, 1905. She said she left her husband on account of irregularities in his conduct in March, 1910. The only witness was Gilbert Mallalieu of 41 West Eighty-second Street. He testified he had known the husband for ten and the wife for seven years. His testimony supported the charge of misconduct on the part of the husband. No witnesses for the defense were put on by Clark L. Jordan, attorney for the husband. This attorney said yesterday that he had no recollection of the case.

In her papers Mrs. Walters gave her address as 510 West 153d Street. Through this address she was traced to the home of Miss Rendell.

District Attorney Takes Up Case.

District Attorney Martin of the Bronx conferred last night for two hours with Acting Capt. Andrew Wines and Detective Corbett of the Bronx Detective Bureau, who have been working on the Rogers case. Following the conference, he said there might be some important developments, and then explained that he had been looking up the law in the Rogers case. Later in the evening District Attorney Martin called his private stenographer from his home, and it was learned that four persons met him in his office in the Bronx County Court House.

It was learned at Lebanon Hospital that the messages sent to Arthur M. Walters were not sent at the request of his former wife. This had been suggested to her by friends at her bedside, who said that her former husband was without doubt the best friend she had.

Walters was described as an exceptional man in many ways by his former employer, B. K. Block of 200 Fifth Avene. He worked for Mr. Bloch for twelve years and was, Mr. Bloch said, a "fine fellow, well educated and good looking." His employer had absolute confidence in him, and encouraged Walters when he sought another place where he hoped to better himself.

A litle more than two years ago Mr. Walters was employed by the Robins Conveying Belt Manufacturing Company of 28 Park Row, and he lived at 313 High Street, Passaic, N. J., with his bride, Miss Flora Baker, sister-in-law of F. P. Best, Vice President and General Manager of the manufacturing concern. They were married in Connecticut not long after Walters was divorced. They lived in Passaic for ten months, and then went to the home of Mr. Best at 60 Rutgers Place, Nutley, N. J.

When inquiries were made for them there last night, Mrs. Best said her brother-in-law was so far away that he could not be reached immediately. She said almost tearfully that she thought it a shame that the name of an honorable man had been dragged into the unfortunate case of Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters-Rogers. Mrs. Best said it was after Mr. Walters was divorced that her sister met him. When they were married they went to the home he furnished for his first wife at 201 West Eighty-fourth Street, and from there they moved to Passaic. Nothing further could be learned about Mr. Walters from either Mrs. or Mr. Best.

However, it was learned from his old employer, Mr. Bloch, that he severed his connections with his brother-in-law's business, and as late as last Summer was promotin ga zinc mining enterprise in Joplin, Mo. Apparently he extended his connection with zinc mining enterprises to Arkansas and Montana.

According to Mr. Bloch, Mr. Walters has one brother, James C. Walters, an attorney, living in Logan, Utah.

Rogers Made Friends Easily.

Further details about the home life of the Walterses at 201 West Eighty-fourth Street were learned from H. S. Mallalieu, who had a room with them, and who testified in the divorce suit. Mr. Mallalieu stayed with them until 1909, and occupied their apartment alone while Mr. and Mrs. Walters were visiting Rogers at Rogers's country home at Suffern. Mr. Mallalieu met Rogers frequently when he visited the Walterses, and he described him as "a man with an unusual manner that instantly won him friends." The man's attentions to Mrs. Walters became noticeable. It was known to Mallalieu that Rogers was waiting for a divorce from Mrs. Annie Roquemore Rogers, his first wife, so that he could marry Miss Caroline Giddings, sister of Prof. Franklin Henry Giddings.

The boarder said Mrs. Walters appeared to be a devoted wife and a charming woman and Mr. Walters a contented husband and a studious man. He was undemonstrative, and was reticent except when approached on subjects of books and politics.

Second Baby Dies.

John, the two-year-old son of Mrs. Walters-Rogers, died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. His body was removed to a nearby undertaker's, and it is supposed that the first wife of Rogers is making arrangements for the funeral of the baby.

Following the death of the boy, Rogers, who divided his weath watch outside the chamber of his little son and the boy's mother, went to the third floor of the private ward, just above the room where John died, and continued his wait near the bedside of the woman with whom he lived.

His son by his first wife, Lorlys Roquemore Rogers, who is a wireless operator on the Porto Rican steamship Brazos, arrived yesterday morning and was met by a friend, who took him to the hospital. He smashed the camera of one of the newspaper photographers when an attempt was made to take a picture of him.

The condition of Mrs. Rogers was said to have been "poor" during the day, but it has been described in this way since Mrs. Walters-Rogers entered the hospital. When Dr. W. Grant Hague, her private physician, visited her in the afternoon he announced that there was no material change. Late last night the surgeons of Lebanon Hospital reported that her condition had improved. Her private physicians and the hospital physicians agree that she has a chance for recovery.

BOMB FOUND IN CHURCH.

Fuse Had Been Lighted—Trenton City Hall Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—A bomb, made of a tomato can and filled with twenty-six ounces of explosive, was found behind a door in St. Joachim's Catholic Church today. A two-foot fuse attached to it had been lighted but had gone out before the janitor discovered it.

The infernal machine was sent to the City Hall, where the municipal chemist will make an analysis. Mayor Donnelly received an anonymous letter on Saturday warning him that the City Hall would be blown up at noon today. Although the building still stands, reports that a bomb had been found soon brought a crowd.

The city chemist said tonight that the bomb contained a quart of high-power dynamite, capable of doing great damage. The police are watching some I. W. W. leaders and Black Hand suspects.

MOB HANGS TWO NEGROES.

Lynches Them In Alabama Woods for Farmer's Murder.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 4.—Two negroes, Edward and William Smith, were taken from the Wetumpka jail early this morning and lynched by a mob. They were accused of complicity in the murder of R. A. Stillwell, an Elmore County farmer. Searching parties later found the negroes' bodies hanging in the woods, five miles from Wetumpka. Three members of the mob are in jail. Gov. O'Neal has ordered a special session of the Elmore County Grand Jury to investigate the matter. Three Montgomery militia companies remained at Wetumpka throughout the day.

Stillwell was shot several days ago while guarding his barns against thieves. Bloodhounds went directly, it is said, to the cabin of the Smiths, who were arrested.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44th. Evs. 8. Dly. Mts. 2. Best Seats $1.
Last 2 Weeks OF WARS OF THE WORLD
In Preparation—A Big Surprise.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
"80 Horse Power Vis Comica."—Reamer, Sun.
MARIE DRESSLER in "A MIX-UP."

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant.
Popular Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
Evgs. 8:20. THE LILAC DOMINO

CASTLES IN THE AIR Atop 44th St. Thea. Phone 5935 Bryant.
Nightly at 11 P.M. MR. & MRS. Vernon Castle Adm. $1.
EVENTS:
Matinee teas at 5 Monday, Tues, Thursday and Friday, no admission. Wednesdays & Saturdays (Mr. and Mrs. Castle dancing), admission $1, including tea.
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Prices 50c to $2. Good seats in 1st Balc., 50, 75c, $1
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BOOTH: TUES., JAN. 12. SEATS THURS.
Winthrop Ames' American Prize Play.
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48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

SHUBERT 44th., W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8.
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DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON
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Robert Edeson, Charles Richman, Emma Dunn, Alice Brady, Florence Nash and Others.
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Matinee Today. Best Seats $1.50.
MARIE TEMPEST in "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY."
Preceded by "THE DUMB & THE BLIND."

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$1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:20.
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Fri. at 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Schumann; Botta, Scotti, Tegani, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 1:30. Siegfried. Gadski, Ober, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8. Spec'l Perf'ce. Carmen. Farrar, Bori, Sparkes, Braslau; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Bada, Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
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